REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR

1879-80.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1879-80.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE second chapter of events in the history of the Kabul campaign belongs to the year 1879-80. The resumption of military operations consequent on the massacre of the British Envoy and his Staff at Kabul in September 1879, produced effects similar to those which were described in the Report for last year on the northern districts of the Province. The movement of troops and the despatch of supplies affected the statistics of crime, and the prices of all the necessaries of life.

2. The harvests of the year were below the average. The winter of 1878-79 was very deficient in rainfall, and the spring crop was only saved from failure by a late fall of rain in March. The annual rains set in rather earlier than usual, and were at first abundant; but they ceased prematurely in the middle of September, affecting not only the autumn crop, but also the preparations for the spring crop of the ensuing year. The year was, moreover, a disastrous one in consequence of the visitation of cholera and the prevalence of small-pox, which, following upon the very fatal form of fever of the previous year, swelled the mortality of the Province to a very high figure. Added to

these, the operations beyond the Frontier continued to affect the trade of the Punjab with countries adjoining it on the west and north-west.

3. The only set-off to this somewhat calamitous list of drawbacks was the increased employment of labor, and the high profits obtained by a portion of the community, owing to the activity which prevailed in the market in consequence of the movements of troops and construction of railways. This advantage, however, was no slight one, and it extended to the agricultural classes, with whose prosperity that of the Province may be said to rise or fall.

KASHMIR.

4. The famine which had prevailed in Kashmir for two years reached its final stage during the concluding months of this year. The history of this famine was fully detailed in the Administration Report for last year, and for the sake of completeness was brought down to the end of the autumn of 1879. The rice harvest since then has proved abundant, and the spring rains were seasonable and plentiful, so that the wheat and barley crop, which was ripening at the close of the year, was a good one. It is difficult to calculate the effect upon the country of this long-protracted and disastrous famine, nor can the extent of the mortality, in the absence of any reliable statistics, be computed with any certainty. The industries of Kashmir have been very seriously affected by it, and the revenues of the State have suffered proportionately. His Highness the Mahárája appears to be desirous of instituting reforms which will render it in the future more possible to cope with such a disaster in the event of its recurrence. Several officials who have had experience in the service of the British Government have been employed in the State; new roads have been planned; and the Mahárája is fully sensible of the necessity of reforming his administration in regard to those matters in

which it has been found to be deficient. But, in order to make any measures of reform effectual, there must be a change in the treatment of the population; private enterprize must be freely encouraged; the poor secured against oppression by subordinate officials, and the thrifty allowed to reap the reward of their labor,—of the initiation of such measures there are at present but slight indications.

THE NATIVE STATES' CONTINGENTS.

5. The Contingents of the Native States of the Punjab, which had been accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy for service on the frontier, in connection with the first Kabul campaign, were, on the establishment of the Embassy in Kabul, dismissed to their respective States with the highest commendations from the officers under whose command they had been employed. The discipline of these troops while serving with the British forces was most exemplary, and was cordially acknowledged by Government. These Contingents were furnished by the following States:—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Náhan; while the Nawáb of Máler Kotla, whose troops were not at first in a fit state to take the field, ultimately succeeded in equipping a force which could have been utilized had its services been required. On the outbreak occurring at Kabul all these States urgently requested to be permitted again to send their Contingents with the British forces; but, while this request gave additional proof of the loyalty and willingness on the part of the Chiefs to associate themselves with the interests of the Imperial Government, it was considered unnecessary again to employ their services. The repetition of these offers after the troops had rendered, for seven or eight months, service of a peculiarly harassing character, presents, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, a strong additional proof of the staunch spirit of the Chiefs towards the British Government.

PATIÁLA, JÍND AND NÁBHA.

6. There is little else to record of the three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha during the year under report. The Council of Regency at Patiála has remained unchanged, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to suppose that the somewhat difficult task which they have to perform would be better executed if entrusted to other hands. The Council has shown a readiness to accept the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the execution of public works, upon which some stress has been laid in communications made to them. The administrative arrangements are fairly good, and the people are content. The Chiefs of Jínd and Nábha administer their territories well and efficiently. In some of the outlying portions of these States arrangements regarding the treatment and extradition of criminals in conjunction with the adjoining States of Rájputána, which have already been partially effected, need to be carried to completion.

BAHÁWALPUR.

7. The installation of the present Nawáb, Sádik Muhammad Khan, which took place in the month of November 1879, was noticed in the Administration Report for last year, and a full account of the ceremonial was published therewith. There has been little of importance to record since. The Council still continues its duties until the Nawáb shall have reached full age; and no change can be made in its *personnel* without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The State has recently suffered a loss in the death of Sheikh Fíroz-ud-dín, the Prime Minister and Senior Member of Council. The vacancy thus caused has not yet been filled up by the Nawáb, who has shown his disposition to be more than a nominal ruler, by despatching the business which formerly fell to the Wazír's share with his own hands. This affords at least an indication of his desire to discharge the onerous duties which rest upon him.

KAPURTHALA AND CHAMBA.

8. The States of Kapurthala and Chamba continued to be administered during the year by British Officers, and their condition, both agricultural and financial, has been satisfactory. A revision of assessment is in progress in both States and is near completion. In Kapurthala considerable progress has been made in public works and other useful improvements, and the benefits of vaccination are fully appreciated by the people to an extent which is perhaps exceeded in no British district.

MANDI.

9. The result of the measure reported last year for the reorganization of the administration of the Mandi State proved a financial success; but an estrangement existed between the Rája and his Ministers which, during the current year, has resulted in considerable disturbance, nearly approaching to an outbreak. Some measures connected with the revenue administration, comprising, amongst other changes, the commutation of statutory labor fixed in former times in accordance with the primitive traditions of the State, into a money due, caused considerable dissatisfaction among the people of the Seoráj tract, who seized some of the Rája's officials, and assembled in force, threatening to proceed in a body to the capital and lay their complaint before the Rája himself. The disturbance was not, however, of a serious character. The people were incensed more with the officials, through whose councils they imagined the alterations had been made, than against the Rája, who, at the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion, after some hesitation, proceeded to the spot and, after enquiry into the cause of dissatisfaction, granted redress. It is somewhat doubtful whether the mode of treating this *émeute* which has been adopted by the Rája will obviate further trouble, as, though personally beloved and respected by his people, he lacks that firmness and energy of character

which are necessary in dealing with occurrences of this nature. Up to the present time the Lieutenant-Governor has not been apprised of the measures upon which he has determined for administering his State. He has hitherto shown an inclination to shift the responsibility from himself on to the officials whom he had appointed, at the instance of the British Government, to assist in the administration, and the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to remind him that he is held responsible for the contentment and good government of his people, and for the preservation of peace and order within his territory.

SÚKET.

10. The change in the arrangements for the administration of the Súket State, to which allusion was made in the Report for last year, has been attended with considerable success. The guardian appointed to the charge of the young Rája, and the Government official who has been associated with the previously-appointed managers to control the finances of the State, have brought about a marked improvement in the state of things previously reported.

NÁLAGARH.

11. In another of the Hill States it has become necessary for the Government to interfere with the internal administration. The weak-minded Rája of Hindúr or Nálagarh had raised to the post of Wazír a Muhammadan of low extraction, and placed the reins of government in his hands. The Wazír, entirely unfit for his high position, surrounded himself with foreign mercenaries, imposed new taxes, and thus made himself most obnoxious to the people, by whom he was mobbed and placed in confinement. This disturbance was quelled by the arrival of the Superintendent of Hill States ; and application was made to the Lieutenant-Governor to remove the Wazír from his post, as the ascendancy which he had obtained over the Rája was so potent, and at the same time so baneful,

that there was no hope of the administration being carried on with any degree of tranquility or efficiency. As the Rája, however, was strongly averse to his removal, the Lieutenant-Governor did not see fit at that time to adopt the recommendation, but, on a subsequent outbreak occurring from the same cause, the Wazír was removed, to the satisfaction no less of the Rája than of the people.

12. Thus, in several instances during the past two years has it been necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for restoring tranquility and order in the Native States under his control. The British Government demands from the Native Chiefs of the Punjab that their territories shall be administered in such a manner as to secure the well-being of the people ; and this condition will in all cases be enforced. Happily the duty of interference is not often imposed upon the Punjab Government : in the cases in which it has been recently exercised, *viz.*, Súket and Nálagarh, the exercise has been justified by the restoration of tranquility and contentment among the people.

OTHER STATES.

13. No special remarks are needed regarding the other Native States of the Punjab. The Nawáb of Dujána, Saádat Ali Khan, died near the close of 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mumtáz Ali Khan, a youth of fifteen years of age, for whose guardianship and tuition, as well as for the administration of his estates, suitable arrangements have been made.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

14. The year under report witnessed the close of the first Afghán campaign and the second invasion of the Amír's territories to punish the treacherous massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul. The wild tribes which people the hills on the Punjab Border from Hazára to Sind, though in no sense subjects of the Amír, and severed by feuds and tribal jealousies from the clans of Afghánistán Proper, could not but be stirred by

the events of the war, and, when the opposition offered to the British arms seemed most formidable, it might have been anticipated that sympathy with their co-religionists would rouse the ever easily-excited Pathán to aggression and outrages in our territory. But this period, on the whole, has passed quietly on the Punjab Border, and where we have come into collision with the independent tribes, it has generally been on the lines of communication with our forces in Afghánistán, or in the heart of the hills beyond the border. Although the frontier garrisons, especially in the Deraját, had to be seriously weakened to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the campaign, unusual peace and security has reigned on the whole border, from the confines of Kashmir to the southernmost point of the Sulemán Hills. A variety of influences has co-operated to this result with the labors of the Political Officers in frontier districts which greatly facilitated the uninterrupted success of the first campaign; and any feeling of unrest or excitement caused by the massacre of the British Embassy was soon lost in the spectacle of the ease and rapidity with which Kabul was seized and the capital of Afghánistán occupied. In the severe fighting which followed, the most formidable Afghán clans, encouraged by the exhortations of spiritual leaders of the greatest renown, and with ranks strengthened by large numbers of disbanded soldiery well-armed and disciplined, proved unable to prevent the supremacy of British arms; and the sight of their failure would have the greater effect as the tribes on our border are inferior both in numbers and armament.

15. Tribal feuds too, and the jealousies of rival chiefs, weakened any power for aggression, so that, in the winter, when the outburst of popular feeling in Kabul was most acute and religious excitement at its height, the emissaries of the great leaders of the Muhammadan faith and of the

hostile chiefs in arms against us round Sherpur, met with no sympathetic responses among the warlike tribes on our border. Bajaur was distracted by civil war; in Swát the voice of Rahmatulla Khan of Dír, too farseeing to join in any movement of uncertain success, was uniformly raised against the cry of *jahád;* and the attitude of the frontier tribes was rather that of expectancy than of hostility.

THE MOHMANDS.

16. The only instance in which the events which occurred in Kabul directly affected the attitude of any of the tribes on the Punjab Border, was that of the Mohmand rising at the beginning of the year 1880. The deportation of the Amír Yakub Khan, to whom he was related by marriage, seemed to shake the allegiance of Muhammad Sádik Khan, the Khan of Lálpura, who had been recognized by the British Government in the first Kabul campaign. Following the example of the Governor of Jalálabad, he made common cause with a rabble of Mohmands, who collected on the left bank of the Kabul river, and refused to hold friendly communications with the Political Officers in the Khyber. The Mohmands crossed the river, and threatened Dakka and the road between that place and Landi Kotal; but were forced to recross the river precipitately on the approach of a column from the latter direction. Negotiations were opened with Akbar Khan, another member of the family, to whom finally the Khanship and the possessions attached to it were granted by the British Government.

THE KHYBER PASS.

17. The measures taken since 1878 to detach from all foreign influence, the Afrídís, Orakzais, and certain clans of the Wazírís, under the careful management of different Political Officers, materially aided not only in holding the lines of communication with the army on field service, but also in maintaining the general peace of the Border behind. In the year

under report our relations with the great tribe of Khyber Afrídís were put on a new footing. The arrangements made in the summer, which are described in detail in the body of this Report, stood well the test and strain of an eventful year. A few minor offences committed in the autumn were amply punished by the clansmen themselves, vindicating the supremacy of the will of the body of the tribe against a rebellious section; and during the entire latter part of the year, perfect peace and safety reigned throughout the length of the Khyber Pass. Shortly after the close of the year, a movement took place among the Afrídís of Tirá which at first threatened to be somewhat serious. Mulla Wali Khan of Sapri, who was much respected and revered by the Afrídís, seems to have conceived the idea of combining all the sections of the tribe under one ruler, and for this purpose he set up as king of the Afrídís a Sayad known as Mír Bashir, a resident of Afrídí Tirá. Mír Bashir proceeded to collect followers, and to set up a sort of royal state, accompanied by a semblance of judicial authority. About fifteen hundred men were said to have been enlisted in his army within a very short time, the object of the Sayad king being understood to be an attack upon the British forces in the Khyber. In a very few months, however, the movement entirely collapsed. For a time religious fanaticism and the hope of obtaining plunder bound his adherents together; but amongst a people so independent and democratic as the Afrídís, no one who has not the prestige of wealth, power and success, has a chance of establishing sovereignty; nor were the tribal maliks inclined to regard with favor the constitution of an authority which should supersede their own, or the appointment of a recipient of the allowances paid to the tribes who might appropriate the profits which they themselves had enjoyed. Mír Bashir had neither resources nor any definite plan of action, and the gathering dispersed without any direct attempt being made by his followers to disturb the peace of the Khyber.

18. On the withdrawal of the Kabul Field Force from Northern Afghánistán, it became necessary to determine the political relations to be permanently maintained between the British Government and the tribes of the Khyber; and in accordance with the instructions issued by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, a full *jirga* of all the Afrídí maliks has recently been assembled at Pesháwar with the object of defining and consolidating those relations. The proceedings are still pending; but the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects that the tribes will themselves engage for the security of the Pass, and for the protection of travellers and traders, on terms which the Government will be able to accept. They are well aware that the maintenance of friendly relations with the Government is to them a source of profit and advantage, and that their refusal to comply with the wishes of Government in regard to the maintenance of the road, will lead to the opening of other routes, or the occupation of the Khyber by troops, should the British Government find it necessary at any future time to adopt such a measure; while the contemplated withdrawal of our army from the whole length of the Khyber, and substitution of a system of protection solely by means of levies raised from the Afrídí tribes, will at once diminish the chances of complication, and throw the responsibility of keeping order upon those who alone could effectually disturb it.

19. But Sir Robert Egerton has, throughout these negotiations, held that it is neither dignified nor expedient for the British Government to consent to the distribution of subsidies which secure no advantages in return, and that to maintain or initiate a system of paying Border tribes for immunity from predatory incursions or the commission of offences in British territory, is a policy which the British Government can never adopt. In all the communications, therefore, which have been held with the chief men of the

tribes, they have been distinctly told that the continuance of the subsidies hitherto paid to them will depend upon their keeping the trade route open, and affording full security to all those who make use of it, and that if they fail to do this, the subsidies will be withdrawn.

THE KURAM VALLEY.

20. Hardly less important than the arrangements with the Khyber Pass Afrídís, and crowned with no less measure of success, was the conduct of our relations with the Orakzai on the exposed line of road from Kohát to Thal, and beyond to Turi limits in Kuram; and the arrangements under which the route from Bannu to Thal, running throughout its length in the hills of the independent Ahmadzai and Kabul Khel Wazírs, was kept open till near the close of the year. By this route, guarded solely by the tribes themselves, or by levies raised in British territory adjoining, nearly a lakh of maunds of supplies was forwarded from the south to the British forces in Kuram. The Zaimusht and certain sections of the Orakzai signalized themselves indeed by offences on the road to Kuram and in Upper Miranzai; and the punishment meted out to them by the well-planned expedition under General Tytler is described in the body of this Report. The Zaimusht hills were traversed, a heavy fine realized, and the surrender of hostages and of a thousand stand of arms secured. On his visit to Kohát in the month of February, Sir Robert Egerton received the submission of the assembled maliks of the Zaimushts in open darbar; and since their subjugation no single offence has occurred on the line of communications which has been traced to members of this tribe.

21. The duty of furnishing supplies and conveyance for the Commissariat of the Kuram Field Force fell largely upon the Kohát district, and more especially upon that part of it held on a quit-rent by Nawáb Sir Khwaja Muhammad

Khan, K.C.S.I. Since the close of the year, the pressure caused by these demands has resulted in a certain amount of discontent among a small portion of the inhabitants of this tract, which has been turned to account by a few seditious characters to foment disturbance and popular excitement. A few affrays occurred; some prisoners who had been arrested on a charge of murder were forcibly released, and a show of resistance was made to an attempt by the authorities to arrest the ringleader of the malcontents. This person has subsequently been secured by the Deputy Commissioner, and the tract is now reduced to order. The movement does not appear to have had any political significance, or to have been in any way connected with the movement in Afrídí Tirá headed by Mír Bashir.

THE MAHSÚD WAZIRS.

22. The Mahsúd Wazírs have been under blockade during the year for the outrage perpetrated by them in their raid upon Tánk on the 1st of January 1879; and although they have been reduced to great straits by this blockade, their spirit is yet unbroken, and there are no indications of a desire on their part to accept the terms imposed upon them by Government in order to effect the removal of the blockade. The influence of the notorious Mulla Adkar of Khost was exerted throughout the year to incite the Mahsúds to fresh hostilities; but, with the exception of an attack upon the town of Gumál, which was repulsed, they did not venture into the plains in any force.

THE ALAIWÁLS.

23. A blockade has also been in force throughout the year against the Alaiwáls on the borders of the Hazára district, in consequence of the raid made upon the British village of Battal by Arsala Khan the Alai Chief, and his followers. The long-protracted course of the negotiations in this case has been unavoidable, as it was inconvenient, owing to the absence of so large a portion of the Frontier Force on service in Kabul,

to send a military expedition to coerce the Alaiwáls. The Lieutenant-Governor has maintained, however, the necessity of adhering to the terms which were originally laid down by the Government of India in compensation for the injury caused by the raid. Whether as a result of the blockade, or of the return of our army from Kabul, the Alaiwáls have recently sent in a deputation of their headmen to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára to surrender the Hindus whom they captured in the raid on Battal, and for the purpose of learning the requirements of the Government. The negotiations are still pending, and it is difficult to anticipate the result. It is perhaps more than probable that, after so long an immunity from compulsory measures, this tribe, which is extremely ignorant, and has shown itself very contumacious, may still require a resort to force before it yields to the demands made upon it.

24. It is no part of the present Report to deal with the larger consequences of the late campaign; but in connection with the Punjab Border it is interesting to estimate its probable effects on the future behaviour of the independent tribes on our immediate frontier. While, in the anarchy which followed the outbreak at Kabul in September 1879, the plunder of the arsenal and the disbandment of the Amír's regular regiments spread broadcast, among Ghilzais and Kohistánís, many thousands of rifles and large stores of ammunition, the tribes on our Border, who furnished few recruits to the Amír, have remained, as regards armament, weak as before. To this the Afrídís are a solitary but striking exception. The plunder of the Ali Masjid garrison in 1878 threw into their hands many hundred rifles, and the wealth earned by labor on roads and defensive works constructed in the Pass, and in contracts for supplies to the Transport and Commissariat Departments, has been eagerly devoted to the purchase of superior fire-arms. But, as a rule, the Border tribes are ill-armed; swords and knives are more common than

matchlocks, and rifles are scarce save in the Khyber and Tirá. They have witnessed, too, the failure of the struggles which the largest and bravest of the Afghán clans hazarded to oppose the British troops; on our Border the Mohmands will not forget the sharp lesson of the Dakka fight, where five thousand men were driven, with heavy loss, from positions that should have been impregnable; the punishment inflicted with ease on the Zaimushts has had, and will continue to have, a good effect on the Orakzai and northern Wazírs; while, further south, the great tribes of Utmanzai and Mahsúd Wazírís will hear, for many years to come, from the migratory Powindahs, of the slaughter of the flower of the Ghilzai clans at Ahmad Khel and Charásia.

There is no reason to doubt that the lessons of these engagements will be remembered on our Border, nor is it too sanguine to hope that the fear thus inspired will lessen the readiness of any tribe to provoke hostilities, and will shorten opposition should resort to military expeditions to punish past offences be ultimately necessary.

BORDER DEFENCE.

25. The withdrawal of the army from Kabul, and return to the state of things which existed before the war, suggests a renewed consideration of the measures for Frontier defence which the Government of India have generally approved. Already to some extent the scheme of Border defence for the Pesháwar Division which was advocated by Sir Robert Egerton has been carried into effect; and the experience of the past two years has tended to confirm the views which he previously expressed, and to demonstrate the advisability of the measures recommended in the report on this subject. The end which it is particularly desirable to effect is the association of our subjects residing near the Border with the civil and military power in the interests of order and protection; and for this purpose the levies, which it is proposed to maintain, should be composed principally of the inhabitants

of the Border tracts. At the same time, it is desirable that all the villages which receive a remission of their revenue for the defence of the Border should be obliged to possess a certain number of arms, without which it is impossible for them to fulfil the responsibilities which lie upon them in consequence of this remission. On the Deraját Frontier the establishment of a new line of posts in view to the protection of the assigned districts of Pishin and Sibi, and the railway line now under construction, and also the better control of the Marris and neighbouring tribes, is under consideration.

26. Sir Robert Egerton would desire on this occasion, in noticing the political relations of the Punjab Government with the States and Tribes which constitute its dependencies or adjoin its frontiers, to record his deep sense of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Lepel Griffin, C.S.I., who was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy for the conduct of political affairs in Afghánistán at the commencement of the year 1880. During the long term of his office as Secretary to this Government, in all matters referring to the administration of the Province, and its foreign relations, the Lieutenant-Governor and his predecessors have received on every occasion the most valuable assistance and counsel from this distinguished officer.

27. The services rendered by other officers of the Punjab Commission on and beyond the Frontier during the course of the operations in Afghánistán need no mention in this Report. They have been prominently acknowledged by the Chief Political Officer, and are well known to the Government of India. Of the loss sustained by the Punjab Government by the massacre, on the 3rd September 1879, of the officers forming the British Embassy at Kabul, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his deep sense in the Administration Report of last year. The gallantry and daring of such men as Colonel Sir Louis Cavagnari need not to be further chronicled in these pages; they have taken their place among

the traditions of the North-Western Frontier and in the hearts of all true and loyal servants of the British Government.

28. Nor is it from any fear of their being overlooked or forgotten that Sir Robert Egerton again places on record the high sense which he entertains of the splendid services rendered throughout the war in Afghánistán by the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, which he is proud to hold under his orders. All the batteries, and, with a few exceptions, the whole of the regiments, were employed in the first and second campaigns on the scene of the war. The high military officers under whose command they served have uniformly testified to the admirable discipline, efficiency, endurance and courage of the troops under their gallant leaders. Where arduous enterprizes had to be undertaken, the records of the campaigns will show to what extent the regiments of this Force were selected for their performance, and the mode in which they responded to the call. Often abreast of the flower of Her Majesty's British forces, their achievements stood the test of this proud comparison; and the march on Kandahar, and the battle which followed, proved that they were not unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by General Sir F. Roberts.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor desires cordially to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by civil officers in the Province in providing the means of transport for the troops, and thereby bearing their share in the labors of the campaign. The requisitions for carriage during the first expedition had well-nigh drained the country of its resources, and rendered the second demand for carriage one extremely difficult to meet; notwithstanding this, more than 73,000 animals, 15,000 attendants and 7,500 carts were during the year collected and made over to the Commissariat and Postal Departments for transport purposes by the

several officers of the Province. Those, moreover, who have been most conspicuous in their efforts have been forward to acknowledge the help rendered to them by their subordinate officials, and the Native gentlemen of their districts. The services rendered by the latter equally demand His Honor's cordial acknowledgments.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

30. The revenue survey of the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district, which was undertaken mainly with a view to forest conservancy in this hill-tract, was completed during the year. The maps have been made over to the Forest Settlement Officer, and the demarcation of the Government forests is in hand. This subject is one of great importance with special reference to the dearth of fuel from which the town and neighbourhood of Ráwalpindi have of late years suffered, and to the increasing demand resulting from the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway through Ráwalpindi towards Pesháwar. Good progress has also been made in the detailed survey of the Bhakkar tahsíl, and in the boundary survey of the Leia tahsíl, of the Dera Ismail Khan district.

31. The settlement of the Gurgaon district was finished during the year under report; and since the close of the year operations have been completed in the Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Jhelum settlements. The financial result of these settlements is an increase to the Government rent-rolls of $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs annually, if credit be taken for the new assessments of canal owners' rate. The total expenditure incurred upon these settlements amounts to $35\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, which amount will have been recovered at the expiration of five years in the currency of the new settlements.

32. The termination of settlement operations in so large a number of districts has necessitated the remodelling of the Settlement staff of the Province; and since the close of

the year proposals have been submitted for the entertainment, during the next five years, of a staff capable of working the settlements of five districts only. A scheme for so organizing settlement operations as to provide permanent employment for a fixed strength of establishment is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The advantages of placing the Settlement Department upon a footing similar to that of other Departments in regard to continuous employment are manifest. Hitherto, when a settlement has been concluded, great difficulty has been experienced in providing employment for men who have done their duty well and faithfully. This difficulty will in future be avoided, as the staff employed in any settlement will, at its conclusion, be transferred to another district; and there will ordinarily be five, and only five, settlements in progress at one time.

LAND REVENUE.

33. The land-revenue collections for the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,54,704, thus exceeding by upwards of five lakhs of rupees those of the previous year, although the latter were in excess of the figures of any previous year since the annexation of the Punjab. The increase was due partly to the realization of balances which occurred during the scarcity and distress mentioned in last year's Report, and partly to new assessments. The steady development of the land-revenue of the Province for the last ten years is a matter for satisfaction. The outstanding balances of the year were heaviest in the Gurgaon, Karnál, Hoshiárpur and Muzaffargarh districts, and in the Deraját and Pesháwar divisions. These balances were mainly attributable to the bad seasons from which the former districts have suffered since 1877-78, and in Frontier divisions to the pre-occupation of the Revenue Officers in matters connected with the war in Afghánistán.

LEGISLATION.

34. An Act providing for the temporary appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner to assist in disposing of an accumulation of work which had occurred in the Financial

Commissioner's Office, was the only enactment of which the operation was restricted to the Punjab.

The Extradition Act, the Cantonments Act, the Legal Practitioners Act, and the Hackney Carriage Act, were all measures which, in different ways, produced important changes and improvements in the Legislative Code of the Province. The amended Act to provide for advances to landholders for agricultural improvements, with the rules framed under it, constituted one of the most important legislative changes of the year. Notwithstanding the attempts made from time to time to facilitate the grant of such advances, it has been a disappointment to the Lieutenant-Governor that the agricultural population have not availed themselves as freely of the privilege as might have been expected. In some respects the amendments now made will tend, it is hoped, to remove the causes which have operated to prevent applications being more freely made for these advances. The Glanders and Farcy Act was a most opportune measure, by which the spread of disease amongst the large number of animals used for commissariat purposes on the Grand Trunk Road has been minimised. The rules framed under the Arms Act of 1878, which, as explained last year, were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be somewhat too lax for a martial population, have been modified so as to bring certain classes, previously exempted, within the scope of the prohibitory clauses of the Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that their operation, which will be watched carefully, will now be in every respect beneficial.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. The returns of crime for the year 1878 were high; but those for the year under report show a further increase. The causes for this may be found in the continuance of high prices, the large number of people passing to and from the Front, and the difficulty of protecting traffic on the main roads of communication along

which convoys were despatched. Besides these, the famine in Kashmir led to a large migration of starving people into British territory. But a considerable portion of the statistical increase is accounted for by increased activity in the working of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which deal with cases of bad livelihood. The prosecutions under these provisions are more of the nature of preventive than punitive measures. Sir Robert Egerton has on several occasions borne testimony to the excellent results which have been attained in the Punjab by due resort to these provisions of the law. There is nothing in the returns of the present year which in any way leads him to alter those views; and it is, in his opinion, a matter for satisfaction that the system is being more freely worked in a manner which interferes as little as practicable with the liberty of the persons from whom security is demanded. The greatest increase of crime, as might have been expected, was observable in the trans-Indus districts, where murders and robberies show very high figures. The abolition of the Customs Line resulted in a considerable decrease in one special class of cases, those relating to the breach of the Excise Law. The operation of the Frontier Rules during the year has been beneficial, and the testimony of the local officers is unanimous in regard to the excellent results which have been attained by the constitution of the Council of Elders as a tribunal for the trial of offences committed by members of trans-Frontier tribes.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

36. The number of persons enrolled as members of criminal tribes under Act XXVII of 1871 somewhat decreased in the year under notice. It would be premature to suppose that this indicates any improvement in the habits of the criminal classes; but the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the careful working of the rules published under the Act has effected such an amendment to a partial extent, and there are indications of a further amendment elsewhere. Several

applications to extend the Act have, however, been declined by the Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that the tribes, although of a criminal class, have not exhibited their traditional propensities by actual crime to an extent which justifies their being brought under the provisions of the law.

PRISONS.

37. A satisfactory feature in the management of the Punjab Prisons during the year is the large decrease in the number of corporal punishments. The number of such punishments fell to less than one-half of that of the previous year, without any deterioration of prison discipline, or any diminution in the earnings of prison labour.

Much attention is being paid to the working of the mark system, and more than one-third of the prisoners released during the year had received remissions of their sentences under this system, as recompense for good conduct during their imprisonment.

38. The cost of jail management was again abnormally swelled by the high rate of provisions. More to be regretted is the extremely high rate of mortality, amounting to 14 per cent. of the average strength—a figure unprecedented in former years.

THAGGI SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

39. The population of the Thaggi School of Industry has from year to year been gradually diminishing, and the number of approvers is now so small that it is contemplated to abolish this institution. Of the 66 persons comprising its population at the close of the year, there were only 10 men, the remainder being women and children. The men are now all aged, and no apprehension need be entertained from a relaxation in the terms of their confinement.

40. There is nothing in the returns of Civil Justice for the year to call for special notice. There has been perhaps less leisure, owing to the way in which local traffic has been stimulated by military operations, for the institution of suits; but the fluctuations are hardly worthy of remark. The fact which is perhaps most noticeable is the growing unpopularity of registration in cases of money debt; and suits on registered deeds have decreased in number by 6·4 per cent. This falling-off, however, may be partly due to the comparative prosperity of the past year, during which the Province has been recovering from seasons of agricultural distress. The number of deeds affecting immovable property, the registration of which is compulsory, was larger than in the year preceding.

CIVIL JUSTICE.
REGISTRATION.

41. The work of the Chief Court of the Province shows a slight decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year; but the disposals were fewer, and the average duration of cases was much longer.

The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that at the present time the work of the Court has fallen into arrears to an extent which seems to denote that some remedy is urgently required; and the subject will be taken into consideration.

42. Owing to the dryness of the winter, the area sown with spring crops was somewhat less than the average. The abundant rains which fell at the beginning of the rainy season resulted in a very large area being sown for the autumn crops; but, as previously noticed, the rains ceased prematurely, and the outturn was not large. The serious reduction in the live-stock of the Province which resulted last year from the demand for carriage for the campaign, continued to a less extent during the year under review; but since the cessation of military operations, a restorative process is going on, which

AGRICULTURE.

is sufficiently indicated by the great activity in the cattle markets at the annual fairs of the principal centres of this traffic.

43. Prices of grain were very high during the year, especially in the Pesháwar division, but at its close there was a sensible fall in the price of the cheaper grains throughout the Province. The price of wheat, however, rose continuously from the 1st of June 1878 to the 1st January 1880. The rates obtaining in Pesháwar and Kohát necessitated the grant of special allowances in the Police and Public Works Departments. There is now a slight recovery which will be further promoted by the extension of the Pesháwar Railway.

FORESTS.

44. A considerable amount of work has been done in the Forest Department in consequence of the stimulus afforded to forest conservancy by the Act (VIII of 1878) which deals with the subject. It has been the aim of the Lieutenant-Governor to place under the direct management of the Forest Department only such tracts as are held by Government in full proprietary right; so that the scope of the Department may be restricted, and more leisure afforded for efficient supervision. At the same time, enquiry has been made regarding the condition of forests in several districts where it seems likely that the provisions of the Act for purposes of protection and management can be utilised with advantage. The denudation of hillsides by persons with ill-defined rights, and exaggerated notions of those rights, is now, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, a thing of the past; and all that remains to be done is to decide upon a definite course of action in regard to all the forests which it is worth while to preserve, either in the interests of the people themselves, or for commercial purposes. Efforts have also been made to induce the Chiefs of the Hill States in the neighbourhood of Simla to adopt

a system of management which will perpetuate the fuel and timber supply obtainable from their forests. In some cases, where the Chiefs are wards of the British Government, no difficulty has been experienced. In other cases, where the Chiefs have been accustomed to exercise full authority within their territory, and where they are less cognizant of the advantages of forest preservation, measures are still under consideration. The Government does not desire to make a profitable business out of forest conservancy, so much as to secure the benefit of a permanent supply of forest produce to the people of the country; but the financial result of the Department, whereby an income of 7½ lakhs has been secured during the past decade, is one that may be contemplated with satisfaction. Unfortunately the staff of Forest officers has been recently far below its proper scale, but reinforcements, which were much needed, are now coming in.

MANUFACTURES.

45. The statistics regarding the manufactures of the Province show some remarkable results. In the last five years the value of these manufactures is shown to have doubled, from 5½ to 11 millions sterling; while, at the same time, the number of workmen employed in such manufactures is shown to have decreased from 1½ millions to 800,000 persons; and, to a less extent, the number of manufactories seems to have decreased. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared entirely to discredit these figures, although, no doubt, much room remains for improvement. If they denote, as is probably the case, the concentration of energy and more systematized commercial industry, the change is one which may be productive of good results.

TRADE.

46. The trade of the year, as above noticed, was much affected by the Kashmir famine and Kabul war. A noticeable feature in the returns is the large import of European piece-goods, in

which there was an increase of more than 50 per cent. on the average of the three previous years; while at the same time the import of Indian cotton goods increased in a still larger proportion. To a large extent, no doubt, this result may be attributed to commissariat requirements; but it is not improbable that the prosperity of the classes who benefited by high prices and the activity of the labor market may have been one of the causes of this increase.

PUBLIC WORKS.

47. The year under review was remarkable for the large reductions made in the establishment of the Public Works Department as a measure of financial economy. The change of officers involved by this measure somewhat retarded progress; and the state of the finances did not permit any large expenditure on works of public improvement other than those more or less necessary for the conduct of military operations. Among the latter may be mentioned the partial construction and repair of the road from Ráwalpindi to Thal *viâ* Khushálgarh, which was necessary in order to open up easy communication with the Kuram Valley. This work was beset with great difficulties; sickness among the workpeople, the deficiency of local labor, frequent desertions owing to the dread of the Border tribes, changes of officers, and the high ruling prices, combined to retard the work. Meanwhile, the construction of railways, for which the experiences of the campaign furnished a cogent argument, was pressed forward. In the first six months of the year, the Punjab Northern (State) Railway was completed from Jhelum to Ratiál, and since the close of the year the line has been finished as far as Ráwalpindi. The earth-work of the line from Ráwalpindi to Khushálgarh was taken in hand in October, the masonry works were in progress by the beginning of November, and at the close of the year the line was ready to receive the rails as far as Khushálgarh. A branch line to the Mayo Salt Mines has

been constructed as far as Miáni, on the left bank of the Jhelum, a distance of 54 miles from the main line. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company met the strain which was put upon their resources by the transport of troops and stores, in a manner most creditable to their management.

48. Although the provincial resources for the prosecution of works of public improvement were much crippled owing to the economy which it was necessary to exercise, various works of magnitude and importance were undertaken by the municipalities of the Province, among which may be specially mentioned the schemes for supplying the town of Lahore and the hill-station of Simla with water. Both of these projects, however, received in aid a loan from the Supreme Government. In the civil station of Lahore the whole of the pipes for conveying the supply have been laid, and the work in the city has been taken in hand. During the past season the whole of the station of Simla has been supplied with water from the new source. The Pesháwar drainage-works were carried to completion during the year under review.

CANALS.

49. The Sirhind Canal project was pushed on with energy during the year. The main weir was closed in, and raised to nearly its proper height: a large amount of excavation was also completed, and projects for distributaries worked out. The Swát River Canal was delayed last year, owing to political complications. This year the masonry works made fair progress, but comparatively little earth-work was done, owing to the high rate of wages obtaining in the neighbourhood in consequence of the demand for labor on railway works. The canals constructed by the District Officers in the Ferozepore district proved of the greatest value during this year of deficient rainfall; while in Shahpur, where irrigation from similar canals has stood

the test of time, the area irrigated was much below the average in consequence of the lowness of the river.

50. Sir Robert Egerton looks forward to the time when the benefits resulting from the construction of our large canals shall be felt in a direction hitherto almost unexplored. The vast water-power represented by the fall of the Bári Doáb Canal over the descent from the outer Himalayan ranges to the plains of Amritsar and Lahore, only wait to be made available for industrial purposes, and converted into a fruitful source of wealth. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that, as soon as the attention of manufacturers shall be attracted to the splendid field for enterprize which exists in the capabilities of this water-power, the development of manufactories along the course of the Bári Doáb Canal will be only a matter of time, and he is anxious to give publicity to the subject, and to commend it to the notice of those who wish to obtain a cheap motive-power for manufacturing purposes.

LOCAL TAXATION.

51. The resources furnished by the Local Rates Cess leviable under Act V of 1878 have afforded a means for the prosecution of many useful designs in the several districts of the Punjab. The people are fully aware of the advantages secured to them by an arrangement which gives them a voice in selecting works of improvement to be executed from these funds. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the responsibility thus thrown upon the leading men among the agricultural population, is an object no less desirable than the provision of funds which is secured by the levy of this cess. In no case have any serious complaints reached Government in regard to the imposition of this tax; whereas from year to year the reports of District Officers show that the District Committees appreciate the power placed in their hands for expending the allotment made to them from the total collec-

tions. Similar remarks might be made regarding the administration of the Punjab municipalities ; and the Lieutenant-Governor would view with extreme regret, any measure, the tendency of which would be to cripple the resources of these useful and public-spirited bodies, the results of whose energy are most conspicuous in all the large towns of the Punjab.

SANITATION.

52. The unhealthiness of the year 1879 has been noticed above. In addition to the prevalence of a severe form of epidemic fever which invaded the Province the previous year and, to a less extent, continued its ravages, small-pox proved very fatal, and the Punjab was visited by an outbreak of cholera, which, occurring as it did very shortly after the Hardwár Fair, was not unnaturally regarded as having originated in the assemblage of pilgrims at that place. The death-rate, which in 1877 was 20 per mille and in 1878 rose to 36 per mille, rose still further during this year to 38 per mille, representing a total of deaths amounting to 673,213. The institutions for medical relief, with which the Punjab is well provided, were freely resorted to during this lengthened period of sickness.

53. The reorganization of the Medical Department, which has been recently carried out under the orders of the Government of India, has involved the departure from a plan which the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed to introduce for systematizing the medical arrangements of the Province, and centering in one head the various branches of this Department of the Government. But one object which Sir Robert Egerton considers of importance is still capable of achievement, namely, to make a single officer in each district responsible for the proper working of each branch of medical organization. There is every reason, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, for centering the control of all medical and sanitary matters in one individual, just as the various branches of the civil administration are centred in

the District Officer; and to this subject the attention of the several heads of these branches of the Administration has been directed.

EDUCATION.

54. The unhealthiness of the year again affected the attendance in the educational institutions of the Province. In other respects there is nothing to call for prominent notice in the proceedings of this Department.

The proposal to raise the Punjab University College to the status of an University is still under consideration; but during the year the assent of the Secretary of State was accorded to the introduction of a Bill for this purpose, on condition of certain requirements being fulfilled. These requirements relate to the standard of the examinations as conducted by the Punjab University College, and the Lieutenant-Governor has confidence that they will be fulfilled. The interest taken by His Excellency Lord Lytton in this subject was evinced by His Lordship's speech, delivered in the hall of the Lahore College in April 1879, and Sir Robert Egerton hopes that the anticipations which have been formed, in consequence of the warm sympathy shown to this movement by Lord Lytton, may be speedily fulfilled.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government are 36 in number, *viz.*—

(I) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Jammu and Kashmir, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, and Nábha;

(II) Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba;

(III) Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number);

(IV) Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Súket;

(V) Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot;

(VI) Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi;

(VII) Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

4. *Kashmir.*—Throughout the greater part of the year Kashmir was desolated by a famine of unprecedented severity. The history of this calamity, and the measures which were taken by the Punjab Government to assist the Mahárája and his officials in importing grain from this Province into the State, were fully detailed in the Administration Report for last year, in which, in order to present a complete view of the progress of the famine, the narrative was brought down to the end of autumn 1879. Since then it is satisfactory to remark that the outturn of the rice-harvest was good. Heavy falls of snow during the winter insured abundant irrigation for next year's crops, and, as the Mahárája took special measures to provide for a large distribution

of seed, a good harvest of rice, which is the staple food-supply of the Valley, may be confidently expected. In the spring, too, the rains were opportune and plentiful, and no failure of the wheat and barley was anticipated at the close of the year under report. The favorable prospects of the coming season induced the Pandits and official classes to sell their hoarded-up stores of grain, and, in the spring, rice was generally to be had at a price averaging 12 seers for the rupee. The Revd. T. R. Wade and Dr. Downes, the missionaries, continued to maintain 80 children and found work for 2,000 men. Monsieur Ermens, the Belgian vine-grower, employed about 1,200 more on the only relief-works which were established by the State. Although the severity of the distress of the summer was greatly mitigated towards the end of the year, the general desolation and injury both to trade and agriculture caused by the famine cannot be repaired for some years to come. Through the Officer on Special Duty the Mahárája was advised in the spring to import at once the balance of the Punjab grain which it had not been found possible to carry into the Valley in the past autumn, and which, to the amount of about 50,000 maunds, was still lying at Barakal and Bhimbar. The Mahárája was also urged to take steps to secure a plentiful distribution of rice-seed, and to start relief-works in the neighbourhood of the larger towns—Srinagar, Islámabad, Shapiyon, Baramulla and Sopor. It is to be feared, however, that the possibility of a recurrence of wide-spread distress from calamities of season can hardly be obviated without radical measures of reform in a light assessment of land-revenue, in the establishment of free trade in grain, in the regular payment of officials and the liquidation of arrears due to them, and in the construction of a good cart-road to furnish easy means of communication with the plains of the Punjab.

5. *Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.*—The contingents furnished by these, the Baháwalpur, Kapurthala, Sirmúr and Farídkot States for service in the first Afghán campaign of 1879 returned to their head-quarters in July of the year under report. All had done excellent service; the Baháwalpur contingent on the Dera Ghází Khan frontier, the others on the Bannu and Kohát frontier, and in holding the line of communication to Kuram; their discipline and efficiency were not less admirable than the prompt loyalty with which their services were offered by the Rájas to the British Government. There is little to record of the Phulkián States during the year under report. The Council of Regency in Patiála has remained unchanged, and continues to carry on the duties of the administration as well as can reasonably be expected.

6. The Chiefs of Jínd and Nábha are rulers of proved capacity for governing, and their territories have been well administered. At the instance of the Punjab Government, in order to check loss to imperial revenue by cheap liquor being smuggled from Nábha into Umballa and Ludhiána, the Rája adopted from 1st April the distillery and excise system in force in British territory. A similar change has also been introduced by the Rája of Farídkot.

7. *Baháwalpur.*—The Administration Report for last year carried down the history of this State to November 1879, on the 28th of which month Nawáb Sádik Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and invested with full powers as ruler of the State. There is little else of importance to record. The administration is still carried on under the Nawáb by a Council of which the members will not be removable without the previous sanction of the Punjab Government until the young Chief attains his full majority of twenty-one years of age.

8. *Kapurthala.*—The office of Superintendent was held until October by Mr. W. M. Young, and for the latter half of the year by Mr. C. M. Rivaz. The injuries caused by the floods of the autumn of 1878, which desolated a large tract of land, have been repaired by plentiful harvests in the year under report. Settlement operations are approaching completion, and the work will be probably finished early in the present year. Boundary disputes of long standing between villages of Kapurthala and the British districts of Amritsar and Gurdáspur along the course of the Beas river have been finally disposed of by orders of Government, passed on the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts and the Superintendent of the State.

9. Vaccination has been energetically carried on under the zealous superintendence of Dr. Warburton, the medical officer in charge of the Rája. The benefits of vaccination are fully appreciated in this State, and small-pox, which once devastated the Kapurthala territory and was a source of anxiety and danger to neighbouring British districts, has diminished in a remarkable degree. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure on public works of great utility, there was a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,31,206, and the estimated income of the current year is 17¾ lakhs. Rupees 50,000 were expended on the weir in course of construction to control floods in the Bea river and prevent a repetition of the calamity which desolated many

villages in the past year. Sixteen miles of a metalled road connecting the capital with Sultánpur, the head-quarters of one of the revenue sub-divisions, were completed, and 10 miles of a road from Phagwára to Hoshiárpur. Much attention has been bestowed upon mule-breeding, and the results obtained are specially satisfactory, as the late campaigns in Afghánistán have demonstrated the importance of encouraging the breeding of this hardy animal for purposes of army transport.

10. *Chamba.*—Major C. H. T. Marshall relieved Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., of the duties of Superintendent in October 1879. The financial condition of the State during the year was satisfactory, and its general prosperity is evidenced by the fact that there was an increase of receipts under nearly every head of the revenue, the total of which rose from Rs. 2,21,963 in 1878-79 to Rs. 2,33,205. The land-revenue receipts, amounting to Rs. 1,65,184, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 17,000. The causes which co-operated to produce this increase were revision of assessment, high prices, and new cultivation.

11. As in previous years, the greater portion of the expenditure was incurred on Public Works and Communications. About 6 miles more of the Barmaur road—an exceedingly costly undertaking, which was described in the report for 1878-79—were opened during the year, about 12 miles of the new level road to the plains were completed, and several miles of the road to Manjir through Pokri. A large and substantial bridge, with a span of 165 feet, was built over the Rávi where the new level road passes below Dalhousie; and the Barabal bridge—an important work on the Sinhuta and Shahpur road, which had been washed away—was reconstructed. The Sinhuta water-course, which irrigates the best rice-lands in the State, was also completed during the year.

12. The Chamba dispensary continues to do good work, and the increasing popularity of the institution may be judged from the fact that, while four or five years ago the number of patients treated was under 2,000, during 1879-80 it reached 6,000. A small branch dispensary was opened at Tisa under an assistant surgeon, with good results, 417 patients having attended for treatment within 6 weeks.

13. The boys' school was well attended during the year, the number of pupils on the rolls being 100. There are also two girls' schools in the town, which draw many pupils, some of them daughters of high-caste Hindus.

14. The Rája has made great progress under the tuition of Mr. Harvey, who was specially selected to superintend his studies.

15. *Mandi.*—The reasons which necessitated a reorganization of the administration of this State were mentioned in last year's report. The scheme of administration drawn up by the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division, and approved by Government, has on the whole worked well. There was for a time an estrangement between the Rája and his ministers, but the Commissioner of Jullundur succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, and since then matters have gone on very smoothly. The financial results of the year were very satisfactory. After expending considerable sums on public works, there was a surplus of more than half a lakh of rupees to be invested in Government paper. The revenues of the State have steadily increased, and with good management will continue to improve.

16. There has been a great improvement in the transaction of judicial business; the arrears are small, and very few old cases remain pending. The civil judge, Ganda Singh, disposes of all the original work, and the appeals from his orders go to the Rája, who is now beginning to take some interest in this branch of the administration, and writes decisions himself. The circumstances which led to the change in the mode of adjusting the shares of the Rája and of the British Government respectively in the additional duty imposed on Mandi salt in 1871 were detailed in last year's report, and need not be repeated here. The new arrangement came into effect from the beginning of the current year, and it will be interesting to watch the effect of the change on the quantities of salt declared for consumption in Native States and British territory respectively, now that all motive for false registration has been removed.

17. Considerable progress was made on the Phagwára and Mandi road, and it is expected that the work will be completed within the current year. The longest section of this road lies in the Kángra district; and as it is most important to the Mandi State to have the road open throughout as soon as possible, and the Kángra local funds are too poor to complete their portion of the work within a reasonable time, the Rája, with his usual generosity, has come forward with an offer to assist them to the extent of Rs. 10,000; and with this aid the portion in that district should be completed within two years at latest. It is further proposed to extend this road over the Dulch Pass to Bajaura in

Kulu, and for this purpose a considerable sum has been provided in the current year's budget. When these two lines of road are finished, there will be uninterrupted communication by an easy route practicable for laden camels throughout the year between the Kulu Valley and the plains; and the capital of the Mandi State, through which the stream of trade will pass, will derive much advantage.

18. *Súket.*—The chief event of the year was the change in the arrangements for the administration of the State made in September 1879, and alluded to in last year's report. The joint administration by the Rája's uncles, which was sanctioned as a temporary and provisional arrangement on the deposition of Rája Rudr Sain, proved unsatisfactory. Dissensions arose between the two Miáns which hindered business, and the finances fell into confusion. Changes were accordingly introduced on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the division, which placed the Rája under an independent guardian, and associated a native Government official with the previously-appointed managers, to have special control of the accounts and establishments, subject to the Commissioner's supervision. The results of these changes have been satisfactory in the extreme. Every item of revenue has been realized and carefully accounted for, no unauthorized expenditure allowed, and at the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 32,390, of which Rs. 20,000 have been profitably invested.

19. There has also been a marked improvement in the other departments of the administration. Justice has been regularly dispensed, and while no just due of the State has been left unrealized, marked consideration has been shown to the people of the poorer tracts, and arrears of revenue to the extent of Rs. 20,000 have been remitted.

20. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Choasi road, of which 9 miles were completed during the year. Arrangements have been made for a careful revision of the land-revenue demand, which at present, unequally distributed, presses heavily on the inhabitants of the hilly and poorer tracts. The work is now in progress, and should be completed in about two years. It is not anticipated that it will result in any loss of revenue, and its chief effect will probably be a fair distribution of the whole burden.

21. The young Rája is reported to have improved much in every respect. He is active and fond of field-sports, and appears to be a young man of good disposition and fair ability.

22. *Farídkot.*—This State has been administered by Rája Bikrama Singh with his usual ability. As mentioned in last year's report, the administration of revenue is carried on in general accordance with the rules observed in British territory.

23. The Rája has availed himself of the services of a pensioned revenue official of the British Government, under whose direction arrangements are in progress for a revised regular settlement. The metalled road between Farídkot and Ferozepore was still under construction during the year, and a portion of the Muktsar road was put into repair. The Rája has agreed to build a serai and rest-house for Europeans on this road, as at present the want of some place of shelter is greatly felt.

24. Education is progressing fairly in the State, and the Urdu and Persian schools in the Farídkot city are well attended.

25. The Rája has introduced the English system of abkári with great success; border smuggling has by this means been put a stop to, and an increase has accrued to the State revenue.

26. *Máler Kotla.*—The affairs of this State are progressing satisfactorily. The Nawáb's generosity in expending on gifts to religious institutions and pilgrims the money saved and invested during his minority, involved him for a time in financial difficulties, and impaired the efficiency of his troops, at a time when the neighbouring States were able to assist Government with small but well-equipped contingents for service in the first Afghán campaign. He has now, however, cut down such profuseness, and, acting on the advice of the Commissioner and Superintendent, Umballa Division, regulates his expenditure by a careful budget, and no financial difficulties are now anticipated. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the adjustment of the debts of the late Khan Sáhib Ghulám Muhammad Khan, whose death was mentioned in the report for 1877-78. A disturbance arising out of a boundary dispute occurred during the year, but was happily settled without resort to severe measures.

27. The Nawáb has obtained the services of a trained assistant surgeon from the British Government for the management of the Máler Kotla dispensary, and it is hoped that this institution will increase in usefulness.

28. The Commissioner reports that the Nawáb continues to gain strength of body and of mind, and it is satisfactory to note that all family dissensions are at an end, and that the Nawáb lives amicably with his relatives, by whom he is looked up to and respected.

29. *Kalsia.*—This State has, as in previous years, given no trouble, and the popularity of the Sardár's administration may be judged from the fact that complaints from his subjects are of very rare occurrence. During the year he carried out several works of public utility, among them a jail, which has been built a mile from the town and is managed on the same system as prisons in British territory.

30. *Simla Hill States.*—Of these minor States, which are 20 in number, under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the most important are Sirmúr, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindúr and Keonthal.

31. The Rája of Sirmúr, Sir Shamsher Parkash, K.C.S.I., sustained a severe domestic calamity during the year, and has scarcely left his residence at Náhan at all. He has the reputation of being the most enlightened Chief in the Hill States, and governs his country well. Shortly after the close of the year under report, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Náhan *en route* to the Dera Dún, and was hospitably entertained by the Rája.

32. The health of the Rája of Biláspur, which had not been good during the past year, has somewhat improved, and he is now able to give that personal care and attention to business which has hitherto made his State, in most respects, a model of good order and contentment. The Rája has not abandoned his wish to abdicate, mentioned in last year's report; but he has been dissuaded from it for the present by the Superintendent of Hill States.

33. *Bashahr.*—The Rája administers his State assisted by his Wazírs, who take a large share in the management of affairs. He is much under the influence of his sister, whose advice has seldom been good or judicious, and it has been necessary to forbid her interference in State matters.

The Bashahr forest lease continues to work well, due, in a great measure, to the judicious management of Mr. G. G. Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests

34. *Hindúr.*—The affairs of this State were unsettled during the year under report owing to the incapacity and misconduct of Ghulám Kádir, the Wazír, who has since been removed.

35. On succeeding to the chiefship in 1877, Ishri Singh dismissed his father's officials and raised Ghulám Kádir, a Muhammadan of low birth, to the post of Wazír. Ghulám Kádir acquired great influence over the weak-minded Rája, and ruled the State through his own nominees with a rod of iron. In his excessive zeal to increase the revenue he imposed new taxes and introduced various methods of replenishing the State coffers which were not sanctioned by ancient usage. These unconstitutional changes in the administration caused great discontent among the people, and in January last a number of villagers left their homes with the intention of proceeding to Simla to lay their grievances before the Superintendent of Hill States. Ghulám Kádir went out to interview these villagers, and an affray occurred, which ended in the Wazír and thirteen of his followers being seized and kept close prisoners; and it was only on the interposition of the Superintendent of Hill States and a display of armed force that the Wazír was given up and the disturbance quelled.

36. The local authorities on this occasion strongly recommended the removal of Ghulám Kádir, but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider that there was sufficient reason for such a course, as the Wazír's fiscal exactions were the main causes of the riot, and the Rája had promised to see that his subjects were not oppressed for the future. His Honor, however, deemed it necessary to warn the Rája to govern his people with justice, to refrain from the imposition of new and harsh taxation, and he was further warned that just government securing a good administration and the contentment of his subjects was the condition of his being maintained in his rule by the Paramount Power. Affairs, however, did not improve, and in April last another *émeute* occurred, the zamíndárs refusing to pay the revenue instalment for the last half of the year 1879, and to furnish their quota of labor as usual, when called upon to do so by the British Government. The prompt action of the Superintendent of Hill States, however, in flogging a few of the ringleaders, and imposing a fine on some of the villages most to blame, checked what might have been a serious disturbance, and in a few days nearly the whole of the revenue was deposited.

37. His Honor was satisfied from the reports received from Major Nisbet, the Superintendent of the Hill States, that these frequent disturbances were due to the misconduct and unpopularity of Ghulám Kádir, and that no improvement could be expected in the administration of the State until his removal, which was accordingly determined upon. It was anticipated that the Rája would oppose the measure, as he was bound to the Wazír by ties of gratitude and confidence. Such, however, was not the case, and he appeared not less relieved than the people by the change. The decision of Government was communicated to the Rája by Major Nisbet, who went in person to Nálagarh, and he at once wrote orders dismissing the Wazír and his Patháu protégés from the offices they held in the State, and in their places the old Hindu officials who had served the State for generations and were much trusted by the people were re-employed. These changes took place in July last, and since then affairs have been progressing favorably.

38. There is nothing of interest to note with regard to the smaller States. Several of the Chiefs, particularly the Rána of Bagħát and the Thákur of Mailog, offered to give a certain number of mules for the transport service when the Kabul war broke out, but the number was small, and, as they declined to sell, their loyal offer of assistance was acknowledged but not accepted. The Rána of Kumhársain lost his infant heir during the year under report.

39. The three Khanates of the Hissar and Delhi divisions are Lohárn, Dujána and Pataudi.

40. The financial affairs of the Lohárn Chief are still in an embarrassed condition. Debts to the extent of Rs. 23,360 were liquidated during the year, but a large balance still remains to be paid off. The Nawáb applied to Government for a further loan to defray the marriage expenses of his sons, but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accede to the request, as an additional advance to meet present necessities would only lead to greater embarrassment in future.

41. Muhammad Saádat Ali Khan, Nawáb of Dujána, died in the autumn of 1879, as mentioned in last year's report, and was succeeded by his only son and heir Muhammad Mumtáz Ali Khan, a lad of fifteen years of age, who was, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, placed on the masnad with appropriate ceremonies.

Arrangements have been made for the administration of affairs during the Nawáb's minority, his uncle Nijábat Ali Khan being appointed manager of the estate, and the personal guardianship of the young Nawáb being entrusted to his maternal uncle, who from his age, and from the fact of his not being directly interested in the succession, was considered better suited to have charge of the Chief than Nijábat Ali Khan.

The large savings made by the late Nawáb, amounting to a sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees, have been invested in Government paper on behalf of the State, and a regular budget has been drawn up by the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Hissar Division, to whom the accounts will be submitted periodically by Nijábat Ali Khan. Further than this His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary to interfere in the administration of the State, as the minority is only expected to last three years. It was proposed to send the Nawáb to the Wards' School at Umballa, but objections were raised by his family, and he himself did not wish to go. Arrangements have accordingly been made for his education at Dujána; he is now learning Persian, and will be taught English as soon as the services of a native competent to instruct him can be found.

42. The young Nawáb of Pataudi recovered, through the skill and attention of the civil surgeon of Delhi, from the serious illness from which he was suffering when the last report was submitted; but he is still in weak health. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor saw the child in January last and was favorably impressed with his engaging manners and intelligence. The administration of the State by the manager, Pandit Kishen Lál, has been good and successful.

While the income increased there was also a very considerable reduction of expenditure, and the debts contracted by the late Nawáb were almost entirely paid off. Hitherto the management has been principally directed to this end, and there have been no surplus sums to expend on works of public utility. During the past year, however, there was a large balance of Rs. 40,000, and the Manager's attention has been drawn to the desirability of laying this out in roads and other works of public utility. The settlement of the State, which was commenced in 1875, was brought to a close during the year, and has resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,456 to the revenue.

43. THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1879-80.—HAZARA.—There is nothing of importance to record with regard to Chilas, Kohistán, Nindahar, Tikri, Deshi or Phurari. Our relations with the tribes inhabiting these wild hills continued satisfactory. The misconduct of the Alaiwals, instigated by their chieftain Arsalla Khan, which led to the rupture with this tribe was fully described in the report of last year. A blockade has been maintained, but up to the end of the year under report no settlement had been effected. Since then the *jirga*, or representative council, of the tribe have come into British territory and have surrendered the Hindu captives taken away from Battal. The Alaiwals captured in reprisal have been released; those who were captured during the raid upon Battal have been retained until a final settlement with the tribe has been effected. It is hoped that this case, which is now of long standing, will soon be satisfactorily settled. The peace of the border towards the Konsh and Bhogarmang glens was secured by the movement of a detachment of the 6th Punjab Native Infantry to the high plateau of Chattar, where they remained for four months,—from 1st August to 1st November 1879.

44. *Agror.*—A few offences, not of any political significance, were committed by Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Khel, chief of the Hassanzais. In February 1880 this Khan was murdered. His younger brother, Hashim Ali, supported by the Madda Khel and part of the Akazais; and Feroz Khan, the rival and murderer of the deceased chief, supported by a part of the Alizai clan, are now disputing the succession to the Khanship.

The Akazais have remained well-behaved; and the Madda Khel, Amazai and Jaduns, with whom our relations are only indirect, have given no trouble.

45. *Sitana.*—Disputes have arisen between the Sayads of Sitana and Malka regarding the division of land; but the quarrel is as yet of no great importance as far as British interests are concerned.

46. PESHÁWAR.—*Yusafzai Sub-division, Swát.*—During the early months of the year Mian Gul, the elder son of the late Akhund, was engaged in desultory contests with his neighbours, the Babuzai, and the partizans of Rahmatulla Khan, of Dír. In these he was generally successful; but the excesses committed by his rabble followers on women of captured villages brought his cause into discredit and increased the popularity of

the Dír Khan, who invaded Swát in October, but was soon after compelled to retire owing to disturbances in Bajour, leaving an agent to uphold his authority in the Adinzai tappah of Swát.

The influence of Mian Gul has for some time past been on the wane, and he was unable to respond to letters from Kabul, and from the fanatical Mullas of Lughman and the Mohmand hills, urging him to excite disturbances on the Pesháwar border. The influence of Rahmatulla Khan is believed to have been strongly opposed to any movement for the commencement of a *jahád*, although, during the winter, emissaries from Mulla Khalíl were busy in endeavours to excite the people to join in the rising led by Sádik Khan, the rebel chief of Lalpura.

Sherdil Khan, of Aladand, who had for some time been ill, died in British territory, where he had come for medical treatment. He has been succeeded by Bahádar Khan, his eldest son, whose conduct, so far, evinces a desire to be on friendly terms with the British Government.

47. *Buner* has been distracted by intertribal feuds. In January reports were received that a raid on Sadúm was being organized by one faction of the Bunerwals. Their intention, however, was frustrated by the opposition of their enemies at home, and by prompt measures taken to reinforce the border by the movement of some native cavalry from Mardan to Rustam.

48. Mubárak Khan, of Panjtár, regained power among the Khudo Khels in August, and has maintained friendly intercourse with the British authorities. Both Khudo Khels and Gaduns have suffered severely by recent droughts in their country.

49. The north and north-west border of the Pesháwar district has been extremely quiet. The Utman Khel, who march with the Hashtnagar tahsíl, have given no trouble since the settlement effected by the late Sir Louis Cavagnari in 1878.

50. *Afrídís.*—During the year under report the management of the Afrídí tribes, together with that of the whole Khyber Pass, was again made over to the Punjab Government. The arrangements which at the commencement of the first campaign had been made by the late Sir Louis Cavagnari with the Afrídí clans, although the best which the nature of the circumstances made possible, did not prove entirely satisfactory. This was of course to be anticipated. It was not until the

power of Amír Shere Ali Khan had been broken, and until his successor, the Amír Yakub Khan, had formally renounced all interference with this tribe, and abandoned all claim even to their nominal allegiance, that the true leaders of the clans consented to come in and arrange with the British authorities for the permanent protection of the Pass. When, however, the course of events proved that the Afrídís could no longer expect honours and subsidies from Kabul, and that the British Government was determined to retain control of the Khyber permanently, the leading chiefs who had hitherto been in opposition to us—Abdulla Núr Khan, Kúkí Khel; Wali Muhammad Khan, Zakka Khel; Ahmed Khan, Sepah; and Sarfaráz Khan, Malik Din Khel—attended at Pesháwar with full representative deputations from their tribes, and entered into final arrangements with the British authorities, which have since worked extremely well. Shortly after the outbreak of the second campaign, the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government was extended to Dakka and subsequently to Basáwal on the road to Jalálabad; direct relations were established with the Sangu Khel and Ali Sher Khel Shinwárís of Ningrahar, who from time immemorial have claimed the right of tolls or subsidies for the protection of the Pass between Lundi Khana and Mohmand limits at Haftcháh. These tribes acted up to their agreements with surprising fidelity, and the result was that, from the beginning of the second campaign to the end of the year under report, the security and quiet of the Khyber Pass were almost unbroken. Two raids, attempted by Zakka Khel Afrídís in October, were punished by the Afrídís themselves: the Khasrogís, the offending section, were compelled to pay a fine of Rs. 800, and to surrender hostages for good behaviour. From that time to the end of March 1880 no offence of any importance occurred throughout the whole limits of the Khyber.

51. *Mohmands.*—On the advance of the British troops, Muhammad Sádik Khan, who had been appointed by the ex-Amír Yakub Khan, was recognized and maintained in the Khanship of Lalpura by the British Government. Shortly after the deportation of the Amír, Sádik Khan, following the example of Muhammad Hasan Khan, Governor of Jalálabad, threw up his allegiance to Government and went into open hostility at the head of a large rabble of Mohmands, some 5,000 strong, collected chiefly by the inflammatory preachings of Mulla Khalíl. Sádik Khan crossed the river and took up a position near the western mouth of the Khyber a few miles from Dakka. On the 15th January the Mohmands were attacked by a force of about 500 men and four guns

Royal Horse Artillery from the Dakka fort, commanded by Colonel T. Boisragon, 30th Punjab Infantry, and driven in rout from extremely difficult and well-chosen positions with a loss of many killed and wounded. A column which had marched from Lundi Kotal by the Indarzai Kandao and the Shalman Pass arrived at Kam Dakka too late to cut off the retreat of the fleeing Mohmands, but was able to inflict considerable loss on them as they were crossing the river. The reputation of the Mohmands and the prestige of Mulla Khalíl suffered severely from the ignominious result of their attempts to interfere with the safety of the British line of communications. Muhammad Akbar Khan was appointed chief of Lalpura immediately on the defection of his half-brother, Muhammad Sádik. The choice has proved a good one, and the conduct of the new Khan has since been extremely satisfactory.

52. *Kuram.—Zaimusht.*—The Zaimushts, aided by the Mamuzai and Ali Sherzai clans of the Lashkarzai division of the Orakzai tribe, committed many offences in upper Miranzai and on the Manduri road leading from Thal to Kuram. Among these were (1) the attack on the Chappari Sarai in which Surgeon W. Smyth was murdered, 25th June 1879; (2) a treacherous attack on a convoy of grass near Gandior, 27th July 1879; (3) the murder of Lieutenant Kinloch, 30th September 1879, between Chappari and Manduri. To punish the continued misbehaviour of these tribes, a brigade numbering about 3,000 men with six mountain-guns, under the command of the late Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., entered the Zaimusht country on the 8th December 1879, and the settlements of the Wattizai, the worst-behaved section of the clan, were destroyed. This rapid success of the British column so alarmed the Ali Sherzai that their *jirgas* attended and accepted the terms proposed, *viz.*, payment of Rs. 4,000 fine and the surrender of twenty-eight hostages. The Mamuzai also agreed to pay a fine of the same amount and to furnish hostages. On the 22nd December the brigade left the Zaimusht country after blowing up the towers and fortifications of every village. Rupees 25,000 were realized as a fine, and one thousand stand of arms surrendered by the tribe, whose punishment and humiliation were complete. One of the band that murdered Lieutenant Kinloch was captured and shot at Sangroba. The conduct of the Zaimusht and Ali Sherzais has since then been good, and the exemplary punishment inflicted, demonstrating the ease with which British troops can pierce the most rugged and difficult country, will doubtless have an excellent and lasting effect upon the neighbouring border.

53. *Orakzai.*—The submission of the Ali Sherzai clan as above noted was accepted; but the settlement with the Mamuzai has been delayed owing to a claim raised by one faction of the clan that the fine agreed to should include all payments on account of a raid perpetrated by the entirely distinct clan of Ali Khel on a sarai at Muazam Taláo, 14th November 1879, in which several unarmed coolies were brutally murdered. This claim could not be entertained, and the Mamuzai clan have since been blockaded. The Frontier Police Militia have succeeded in preventing any further trouble on this border.

54. The clans of the Ismailzai and Hamsayas have, on the whole, been well-behaved. A settlement was effected by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát for minor offences committed in British territory by the Samil Khel sections during the past two years. Fines and penalties, aggregating Rs. 1,700, were imposed, but realization has been retarded in consequence of the excitement raised in Tirá by the so-called Sayad King, Mír Bashir, shortly after the close of the year under report.

55. The A-khel and Ali Khel sections have, since the settlement effected with them on 1st January 1879, and up to the end of the year under report, been well-behaved. The only important case against them was connected with the raid on the Muazam Taláo post, when they permitted Malik Hawas with a band of 80 armed men to pass through their limits to raid in British territory. The garrison of the road post, whose conduct on this occasion was cowardly and disgraceful, have been severely fined. Four neighbouring British villages which enjoy a remission of revenue in consideration of the duties of frontier watch and ward, failed either to oppose or to follow up the retreating raiders; their revenue demands have accordingly been raised to the full amount for a term of five years.

56. The death of Sayad Hussain Shah was noted in last year's report. His nephew, Sayad Mír Akbar, son of Sayad Mahmúd, has succeeded to the chiefship, and received a khilat from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in a darbár held at Kohát on the 15th March 1880.

57. The feud between the Súni and Shíah Orakzai clans continued throughout the year. The Shíahs, however, have held their own well. In one fight the Súnis lost the son of their spiritual leader, Mulla Wali Khan.

58. *Afrídís under the political administration of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát.*—As a whole, the four clans of the Adam Khel Afrídís have been fairly well-behaved. The offences committed by them have had no political significance, being solely in prosecution of their own private feuds. The Jawáki section of the Adam Khel were responsible for several offences on the Kushálgarh road. These, however, have since been satisfactorily settled, and the Police authorities have succeeded in arresting some of the most noted outlaws on this border.

59. *Wazírís.*—The new route from Thal to Bannu through the Kabul Khel Wazírí Valley in independent territory has proved of the greatest service in forwarding supplies to the Kuram Division. It remained open under tribal management until the 21st March, when, in consequence of the excitement among the surrounding clans, due to the preaching of the fanatical priest Mulla Adkar of Khost, it was temporarily closed.

60. The services of Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Nawáb of Tirá, in furnishing levies on the Thal-Kuram road and in supplying laborers and carriage, have been duly recognized by Government and rewarded with khilats by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in darbár at Kohát.

61. BANNU.—Convoys of supplies proceeding by the Kuram river route from Bannu to Thal offered great temptations to marauders from the neighbouring tribes, but only on one occasion was a partially successful attack made. Notwithstanding the general excitement prevailing on the frontier in sympathy with the course of affairs in Afghánistán, the Bannu border remained tranquil; only 31 cases affecting this district were reported. The Deputy Commissioner has been able to settle most of these satisfactorily, and, in a large proportion of them, to secure recovery and restitution of stolen property.

62. DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—In the commencement of the year the Musa Khel, who live beyond the Sulemán range of mountains, made a threatening demonstration against Vehowa at the instigation, it is believed, of the Kasranís of that border. Timely precautions were taken, and the excitement did not end in any overt acts of hostility.

63. *Sheoranís.*—Two cases pending against this tribe were satisfactorily disposed of during the year under report.

64. *Mahsúd Wazírs.*—The bold outrage perpetrated by this tribe in the incursion on Tánk on the 1st January 1879 was fully described in the Report for the preceding year, in which also will be found an account of the punishments inflicted on the Powindahs, Bhittannís, Mianís and Shorazais for their participation in the general riot and disorder which ensued on the plunder of Tánk. Peace and confidence were rapidly restored, and the ringleaders brought before and punished by the ordinary judicial tribunals of the district.

65. The action of the Powindahs in taking advantage of the confusion consequent on the Mahsúd raid to plunder British villages near the hills has necessitated special precautions for the future. All bands of these migratory tribes are now disarmed on their entry into British territory; their arms are deposited in a military arsenal, and returned to their owners when they again cross the border. No Powindah encampments are now permitted in the immediate neighbourhood of the hill-passes, but all are required to settle within a ring drawn at some distance from the hills. The Mahsúds are still under blockade, and, though the tribe have suffered severely by being debarred from intercourse with British territory in a season of drought and exceptional scarcity of food in the hills, they have not as yet shown any disposition to accede to the terms imposed by Government, which include payment of a fine over and above the estimated value of property plundered at Tánk and the surrender of six influential Maliks who are known to have been ringleaders in the misconduct of this clan. The Bhittannís who had sympathized with, and directly aided, the Mahsúds have been punished by a fine of Rs. 10,000 and the resumption of subsidies granted to them in return for the responsibility of guarding the hill-passes. Their conduct has since been satisfactory, but our relations with them can hardly be permanently improved until a settlement is effected with their neighbours the Mahsúds.

66. *Zalli Khel Wazírs.*—Shortly after the raid on Tánk a marauding party of the Zalli Khel section of the Ahmedzai Wazírs, some 300 or 400 strong, led by Zur Khan and aided by the Mianís, who are British subjects, attacked and burnt the Jattá post and plundered the Gumal bazár. The Mianís have been made to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000; their ringleaders, brought to trial before the ordinary tribunals of law, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; while seizures of property belonging to the Zalli Khels found in British

territory have made it possible to restore to British subjects two-thirds of the value of the property plundered in Gumal, estimated at Rs. 12,000. The year has been an exceptional one on this border. The temporary success which attended the misconduct of the Mahsúds in January 1879, together with the excitement prevalent along the whole border in consequence of the operations of the campaign in Afghánistán, doubtless tended to increase crimes upon the frontier. Nevertheless, in 72 out of 84 offences affecting property in this district, full redress to the amount of Rs. 22,456 has been obtained.

67. DERA GHÁZI KHAN.—The total estimated value of property carried by hill-robbers across the border from this district was Rs. 5,442, of which nearly the whole has been recovered.

The organization of the Biluch tribes differs greatly from that of the Patháu; the power and influence with his clan possessed by a Biluch chief are far greater than that owned by any Pathan Malik, and make it comparatively easy upon this border to secure adequate reparation for offences.

Disputes between the Bugti chief and his son caused a certain amount of excitement among the tribe, but the influence of Nawáb Imám Baksh Khan, the Mazári Tumandár, prevented the growth of complications likely to affect the peace of this district.

68. *Gurchannís.*—The murder of a Laghari in retaliation for some tribal offence resulted in feuds between the clans of this tribe, but the dispute was settled by the *jirga,* who imposed heavy fines upon both sides, and the feud has not since broken out afresh.

69. *Khosas.*—Some ill-feeling is reported to have sprung up between the young chief, Bahádur Khan, who lately succeeded to the headship of the tribe, and his cousin, Sikandar Khan, who had long acted as chief during the minority of his relative. This jealousy, which it is hoped the District authorities will be able to dissipate, has as yet had no ill effect upon the conduct of the tribe.

70. *Lunds.*—Ghulám Haidar Khan, who died during the year under report, has been succeeded by his son, Muhammad Khan.

71. There is nothing of importance to record regarding the Bozdárs, Kasranís or Khetráns, whose conduct, as a whole, has been satisfactory.

72. During the year 1879-80 the following deaths were recorded of native gentlemen of the Punjab on the Darbár list of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

(1) Sudh Singh, of Rattia, in the Hissar district.
(2) Kázi Ghulám Sarwar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(3) Devi Chand, of Jagádhri, Umballa district.
(4) Ahmad Nabi Khan, Hissar district.
(5) Bishan Singh, of Kandaula, Umballa district.
(6) Ghulám Haidar, Tumandár, Lund tribe, Dera Gházi Khan.
(7) Pandit Parem Naráin, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
(8) Arbáb Fatah Muhammad Khan, of Peshávar.
(9) Muhammad Khan, of Laki, Bannu district.
(10) Muhammad Naurang Khan, Bahádur, of Gandapur, Dera Ismail Khan.
(11) Abdulsamand Khan, Honorary Resaldár of Frontier Militia.
(12) Ráo Kishan Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Raepur, Ludhiána district.
(13) Sardár Dharm Singh, of Shahabad, Umballa district.
(14) Nand Lál, of Rohtak.
(15) Déviditta Mal, of Akálgarh, Gujránwála district.
(16) Bába Sampuran Singh, Jágírdár, of the Montgomery district.
(17) Sayad Wazír Ali, late Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(18) Nawáb Saádat Ali Khan, Chief of Dujána.
(19) Sheo Naráin Singh, of Lidhrán, Ludhiána district.
(20) Chauhdari Rustam Ali Khan, of Gohána, Rohtak district.
(21) Sardár Gurdit Singh, Chhachhi, Jhelum.
(22) Bije Singh, of Síba, Kángra district.
(23) Kázi Muhammad Ján, of Peshávar.
(24) Bálmukand, of Delhi.
(25) Pandit Basheshar Náth, of Delhi.
(26) Sardár Dewa Singh, of Dhanaura, Karnál district.
(27) Pandit Dharm Naráin, Gurgaon.
(28) Mír Kásim Ali, of Delhi.
(29) Mír Intizám Ali, of Gurgaon.
(30) Rái Umráo Singh, of Delhi.
(31) Pandit Ram Naráin, Rai Bahádur, of Delhi.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1878-79 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area.	*Cost per square mile.*
	Square miles.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical survey of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, 1851—59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847—49	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and cantonment surveys topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue survey by villages ...	122,627	29 4 6

74. Two revenue survey parties were at work in the Punjab during the year under report. The first, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macdonald, completed detailed surveys, on a scale of 4 inches to a mile, of 1,355 square miles of territory in the Bhakkar tahsíl of the Dera Ismail Khan district, and 430 square miles of hill-country in the Kahuta and Murree tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district. This completes the survey of these tahsíls, and the maps are now under preparation, tracings or preliminary prints of some of them having already been furnished to the Forest officers, who will be able to proceed with the demarcation of the forests. Colonel Macdonald's party also completed 1,850 square miles of preliminary boundary survey in the Leiah tahsíl of the Dera Ismail Khan district, and 300 square miles in the Kala Chitta Pahár tract of the Ráwalpindi district.

The approximate cost of these operations was Rs. 68,302.

75. The other survey party, under Major W. H. Wilkins, surveyed 75 square miles of country along the banks of the Jumna river, the cost of which is included in the cost of the survey of the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of the North-Western Provinces.

76. SETTLEMENTS.—During the year the settlement of Gurgaon was completed, and those of Sirsa and Jullundur begun. Since the close of the year, the settlements of Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Jhelum, in the first six of which all the real work of settlement had for some time back been finished, have been completed. Besides Sirsa and Jullundur, the settlements of Kohát, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, and the Síba jágír in Kángra are still in progress. The only assessment reports received during the year were those of tahsíls Shorkot and Jhang, which were disposed of by the Financial Commissioner, together with 11 other assessment reports formerly received; so that at the end of the year no assessment reports were pending with the Financial Commissioner.

77. The work of the various settlements may be briefly noticed as follows :—

78. *Delhi.*—This settlement has been completed since the close of the year, and it only remains to submit the final report. Progress during the year was satisfactory. Village assessments were announced in tahsíls Sonepat and Delhi, and the fairing of the records was completed. The judicial work was light throughout the year. The total cost of the settlement is put at the high figure of 6¼ lakhs.

79. *Gurgaon.*—This settlement was completed during the year, and the establishment was reduced or transferred to the Sirsa settlement. The final report has been written, but not yet formally submitted.

80. *Karnál.*—The detailed assessments were reported and sanctioned and the distribution almost completed: the rights of tenants were adjusted, the attestation work completed, and the fairing almost finished. The expenditure up to the end of the year was a little over 4¼ lakhs. This settlement has since been completed.

The settlements of Delhi, Gurgaon and Karnál have continued during the present year, as hitherto, under the control of the Commissioner of the Division.

81. *Rohtak.*—This settlement has all along been under the control of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division. It was almost completed by the end of the year, the cost to Government up to that date having been little over 3½ lakhs. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the Irrigation Department regarding the change in the mode of assessing the owners' rate in canal villages, a part of the settlement establishment was needlessly kept up for some time after its proper work was done. Operations have now been brought to a close since the end of the year.

82. The remaining settlements were under the control of the Settlement Commissioner.

83. *Sirsa.*—Settlement operations were commenced in this district towards the end of the year, and at its close about one-tenth of the mapping work had been done. The settlement is a comparatively small one, and it is estimated that operations will be completed in less than 4 years, at a cost of 2½ lakhs, and that they will result in an addition of Rs. 60,000 to the revenue.

84. *Ludhiána.*—Measurements and mapping were completed in the whole of the district, and the work was, with few exceptions, of excellent quality: considerable progress was made in the preparation of assessment returns, and attestation work was commenced. It has been estimated that this settlement will be finished by October 1882 at a cost of 4 lakhs, and that it will yield an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,30,000 per annum.

85. *Jullundur.*—The operations of this settlement were commenced towards the end of the year, and field work was fairly begun. It is estimated to cost 4½ lakhs, and to give an increase of revenue of 1 lakh.

86. *Hoshiárpur.*—The work of this settlement is heavy, and the establishment was at first small, so that the progress made was slow. A re-assessment of the revenue only, without a revision of the record, is being made in the tract inside the Siwáliks comprising 650 villages, all of which the Settlement officer carefully inspected during the past year. It is estimated that work in this tract will be completed by October 1881, *i.e.*, 2½ years after commencement. It is proposed to increase the

establishment, and the completion of the whole settlement is anticipated about March 1884, at a cost of 5½ lakhs of rupees, and an increase of 1 lakh to the revenue.

87. *Jhelum.*—The progress of this settlement during the year has been good. The assessments were announced and almost all distributed. Since the close of the year operations have been practically completed. The settlement has lasted 5¾ years, and cost about 5 lakhs, while it has added Rs. 1,10,000 to the annual revenue.

88. *Mooltan.*—The revenue was distributed over holdings, and the records completed and filed in the district record office, and a fair start has been given to the new system of fluctuating assessments. Operations are now completed. The settlement has lasted 7 years, has cost 5 lakhs, and has given an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,43,000.

89. *Muzaffargarh.*—In attestation and the subsequent stages the rate of progress has been slow, owing to the heavy work of remeasuring and re-assessing the river-side villages under the system of fluctuating assessments. It is extremely important that this system should be thoroughly supervised for the first few years, and partly with this object the Settlement Officer has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the district. Hitherto the system has worked well. Operations have since the close of the year been practically completed. The settlement has lasted 7 years, and cost 4 lakhs. The increase of revenue is but small.

90. *Jhang.*—The progress made during the year was very satisfactory. Village assessments were announced for almost the whole district, distribution on holdings completed, and a large proportion of the records faired. Operations have been completed since the end of the year. The settlement has lasted 6 years, cost 4½ lakhs of rupees, and added Rs. 74,000 to the land-revenue.

91. *Kohát.*—Little has been done during the year owing to the absence of Major Hastings on political duty. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Settlement, and lately the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, have been in charge.

92. *Síba.*—Orders were passed on the assessment report of the Síba jágír during the year, and the operations of this little settlement will now be shortly completed.

93. *General.*—The following statement shows the duration and cost of settlement operations in the eight districts in which they were completed during the year or since its close :—

District.	Duration of Settlement Operations.	Cost to Imperial Revenues.	Increase of Land-revenue.
	Years.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Rs.
Delhi	8½	5	19,000
Gurgaon	7½	4½	1,82,000
Karnál	8½	4¼	1,200
Rohtak	7	3½	1,66,000
Jhelum	5¾	5	1,10,000
Mooltan	7	5	1,43,000
Muzaffargarh	7	4	26,000
Jhang	6	4½	74,000
Total ...	57¼	35¾	7,21,200
Average ...	7	4⅜	90,000

The above revenue includes an estimated income of Rs. 3,20,000 on account of owners' rates which are not now credited as land-revenue. Including the owners' rate in the enhanced revenue taken, it will be seen that the cost of these settlements to Government will be recovered in the space of five years, and excluding the owners' rate in nine years.

94. For the settlements lately commenced, including Ráwalpindi, where operations are now being begun, the following estimate has been made :—

District.	Duration of Settlement Operations.	Cost.	Increase of Land-revenue.	Probable date of completion.
	Years.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Rs.	
Sirsa	4	2½	60,000	Decr. 1883.
Jullundur	5	4½	1,00,000	Do. 1884.
Ludhiána	4	4	1,30,000	Octr. 1882.
Hoshiárpur	5	5½	1,00,000	March 1884.
Ráwalpindi	5	4¾	1,60,000	Decr. 1885.

95. It is proposed in future to have only five districts under settlement at a time. Owing to the large number of settlements just completed, considerable reductions have been made in the settlement establishment, and all the best men, especially those who are natives of

the province, have been picked out for employment in the new settlements, which should not therefore suffer delay from being conducted by ignorant or half-instructed men as has often been the case during the last ten years. The assessment reports, moreover, will, in the future, be far fewer in number than hitherto, and it will thus be possible to pass orders on and dispose of them promptly.

96. LAND TENURES.—The classification of land-tenures has been somewhat altered since full details of the subject were last given in the Administration Report of 1875-76. The present summary of proprietary tenures is as follows:—

	Number of estates.	Area in acres.
Zamíndári estates held by individuals or families ...	1,187	2,642,616
Village communities paying in common ...	3,295	2,599,403
Ditto divided according to ancestral or customary shares ...	3,652	4,677,953
Ditto in which possession is the measure of right ...	9,542	16,979,988
Ditto in which the land is partly held in commonalty and partly in severalty ...	17,215	24,779,220
	34,891	51,679,180
Grantees of British Government ...	134	256,429
Lessees of waste-lands ...	1,743	888,553
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ...	95	43,545
Purchasers of waste-land ...	36	661,405
Government waste unassigned ...	...	9,911,906
TOTAL ...	36,899	63,441,018

As would be expected, the number of estates in which possession forms the measure of right, either entirely or chiefly, has grown larger, and the number of estates held in shares or in a communal form of tenure has decreased, during the past five years. The area beside village-boundaries has increased by 700,000 acres, but the total area of all kinds is put at 400,000 acres less than in 1875, a reduction of 300,000 having taken place in the Government waste. This is due chiefly to the more correct measurements of the settlements which have recently taken place. The land held in proprietary tenure amounts to 80 per cent. of the whole area of the province, and the Government waste 15 per cent.

97. As regards subordinate tenures the details may be shown as follows :—

	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Occupancy-tenants paying in cash ...	403,100	2,193,315
Ditto ditto in kind ...	178,293	1,017,899
Tenants holding conditionally ...	25,117	188,177
Tenants-at-will (1) paying in cash ...	542,255	2,491,337
Tenants-at-will (2) paying in kind ...	550,423	3,852,676
Holders of service grants cultivating the land so held ...	40,533	74,916
TOTAL ...	1,739,721	9,818,320

From these figures it will be seen that the area held by tenants without the right of occupancy is almost exactly double that held by tenants with such rights; and that, while the area for which occupancy-tenants pay rent in kind is half only of the area for which cash rents are demanded, in the case of non-occupancy tenants the former area is more than half as large again than the latter. The tenants of the Punjab are in possession of somewhat less than one-fifth of the whole area owned by individuals, and the lands held by them, which contain comparatively little uncultivated land as compared with the areas in the hands of the owners, amount to about one-third of the cultivated area of the province.

98. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—Only 473 suits for enhancement of rent of occupancy-tenants were instituted during the year, against 1,078 in the previous year. The falling-off has taken place chiefly in the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak, where last year there were 331 and 484 cases instituted respectively; and this year there are none. No doubt this is due to the fact that, in both those districts, settlement operations were approaching completion, and, in the latter, to the special fact that it was ruled by the highest revenue appellate court that, under the provisions of the old administration-papers, no enhancement of rent could in most cases take place until the new assessments were announced and accepted. On the other hand, in the Delhi district, where, during the year, the new assessments of many villages were announced, the number of suits rose to 200. It is noticeable that only in six districts of the province did the number of suits instituted exceed 7. In one-third of the cases decided, enhancement was refused; where granted, it was chiefly on the ground that the

rents of occupancy-tenants were unduly low compared with those of neighbouring tenants-at-will.

99. Only 15 decrees for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy were passed, and in only 3 cases did the landlord buy out the tenant. But the number of notices of ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy increased from 4,780 to 5,782. As before, the numbers are large in Hissar and Sirsa, where the notices served were 1,347 and 1,031 respectively. In both these districts the number of tenants is unusually large, and, as at last settlement they were treated with some favor, the proprietors are anxious to eject them now, and prevent their being granted rights of occupancy at the settlement which has been commenced in Sirsa and is expected shortly to commence in Hissar. It is remarkable that, while in the Hissar district no suits were brought to contest liability to ejectment, in Sirsa no fewer than 589, or more than half the number of notices served, were contested by civil suit. A special report has been called for on the working of the Tenancy Act in the Sirsa district. In Gurgaon, where the settlement was approaching completion, the number of notices of ejectment was large, and in no fewer than 300 cases assistance to eject was applied for. In Delhi, where also the settlement operations were being wound up, the number of notices was large, and nearly two-thirds of them were contested by civil suit. Thus the provisions of the Act were made use of in the Delhi and Hissar divisions which were formerly under the North-Western Provinces Government, and which are now undergoing revision of settlement much more freely than in the rest of the province.

100. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—The total area of land owned by Government is given at 10,463,800 acres; the decrease on 10,631,219 is due to demarcation and revised measurements. Of the 357,068 acres held under cultivating leases, 141,914 are cultivated; the income from these leases is Rs. 80,067, giving an incidence of 3⅝ annas per acre on the total area. The land so held is chiefly in Karnál, Lahore, Shahpur, Jhang, Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan and Kohát. Of the 2,314,291 acres of forest reserves, the greater part is in the districts of Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Montgomery and Hazára. The 73,929 acres under the control of other departments consist chiefly of rakhs made over to the Military Department for the supply of grass for army horses and the Commissariat and Cattle-farm departments. The remaining 7,718,512 acres under the management of Deputy Commissioners are situated chiefly in the Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Deraját divisions, where

they form large grazing rakhs. The income from sources other than cultivating leases, which comes chiefly from grazing-dues, amounts to Rs. 5,20,669, of which more than half is realized in the Mooltan division. Thus the total income from all sources is Rs. 6,00,736, as compared with Rs. 6,95,819 in the previous year.

101. KHÁM ESTATES.—The number of estates held khám during the past year has been 54, of which 47 are in the Deraját division, 42 being situated in the Gandapur country. The other 7 villages are scattered in 3 tahsíls of the Montgomery district, and will probably cease to be under direct management in the course of a few years. There is nothing special that calls for note in the management of this class of estates during the past year.

102. WARDS' ESTATES.—The number of estates of minors under Government management was 41. The chief is that of the Nawáb of Mamdot in the Ferozepore district with an income of over Rs. 1,00,000 per annum: the next most important are those of Sardár Attar Singh, Manauli, Umballa (Rs. 44,000); Sardár Jiwan Singh of Shahzádpur, Umballa (Rs. 30,000); Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Kángra (Rs. 46,000); Sardár Bakhshísh Singh, Sindhanwalia, Amritsar (Rs. 43,000); and Malik Umar Hyát Khan, son of Malik Sáhib Khan, Tiwána, Shahpur (Rs. 64,000). The estate of Guru Jawáhir Singh of Kartárpur, which is under Government management on account of its involved condition, has an income of Rs. 24,000, and still owes a debt of Rs. 2,70,000; Rs. 15,000 were paid off during the year. Omitting the debt due from this estate, the outstanding liabilities of the wards' estates amount to only Rs. 78,000. The total income of all the estates reaches the large figure of Rs. 5,40,000; Rs. 3,57,000 were invested for wards during the year; Rs. 4,47,000 were spent on the wards and their estates, and the cash balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,40,000.

103. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of transfers of land by voluntary sale or gift, and by inheritance, and a decrease in the number of compulsory sales, as will be seen from the following table:—

NATURE OF TRANSFERS.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.	
	1878-79	1879-80
By voluntary sale or gift	10,892	17,385
By compulsory sale	689	481
By inheritance	68,512	88,147

The increase in the transfers by inheritance is due, no doubt, to the terrible mortality which has prevailed during the past two years in certain parts of the province.

104. *Sales.*—The transfers by sale during the present and past two years are compared in the following form :—

	To Agriculturists.			To Non-Agriculturists.			Total.		
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Number of sales...	6,707	6,732	12,247	3,215	3,907	3,699	9,922	10,639	15,946
Area sold in acres	66,223	74,082	122,306	38,001	63,193	50,498	104,224	137,275	172,804
Revenue assessed thereon in Rupees	48,688	53,440	71,110	29,267	37,070	34,273	77,955	90,510	1,05,383
Amount realized in Rupees ...	12,17,149	13,46,614	20,30,219	7,75,047	11,21,723	10,12,109	19,92,196	24,68,337	30,42,328
Selling price per acre in Rupees	18	18	17	20	18	20	19	18	18

The number of sales to agriculturists and the area sold are nearly double the number and area of the last two years. It is curious to note that the increase is most marked in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, in both of which settlement operations were recently concluded. On the other hand, there is a slight decrease in the number of sales and area sold to non-agriculturists as compared with last year. The figures, however, are much higher than in the years previous to 1878-79, and furnish another proof of the continuance of straitened circumstances among the agricultural population in the year under report.

105. The average price per acre of land sold to agriculturists has fallen from Rs. 18 to Rs. 17, but this is due to the large area of land sold at a cheap rate in the Dera Ismail Khan district. In sales to non-agriculturists the average price rose from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20. This price is equal to 28 years' land-revenue in sales to agriculturists and 30 years' revenue in sales to non-agriculturists. It is necessary, however, to remember that the nominal price often includes much outstanding

interest, and that often, to avoid claims of right of pre-emption, it is exaggerated by the parties concerned.

106. *Mortgages.*—As with sales, so with mortgages, the cases in which the land was mortgaged to agriculturists have increased, the number being again large in Dera Ismail Khan and in Bannu, especially in the latter. The number of mortgages to non-agriculturists has considerably decreased. The figures for the year are as follows :—

	LANDS MORTGAGED			LANDS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE		
	To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	From agriculturists.	From non-agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ...	18,992	11,854	30,846	5,876	1,403	7,279
Area in acres ...	264,245	128,744	392,989	65,434	25,290	90,724
Government revenue in Rupees	1,09,089	1,13,204	2,22,293	29,814	15,897	45,711
Amount of mortgage-money in Rupees ...	27,22,303	23,70,222	50,92,525	5,24,058	2,25,820	7,49,878
Average per acre in Rupees ...	10	18	13	8	9	8

107. During the year 90,724 acres were redeemed from mortgage. Thus the area under mortgage has increased by 302,265 acres during the year. The average mortgage-money per acre has fallen from Rs. 17 to Rs. 13; in the case of mortgages to agriculturists it is Rs. 10; to non-agriculturists Rs. 18, or very nearly the average selling-price. This fact has often been noticed before, and is ascribed partly to the security of title afforded to the mortgagee by the system of record, and partly to the exorbitant interest which is usually included in the mortgage-money. Excluding Bannu, only one-tenth of the area mortgaged was burdened to obtain money for agricultural improvements.

108. LAND REVENUE.—The demand of the last two years was as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular land-revenue on the rent-roll ...	1,94,05,583	1,92,41,653
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue ...	11,61,468	14,06,658
TOTAL ...	2,05,67,051	2,06,48,311

There is thus an increase of Rs. 81,260 on the total demand. The decrease in the fixed rent-roll, and the increase in fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue, are due chiefly to the transfer of over two

lakhs of rupees in the Dera Ismail Khan district from the fixed to the fluctuating revenue under the new system of fluctuating assessment introduced in the recent settlement.

109. *Alterations in the demand.*—The changes in the regular land-revenue demand are detailed below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses and grants of land revenue-free ...	37,701	27,116	+ 10,585
Revision of assessments ...	1,30,916	2,95,330	−1,64,414
Alluvion and diluvion ...	44,405	87,700	− 43,295
Land re-leased or occupied by Government ...	47	3,463	− 3,416
Progressive assessments ...	40,592	...	+ 40,592
Other causes ...	1,452	5,434	− 3,982
TOTAL ...	2,55,113	4,19,043	−1,63,930

The large sum entered as revenue newly granted consists chiefly of the zaildárs' and chief headmen's allowances in the Gurgaon district, which was brought on the rent-roll of the previous year by mistake. The increase by revision of assessment took place chiefly in the Delhi, Rohtak and Mooltan districts, and the decrease in Karnál, due chiefly to the new method of crediting owners' rates, and in the Dera Ismail Khan district, where assessments formerly fixed were made fluctuating. The apparent loss of revenue by revision of settlement is due, therefore, principally to a transfer of certain items from the regular to the fluctuating revenue roll. The losses by diluvion were again heavy, especially in Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Bannu. The increase by progressive assessments was principally in the Lahore district.

110. *Collections.*—The collections of land-revenue, tribute and miscellaneous items of the last seven years are shown below :—

YEAR.	Regular Land-revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous Land-revenue.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	1,88,60,280	2,80,465	10,76,606	2,02,17,351
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1,90,12,019	2,80,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742
1876-77 ...	1,90,36,048	2,80,465	10,14,983	2,03,31,496
1877-78 ...	1,88,75,169	2,80,465	10,01,444	2,01,57,078
1878-79 ...	1,89,69,173	2,80,465	11,81,398	2,04,31,036
1879-80 ...	1,92,05,705	2,80,465	14,68,534	2,09,54,704
Difference of 1878-79 and 1879-80 ...	+ 2,36,532	...	+ 2,87,136	+ 52,366

The collections were thus 5¼ lakhs above those of the previous year, which were the highest which had ever been reached in the Punjab. The collections of fixed land-revenue for the year itself amounted to 98 per cent. of the demand, and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 8,08,791 to Rs. 6,79,384, and, of this sum, Rs. 2,79,741 are given as nominal only. The number of warrants issued for collection of arrears diminished from 50,452 to 46,356, and the number of imprisonments from 135 to 66; but the number of cases in which personal property was attached increased from 236 to 553.

111. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances of land-revenue proper were heaviest in the Gurgaon, Karnál, Hoshiárpur and Muzaffargarh districts, and in the Deraját and Peshâwar divisions. These are chiefly due to the bad seasons which have prevailed since 1877-78 from which some of these districts have not yet fully recovered; for the same reason suspensions and remissions were high in some districts, especially Gurgaon and Karnál. The total remissions were—

		Rs.
On account of 1879-80	...	46,734
Do. former years	...	92,124
Total	...	1,38,858

and the total suspensions—

		Rs.
On account of 1879-80	...	71,786
Do. former years	...	49,186
Total	...	1,20,972

In the Mooltan and Deraját divisions much of the balance was nominal, owing to revision of assessments and the introduction of the system of fluctuating assessments. In Bannu large remissions were made on account of damage done by locusts and hail-storms; and in the frontier districts there was some difficulty in collecting the revenue, as both the officials and the people were fully engaged in operations connected with the war. In Kohát Rs. 21,054 were remitted as compensation to the people for services rendered in frontier operations.

112. *Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land-revenue.*—The following statement shows the income of the last two years:—

Collections.		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating } of the year	...	5,97,826	7,64,174
Miscellaneous } of the year	...	5,63,642	6,42,484
Total	...	11,61,468	14,06,658
Collections on account of previous years	...	19,930	61,876
Total collections	...	11,81,398	14,68,534
Balances	...	98,963	1,12,812

The increase of fluctuating assessments is due partly to progressive assessments in Lahore, revision of assessment at settlement in Delhi, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan, and collections from khám estates in Dera Ismail Khan, but chiefly to the introduction of the system of fluctuating instead of fixed assessment in the Gurgaon, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan districts. There was a considerable increase of income from revenue of lands subject to river-action for broken periods in Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan, but this was balanced by a decrease in Jhang and Montgomery. Water-advantage revenue has fallen off in the Karnál district, where income so credited last year has now been credited as canal revenue, and in Montgomery, where the inundation-canals were not so successful as in the previous year; but there was a considerable increase on the Bári Doáb Canal, owing to the deficiency of the rains in spring. Altogether the decrease of water-advantage revenue is from Rs. 3,32,541 to Rs. 3,03,999.

113. Grazing-dues have fallen from Rs. 4,09,264 to Rs. 3,70,395, the decrease being almost wholly in the Muzaffargarh district, where a large area of waste-land has been restored to the villages, the grazing-dues being converted into regular land-revenue. The large sum of Rs. 1,21,735 was collected as settlement parcha fees, owing to the completion of settlement operations in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Jhang and Kohát.

114. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The following table shows the areas of which the land-revenue has been assigned compared with those of the previous year:—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Assigned in perpetuity ...	3,296,842	17,63,929	3,844,462	18,42,651
„ for one life ...	1,363,843	7,78,033	1,224,761	6,89,101
„ for more than one life ...	243,583	1,64,231	250,603	1,64,693
„ during maintenance of an institution ...	242,593	1,89,335	245,287	1,89,964
„ pending report or orders of Government ...	63,058	44,008	49,866	40,657
TOTAL ...	5,209,919	29,39,536	5,614,979	29,27,066

Thus there is a decrease in the land-revenue assigned for life or lives, and an increase in the amounts assigned in perpetuity for institutions and during pleasure of Government.

115. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—Of the 3,003 acres taken up, 1,730 were acquired by private negotiations, 1,174 by collectors' award, and 99 by award of court. The purposes for which the land was required were as follows:—

PURPOSE.	Area in acres.	COMPENSATION PAID		Reduction in Government rent-roll.
		For land.	For other property.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For roads ...	80	3,462	212	41
„ canals ...	1,854	53,025	10,952	1,077
„ State Railways ...	993	35,515	8,386	438
„ Guaranteed Railways ...	3	1,624	...	...
„ other works ...	73	17,595	171	102
TOTAL ...	3,003	1,11,221	19,721	1,658

The land taken up for canals was acquired chiefly in the Karnál district for the Western Jumna Canal, and that for railways in the Ráwalpindi and Shahpur districts for the Northern State Railway. The average rate of compensation per acre was Rs. 43, including the value of buildings and other property. The exceptionally high price of the land taken up for the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway is due to its being valuable land close to the Lahore terminus.

116. *Land Improvement Act.*—The provisions of this Act had been so largely taken advantage of in the previous year in making advances to cultivators in distress owing to the failure of crops, that there could hardly but be a large falling-off. The sum advanced during the year has decreased from Rs. 2,05,049 to Rs. 59,204, which is a good deal less than even in 1877-78. Advances formerly made are now falling due in larger amounts: the sum for collection during the year rose from Rs. 1,00,544 to Rs. 1,68,161, and the actual collections from Rs. 92,313 to Rs. 1,50,861. Thus at the close of the year the outstanding advances had decreased from Rs. 4,41,392 to Rs. 3,86,385, of which Rs. 19,935 was overdue.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—The only Act passed by the Legislature during the year 1879-80, having either exclusive or special reference to the Punjab, was Act VII of 1879 (An Act to provide for the temporary appointment of an Additional Financial Commissioner in the Punjab). It was found necessary to appoint an officer to help the Financial Commissioner to dispose of the heavy work which the progress of eleven settlements in the province and other causes had thrown upon his office; and, as this could not be done under existing enactments, special legislation was required and the measure above referred to was passed. Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., was appointed Additional Financial Commissioner and held office for three months, during which time all arrears were disposed of.

118. In addition to the above, the Acts enumerated below may be mentioned as affecting the Punjab in common with other provinces in British India :—

Act X of 1879, "The Northern India Takávi Act, 1879"—An Act to provide for the recovery of certain advances made to landholders ;

Act XI of 1879—The Local Authorities' Loan Act ;

Act XII of 1879—An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877 ;

Act XIV of 1879—An Act for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments ;

Act XVIII of 1879—An Act to amend the law relating to legal practitioners ;

Act XX of 1879—An Act to provide for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses ;

Act XXI of 1879—An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India, and for the extradition of criminals;

Act I of 1880—An Act to confer certain powers on religious societies ;

Act III of 1880—An Act to amend the law relating to cantonments; and

Act VI of 1880—An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

119. The Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879) has, however, been enforced only in the districts of Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Kohát at present ; and the Hackney Carriage Act (XIV of 1879) has been extended only to the municipality of Lahore.

It may also be noted that Act XXII of 1867 (An Act for the regulation of public serais and puraos) was formally extended to the province by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority vested in him by Section 17 thereof.

120. A Regulation (Frontier Regulation No. II of 1879) submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of Statute 23 Vic. Chapter 3; Section I, was approved by the Governor-General in Council during the year under report and accordingly acquired the force of law.

This Regulation provides for the preservation and control of forests in the district of Hazára, in supersession of Regulations Nos. VI of 1873 and V of 1874.

121. No Rules with the force of law having exclusive reference to the Punjab were issued by the Government of India during the year: but it may be noted that, shortly after the close of the year, the Governor-General in Council was pleased, on the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to modify, so far as this province was concerned, the Rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, which were issued in March 1879 and referred to in last year's Report. It was found that the exemptions authorized by these Rules from all the prohibitions and directions contained in certain sections of the Arms Act were too wide in extent for convenient application to the Punjab and its martial population, and the modifications made had in view the withdrawal of the privileges of possessing arms and ammunition without a license from certain classes of persons included in the original notification and to whom it was considered unnecessary or undesirable to extend them.

122. During the year the following Rules having the force of law and applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India were issued by the Governor-General in Council:—

(1) Rules for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on State Railways;

(2) Rules under Sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, describing the kinds of stamps to be used for indicating payment of duty on instruments under the Stamp Act, and providing for other miscellaneous matters; and

(3) Rules under the Opium Act, I of 1878, which, however, did not come into force in the Punjab until the 1st April 1880.

123. Among Rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be enumerated—

(1) Rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) and Government of India Resolution No. 518, dated 6th March 1878, prescribing the forms of stock and account books to be kept by licensed manufacturers and dealers, and containing instructions as to the disposal of confiscated arms, rewards to informers, &c., &c.:

(2) Rules under the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878)—

(*a*) regarding hunting and shooting in reserved forests;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the duties of Forest officers, and providing for the payment of rewards to officers and informers out of proceeds of fines and confiscations under the Forest Act;

(*c*) under Section 41 of the Act, for the control of timber and other forest produce in transit, issued with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and

(*d*) under Section 51 of the Act, for the salving, collection, &c., of drift and stranded timber:

(3) Rules for the management of hill-forest tracts within village boundaries in the Ráwalpindi district, excepting the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, issued under the authority contained in the rules for the conservancy of forests and

jungles in the hill-districts of the Punjab territories mentioned in the 1st Schedule of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872:

(4) Rules under Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped paper, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons: and, finally,

(5) Rules providing for a close season for game in the Punjab, issued in pursuance of the provisions of the rules for the grant of licenses to possess weapons published by the Government of India under the Arms Act, 1878.

It may here be noted that rules for the destruction of useless records under Act III of 1879, and revised rules for the grant of advances under Section 18 of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, were submitted to the Government of India for sanction shortly after the close of the year under report.

124. A new edition of the unrepealed Circular Orders of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Chief Court, Punjab, was prepared under the orders of the Judges during the year, and published, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of Section 51 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

125. Rules were also issued by the Judges (with the previous sanction of the Local Government where required by the Legislature) on the following subjects :—

(1) under Section 26 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877, declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts in the Punjab, and regulating the conduct of persons so practising;

(2) under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, to regulate the enrolment of persons as pleaders and mukhtárs in the Courts of the Punjab; and

(3) under Section 11 of the same Act defining the functions, powers and duties of persons practising as mukhtárs.

126. The following is a list of the Bills on which the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was sought by the Legislative Department and furnished during the year:—

(1) Bill to provide for the Registration of Trade-marks,

(2) Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872;

(3) Bill for the grant of probates in non-contentious cases;

(4) Bill to provide for probate in the case of certain deceased persons;

(5) Trades and Profession Tax Bill;

(6) Vaccination Bill;

(7) Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities;

(8) Bill to provide for the holding of property by religious societies;

(9) Bill to regulate labor in factories;

(10) Transfer of Property Bill (in the third stage);

(11) Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877;

(12) Trusts Bill;

(13) Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds (in the second stage);

(14) Master and Servant Bill;

(15) Easements Bill; and

(16) Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

127. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—A fixed scale of establishment having been sanctioned, variations under these heads are necessarily unimportant. During the past year, the total strength of the Police Force employed on ordinary police duty, exclusive of the body specially entertained for the border, was 20,174, the number in each grade being—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents	35
Assistant District Superintendents	24
Subordinate officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	62
Ditto on less pay	511
Men { Mounted	872
Men { Foot	18,666

128. The above force was composed of 61 Europeans, 10 Eurasians, and the remainder natives. Amongst the superior officers, 3 Assistant

District Superintendents were natives of Upper India, while, classified according to religion, 72 officers and 12 men were Christians, 293 officers and 10,592 men were Muhammadans, 82 officers and 2,902 men were Sikhs, 167 officers and 5,955 men were Hindus, and 75 men were of other religions.

129. The total cost of the Police during the year under report was Rs. 31,06,334, of which Rs. 25,86,782 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for provincial services, and Rs. 5,19,552 from Municipal funds and other sources.

A force of the above strength gives 1 policeman to every 1,205 persons according to the census of 1868, and to an area of 6·96 square miles; while the cost per head of population is Rs. 0-2-9.

130. *State of Crime.*—Looking to the figures in the following table, which illustrates the state of crime in the province for the past ten years, it will be seen that the last compares unfavorably with all the previous years included in the statement. It may be explained that the figures relating to crime cognizable by the police represent the number of offences reported to have been committed during each year; but those relating to non-cognizable crime represent the number of cases only in which the police were employed:—

Cases of Crime.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Cognizable by Police.										
Substantive abetments ...	3	...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4	3
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	812	839	830	821	845	794	794	694	742	712
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334	2,247
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374	11,743	12,971
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820	1,632
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,674	23,823	21,197
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997	18,058	24,053
Total ...	41,251	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,524	62,815
Non-cognizable by Police...	3,954	7,331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152	5,267

131. The above table shows that in the cases cognizable by the police, excluding the 3 cases of abetment, there has been again an increase amounting to 4,292 during the past as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding that in 1878 they exceeded by 5,569 those of 1877; the increase in the past year occurs in offences under classes III and VI, those under the latter class being very considerable; but they occur chiefly in cases of bad livelihood, which during the year contributed 2,523, and in nuisance cases, which gave 3,211 towards the increase noted; but it should be borne in mind that prosecutions under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Code are altogether preventive measures, and might almost be eliminated from the score of actual offences. If this were done, the real increase in actual crime during the past compared with the previous year would be reduced to 3,472, or very little beyond the 3,211 unimportant cases due to nuisances, which are the results of exceptional care in enforcing sanitary measures forced upon the attention of magistrates and the police by the presence of cholera and the severe type of fever from which the province suffered during the year.

132. In regard to the more serious offences, the unsettled state of the border, as was the case in the previous year, both before and after the recommencement of the war with Afghánistán, have doubtless had an influence on the statistics of crime in most of the frontier districts. Murders by dacoits and robbers have increased by 11 and 17 respectively; but murders by poison have decreased by 21; while other murders have increased by 6; and cases of culpable homicide show an increase of 18. On the whole, the number of murders in 1879, as shown by the police returns, is 13 in excess of the previous year, while of the whole number committed, 181, against 134 in 1878, occurred in trans-Indus districts, Peshâwar giving an increase of 2, Hazára of 16, Kohát 17, Dera Ismail Khan 4, Dera Ghâzi Khan 4, and Bannu 4.

133. The increase in crime in districts where it has occurred is ascribed, generally and probably correctly so, to high prices and poor harvests; the influx of indigent persons into some of the districts bordering on independent and foreign States; the disturbing influences already referred to in border districts; the increased traffic and unprotected state in which goods were often left in many places, and to the active measures taken against known bad characters.

134. *Working of the Police.*—The results of the working of the police in all cognizable offences, except those under class VI, are shown in the following table :—

Division of the Province.	Year.	Cases. Number reported, &c.	Cases. Number in which convictions were obtained.	Cases. Per cent. convicted to reported.	Persons. Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of, and pending trial.	Persons. Convicted. Number.	Persons. Convicted. Per cent.	Property. Stolen. Rs.	Property. Recovered. Rs.	Property. Per cent. recovered.
Cis-Indus ...	1875	26,980	11,857	44	25,792	18,614	72	6,45,616	2,65,471	41·2
	1876	27,034	11,735	43	25,130	18,015	72	7,27,652	3,36,064	46·7
	1877	28,518	12,658	44	26,842	19,487	72	8,48,415	3,96,379	46·1
	1878	33,757	16,296	48	31,747	23,579	74	8,38,558	3,64,064	43·5
	1879	31,615	14,923	47	28,996	21,296	73	7,98,202	3,75,382	47·0
Trans-Indus ...	1875	6,830	2,568	37	8,712	5,264	60	1,48,674	52,527	35·3
	1876	6,070	2,503	41	8,246	5,293	64	1,50,230	54,346	36·1
	1877	6,876	2,715	39	7,916	5,020	63	1,70,839	53,263	31·2
	1878	7,236	3,110	43	8,310	5,260	63	2,38,013	71,952	30·2
	1879	7,715	2,957	38	8,680	5,659	65	2,66,346	1,30,673	49·0
Total ...	1875	33,810	14,425	43	34,504	23,878	69	7,94,290	3,17,998	40·0
	1876	33,104	14,238	43	33,376	23,308	69	8,77,882	3,90,410	44·4
	1877	35,394	15,373	43	34,758	24,507	70	10,19,254	4,49,642	44·1
	1878	40,993	19,406	47	40,057	28,839	72	10,76,571	4,36,016	40·4
	1879	39,330	17,880	45	37,676	26,955	72	10,64,548	5,06,055	47·5

135. This statement shows that detection in *cases* has fallen both in the Cis- and Trans- Indus districts by 1 and 5 per cent. respectively, and in *persons* in the Cis-Indus districts by 1 per cent., while the Trans-Indus districts have in this respect improved by 2 per cent.; the general working has, however, fallen off by 2 per cent. in *cases*. It may, however, be observed on this occasion, as in the last Report, that there were special circumstances in connection chiefly with the military operations beyond the frontier engaging the attention of the police which prevented them from being as watchful in ordinary cases as they might otherwise have been.

136. Their working in the great bulk of house-breaking offences has deteriorated by 2 per cent. in *cases*, but stands as before in regard to *persons*, while recoveries of stolen property have improved by 4 per cent. There has also been further deterioration in their working in cases of dacoity and robbery, due chiefly to the increase in border crime which, partaking so largely as it does of the nature of raids, is most difficult to deal with. On the whole, the Police Force of the Punjab has

had to work during the last two years under circumstances which have proved exceptionally trying, and such as have not been calculated to secure results of a more favorable nature than those recorded.

137. *Equipment and discipline.*—The Police Force, as already stated, numbered during the past year 20,174 of all ranks. Of these, 9,503 were equipped with fire-arms, 10,206 had swords and batons, and 383 had batons only.

138. It has been stated that duty during the past year has fallen very heavily on the police, not only of the districts immediately affected by the passage of troops and war-materials, but of many other districts which have had to contribute men and officers to assist those on the chief lines of communication with the frontier. Owing to this and to railway and other public works offering attractions of easier work and far higher wages without any responsibilities, the resignations in the force were numerous, and the difficulty of getting recruits considerable, which weakened very much the working power of the police, and caused considerable anxiety. A temporary increase to the allowances of the poorly-paid members of the force, however, tended much to stop the further spread of the mischief, which seriously threatened the efficiency of the department.

139. Under these circumstances, it is not perhaps surprising that departmental punishments and convictions under the Police Act were in excess of those inflicted during the previous year. Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code, the convictions were 27, against 9 of the previous year, but under other sections and laws the number was 208 in 1879 against 162 in 1878. In one instance, a prisoner was ill-treated by two deputy inspectors and some subordinates, but the culprits were judicially punished.

140. The following table gives the percentage of dismissals and resignations during the past five years :—

Year.	Percentage of Dismissals.			Percentage of Resignations.			Percentage of both Dismissals and Resignations.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1875	2·3	3·0	4·6	2·8	3·4	3·1	5·2	6·4	7.8
1876	2·5	1·8	4·5	2·6	3·4	4·1	5·2	4·9	8·7
1877	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·8	6·4	2·9	5·5	9·0	6·4
1878	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·5	4·5	6·2	8·3	7·8
1879	3·5	2·9	3·2	4·4	6·9	4·0	7·9	9·7	7·2

141. The dismissals and resignations in the provincial police, thus, again show a very large increase, while the resignations in the municipal police have fallen from 224 to 197 : the increase is attributed to the rate of pay having remained practically stationary during the last few years, while the wages of laborers and of workmen of all kinds have largely increased.

142. *Miscellaneous.*—The year under report was, like the last, a most unhealthy one in parts of the province, and the state of crime, owing to the prevailing scarcity, needed the utmost exertions of the police to deal with it. Some were again employed in convoy duty to Thal, and detachments were told off to accompany the unusual number of troops on the march. Vast accumulations of military stores, grain, &c., at railway terminal stations and along roads had to be guarded, and a strong party of police under a special officer was sent to protect transport trains with stores required for the troops in the field. These and other demands upon the force were exceptional causes of overwork, which not only called for attention on the part of the permanent establishment, but created demands for extra police.

143. *Criminal Tribes.*—Uniform returns were prescribed last year to show the working of Act XXVII of 1871 in controlling criminal tribes in the Punjab.

144. The following table shows the districts in which the Act is in force against these tribes, the numbers on the register, and the offences punished under special provisions of the Act and under the Penal Code. There is little noteworthy to record regarding the working of the Act during the year under report. The total number of members of these tribes enrolled was 16,210 at the beginning and 15,612 at the close of the year. The decrease is, however, due rather to migrations into other districts and to the exclusion of children under twelve years of age from the register, than to any general improvement in the habits of these criminal classes. The number of names struck off the registers on proof of good behaviour and after a further term of police surveillance is still small. It appears, however, that the effect of a careful working of these rules during the past few years has been a partial amendment in the habits of Baurias and Harnis: of the former 407 are registered in Ludhiána ; 7 only were convicted of breaches of the rules under the Act and 2 of offences under the Penal Code. In Hoshiárpur only one offence against the Penal Code was proved against the Harnis.

Proposals for the establishment of a reformatory school in the Siálkot district for the education of children of the Sansis, who are here numerous and troublesome, are under consideration by Government.

List showing the Districts in which the Criminal Tribes Act is in force, the numbers on the Register, and the offences punished under special provisions of Act XXVII of 1871 *and under the Penal Code.*

Tribe.	District.	Registered In 1878-79.	Registered In 1879-80.	Convicted. Breaches of rules under Act XXVII of 1871.	Convicted. Offences under Penal Code.	Absent.
Baurias ...	Ludhiána ...	407	376	7	2	16
	Ferozepore ...	490	536	7	56	...
Harnis ...	Ludhiána ...	2,371	2,291	61	20	177
	Jullundur ...	117	116	10	1	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	442	402	114	1	78
	Lahore ...	None		None		
Biluchis ...	Umballa ...	352	357	25	4	11
	Karnál ...	158	131	3	2	43
Gurmangs ...	Ráwalpindi ...	42	42	...	2	...
Minas ...	Gurgaon ...	956	915	68	114	92
Sansis and Pakliwárs	Karnál ...	1,219	845	22	5	12
	Ludhiána ...	882	889	33	2	75
	Jullundur ...	709	676	21	7	1
	Hoshiárpur ...	201	177	34	1	22
	Siálkot ...	1,890	2,077	121	44	305
	Gurdáspur ...	1,322	1,298	90	30	50
	Lahore ...	1,787	1,738	16	16	1
	Gujránwála ...	2,261	2,202	57	27	108
	Gujrát ...	604	547	28	8	...
		16,210	15,615			

145. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—The causes which led to the marked increase of crime in 1878 remained in operation during 1879. The scarcity continued with almost equal severity, and the high prices, combined with the difficulty experienced by

the poorer classes in gaining a livelihood by honest means, strengthened the temptation to offences against property, while the movements of large bodies of troops and their followers to and from the front increased the opportunities for crime. There has thus been an actual increase of 0·7 per cent. in offences reported over the high figures of 1878. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that serious crime has decreased, the number of non-bailable offences reported being less by 5·4 per cent., while bailable offences, especially cases of assault and nuisances, have increased by 4·4 per cent.

146. The following comparative table shows for the province the total number of offences reported, with the number struck off the register on the application of the police, the number of offences admitted to have occurred, and of cases and persons brought to trial, during the past six years:—

Nature of Offence.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable ...	1874	30,850	2,960	27,890	15,087	23,284
	1875	29,542	2,899	26,643	14,310	22,003
	1876	29,243	2,377	26,866	14,056	21,605
	1877	31,202	1,525	29,677	15,570	24,574
	1878	37,269	1,394	35,875	20,555	31,035
	1879	35,251	1,112	34,139	19,086	29,054
Difference, 1878 and 1879 ...	...	− 2,018	− 282	− 1,736	− 1,469	− 1,981
Bailable ...	1874	65,230	842	64,388	61,118	129,763
	1875	64,321	990	63,331	62,113	130,648
	1876	63,329	681	62,648	59,501	129,318
	1877	63,724	456	63,268	61,089	131,381
	1878	63,396	285	63,111	61,217	128,410
	1879	66,170	298	65,872	63,445	133,488
Difference, 1878 and 1879 ...	...	+2,774	+13	+2,761	+2,228	+5,078
Total ...	1874	96,080	3,802	92,278	76,205	153,047
	1875	93,863	3,889	89,974	76,423	152,651
	1876	92,572	3,058	89,514	73,557	150,323
	1877	94,926	1,981	92,945	76,659	155,955
	1878	100,665	1,679	98,986	81,772	159,445
	1879	101,421	1,410	100,011	82,531	162,542
Difference, 1878 and 1879 ...	...	+756	− 269	+1,025	+759	+3,097

147. There continues to be a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases struck off the register on the application of the police as falsely reported, and the percentage of cases in which offenders were brought to trial was nearly the same as in 1878, being 56 in non-bailable and 96 in bailable cases.

148. As might be expected, the districts towards the frontier, which were most affected by the operations of the war, show the largest

increase of non-bailable crime, while the chief decrease was in the south-east of the province, where the bad harvests of 1877 and 1878 were succeeded by comparatively good seasons. It is remarkable that in the Peshâwar district non-bailable crime continues to decrease; while, on the other hand, the increase of 51 per cent. in the Muzaffargarh district is very high.

149. *Murders.*—The number of murders reported has again slightly increased, the increase in the frontier districts being very marked. Of the 371 cases reported, 23 were struck off the register as not having occurred, 57 were tried by councils of elders in frontier districts, and 249 were disposed of by ordinary tribunals. The number of acquittals by councils of elders, 71 to 88 convictions, was much larger than in the previous year. In the Kohât district only 11 persons were committed for trial out of 47 cases reported, and in the Hazára district also the falling-off was very marked. Probably the causes which facilitated the perpetration of murders in those districts favored also the escape of the prisoners. Of 379 persons tried for murder in sessions courts, 253 were convicted, and, of these, 107 were sentenced to death and 146 to transportation for life; 120 persons, or 32 per cent., were acquitted. In the Peshâwar division the percentage of acquittals was no less than 50 per cent.; and as it was high in this division last year also, it is proposed, if this high percentage continues, to make a special enquiry into the causes of the failure of the prosecutions in this division.

150. Other non-bailable offences, cases of ordinary theft and lurking house-trespass, have considerably decreased in number, but cattle-thefts have steadily increased from 2,998 in 1876 to 4,456 in 1879. This increase is probably due to the rise in the value of cattle caused by the heavy mortality of these years. Of 25,145 persons tried for theft and allied crimes, 74 per cent. were convicted or committed, as compared with 76 per cent. in 1878 and 72 per cent. in 1877. Highway robberies have decreased, but dacoities have risen considerably in number, especially in the Peshâwar division. Cases of serious mischief by fire were more numerous, especially in the frontier districts, and the difficulty of proving such offences is shown by the fact that, in 132 cases admitted to have occurred, only 9 persons were convicted or committed.

151. *Bailable offences.*—The increase in bailable offences occurred chiefly in cases of assault and in breaches of cantonment and municipal laws. Of 39,294 persons under trial for assault during the year, the

complaints against no fewer than 23,325 persons were withdrawn, 9,653 were discharged and only 5,831 convicted. Attention has been drawn to the great waste of judicial power indicated by these facts, and to the necessity of attending to the provisions of the law for preventing frivolous complaints. In the Kohát and Ráwalpindi districts criminal breaches of contracts of service and of the laws relating to village watchmen, have increased, apparently in connection with the movements of troops. Owing to the abolition of the customs line, offences under the Salt Laws decreased from 426 to 31.

152. *Result of Trials.*—The number of persons charged with offences before magistrates has steadily increased from 148,730 in 1876 to 160,792 in 1879. Details of the manner in which their attendance was secured are given in the following table :—

In what manner.	1878.		1879.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Under arrest by police	68,182	43·3	70,015	43·6
Under warrant	9,693	6·1	8,719	5·4
Upon summons	74,876	47·5	77,277	48·1
Voluntarily	4,822	3·1	4,729	2·9
By transfer	40	...	52	...
TOTAL ...	157,613	...	160,792	...

Including 1,750 persons under trial at the end of 1878, there were 162,542 persons for disposal during the year; of these, 160,698, or 98·7 per cent., were disposed of, and the cases of 1,844 were pending when the year closed. Of those disposed of, 0·4 were committed to the sessions, 53·2 were convicted, 10·3 acquitted, and 35·9 discharged; but three-fifths of those discharged were persons regarding whom the prosecution was withdrawn, or dismissed in consequence of the complainants' non-appearance. In non-bailable cases the percentage of convictions and committals is 71·7, or much the same as last year.

153. *Average duration of cases.*—The average duration of ordinary cases in magistrates' courts was 8 days, the same as for the 5 preceding years. The highest district average was 15 days, in Gurdáspur, and the lowest 3 days, in Sirsa and Gujránwála. The average duration of cases disposed of by magistrates of districts under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 14 days.

154. *Distribution of work.*—The following table shows how the criminal work was distributed among the different classes of courts:—

Courts.	Year.	Number.	Percentage.
By the Chief Court	1878	1	0·0
	1879	1	0·0
By Courts of Sessions	1878	434	0·5
	1879	389	0·5
By Magistrates of Districts	1878	3,792	4·6
	1879	4,012	4·9
By other Stipendiary Magistrates	1878	63,678	78·3
	1879	64,159	78·3
By Honorary Magistrates	1878	13,442	16·6
	1879	13,353	16·3
Total ...	1878	81,347	
	1879	81,914	

Twenty-nine per cent. of the cases were disposed of by extra assistant commissioners, and 27·4 per cent. by tahsíldárs. Honorary and jágírdár magistrates rendered valuable assistance to the criminal administration by disposing of 16·1 per cent. of the cases. The average number of cases decided by each tahsíldár has risen from 181 to 186, and attention has been called to some districts in which the tahsíldárs appear to have been unduly burdened with a large number of criminal cases, so as to leave them too little time for the disposal of their important revenue duties. Of the 80,228 cases disposed of by magistrates in the exercise of ordinary magisterial powers, 47 per cent. were disposed of by first-class, 40 by second-class, and 13 by third-class magistrates. European magistrates disposed of 25 per cent. of the cases decided in district courts, as compared with 24·2 in 1878.

155. *Enhanced powers of Deputy Commissioners.*—Under the special jurisdiction conferred on them by Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, deputy commissioners disposed of 751 cases, of which 479 were triable exclusively by the court of session, and the remaining 272 were cases in which the magistrates' ordinary powers of punishment were exceeded. This year, cases, in which the deputy commissioner discharged the accused or did not exceed in the sentence his ordinary powers, were not classed as tried under the enhanced powers, so that there is an apparent decrease in the number of cases so tried, which last year was 910. Of the persons so tried, 1,128, or 81 per cent., were convicted, and the sentences of 329 of these exceeded three years.

156. *Summary trials.*—The number of persons and cases tried summarily during the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Persons: Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Persons: Convicted.	Total number of cases disposed of.
1879	3,720	9,834	8,124
1878	3,515	8,883	7,485
Difference ...	+ 205	951	+ 639

The increase of 9 per cent. is the natural result of the large increase in petty crimes. It is most marked in the number of cases summarily decided by cantonment magistrates and boards of magistrates, who decided in this way 5,574 cases as compared with 4,079 in 1878. The attention of the judges had been directed to the large proportion of cases summarily disposed of by cantonment magistrates, and they express their belief that the majority of these cases are prosecutions for petty offences under the Cantonment Act, where the commission of the offence is at once admitted and is followed by a light fine, and that no flagrant misuse of their powers by cantonment magistrates escapes notice.

157. *Jurisdiction over European British subjects.*—Of the 194 European British subjects brought before the criminal courts, 59 were acquitted or discharged, 2 were committed for trial, and 133 convicted, and in most cases sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or to fine.

158. *Frontier Rules.*—The following comparative table shows the working of the Frontier Rules during the years 1878 and 1879 :—

District.	*Regulation I of 1872, Sec. 3.* Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of 1872, Sec. 4.* Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of 1872, Sec. 8.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV of 1873, Sec. 2.* Reference to Councils of Elders.		*Regulation VII of 1873, Sec. 6.* Disobeying a prohibition to cross the frontier.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	...	...	5	5	27	81	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2	3	1	...	6	2	23	33	1	...
Bannu ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	78	108	...	...
Peshâwar ...	6	3	12	...	...	1	150	113	...	...
Hazára ...	1	...	...	5	...	...	45	83	...	...
Kohát ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	195	127	...	...
Total ...	9	16	13	5	13	9	518	545	1	...

Of the 1,422 persons dealt with by councils of elders, 820, or 57 per cent., were convicted: this is an improvement of 6 per cent. on the proportion of convictions in 1878. Councils of elders imposed fines amounting to Rs. 43,442, of which Rs. 25,657 were awarded in compensation to injured persons. The experience gained from the working of the rules shows that, when carefully watched, they are very useful and suited to the conditions of frontier districts.

159. *Sessions Courts.*—There were only 416 cases for disposal on the original side in sessions courts, as compared with 471 in 1878. In the 389 cases disposed of, 67·4 per cent. of the persons under trial were convicted, as compared with 63·7 in 1878, and the average duration of cases fell from 58 to 44 days. One hundred and eight persons were sentenced to death. Of the 368 cases in which assessors were employed, the presiding judge concurred in the opinion of the majority of assessors in 327 cases. Jurors were employed in 2 cases. Only 1 European British subject was convicted by a court of session; he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

160. *Witnesses.*—The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 210,860, a decrease of 10,972 on the number in 1878. This is probably due to the decrease in the number of serious cases. In district courts 88 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged after one day's attendance, and only 1,839, or less than 1 per cent., were detained for more than three days: 33·9 of the witnesses examined were dieted at a cost of 7 annas 6 pies for each witness dieted by magistrates, as against 6 annas 8 pies in 1878. The importance of the subject is generally noticed, and it is thought that diet-money is given with too sparing a hand, so that this increase is not to be regretted.

161. *Appeals.*—The percentage of appeals to original cases decided by subordinate magistrates, which fell from 5·8 in 1877 to 4·9 in 1878, has fallen still further in 1879 to 4·5. Decisions of magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction and other magistrates of the first class were appealed against in only 6·8 per cent. of cases, a decrease on 8·1, the percentage of 1878. This decrease indicates a more careful exercise by such magistrates of the powers entrusted to them. Of the 1,981 appeals, affecting 3,308 persons, for disposal in district appellate courts, 1,957, affecting 3,270 persons, were disposed of. Deputy commissioners themselves disposed of 1,571 of these appeals—an arrangement which is noticed as an improvement on the previous year, when 1,514

appeals were so decided; as by hearing appeals from the subordinate courts the deputy commissioner obtains a good insight into their working, which is not otherwise available to him. The average duration of appeals in district courts was 8 days as in 1878. The result of the appeals was as follows :—

		1878.	1879.
Percentage of	Appeals rejected	22	29
	Sentences confirmed	38	27
	Do. modified	12	14
	Do. enhanced	2	2
	Do. reversed or quashed ...	26	26

Courts of sessions disposed of 2,552 appeals, as compared with 2,081 in 1878. The average duration of an appeal was 17 days, while in 1878 it was 18. The results of the appeals are shown below :—

		1878.	1879.
Percentage of	Orders upheld	73	72
	Do. modified	7	9
	Do. enhanced	2	2
	Do. reversed or quashed ...	18	17

162. *Punishments.*—The punishments inflicted during the years 1878 and 1879 are compared in the following statement :—

Punishment.	1878.		1879.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Death ...	127	0·1	108	0·1
Transportation for life ...	122	0·1	134	0·2
Do. for a term ...	37	0·0	32	0·0
Imprisoned and fined ...	13,216	16·0	11,554	13·6
Do. and whipped ...	596	0·7	578	0·7
Do. only ...	6,520	7·9	6,608	7·7
Fined only ...	46,162	55·7	48,598	57·1
Whipped only ...	4,833	5·9	4,285	5·0
Punishments under Section 49 of the Prisons Act ...	...	...	50	0·1
Ordered to find security to keep the peace...	3,442	4·1	3,363	4·0
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace ...	2,245	2·7	2,483	2·9
Ordered to find security for good behaviour	5,615	6·8	7,352	8·6
Total ...	82,915	...	85,145	...

163. The increase in the percentage of persons whose only punishment was fine is a natural feature in a year in which there was an increase in petty crime. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment fell from 20,332 in 1878 to 18,740, of whom 18,042 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment: and, of these, the sentences of 11,429, or 63 per cent., included solitary confinement. Eight persons were sentenced to forfeiture of property as compared with 2 in the previous year. The number of persons whipped, which rose considerably in 1878, owing to petty thefts due to distress, has again fallen in 1879.

164. Fine was imposed, either as a sole or additional punishment, on 60,152, or 71 per cent. of the total number of persons punished, and of these 82 per cent. were fined sums not exceeding Rs. 10. The aggregate of fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 5,37,349, or 11 per cent. less than 1878; but the realizations were Rs. 3,16,537, or 3 per cent. more than in 1878. This, coupled with the fact that the average of incidence has fallen from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 in district courts, and from Rs. 118 to Rs. 78 in sessions courts, leads to the inference that fines have been apportioned with greater discrimination than formerly, and that greater attention is paid to fines and their realization. The courts awarded in compensation Rs. 86,058 of the fines imposed, and Rs. 45,718, including sums awarded in previous years, was actually paid away. This shows a considerable falling-off as compared with last year, when the sum so paid away was Rs. 60,456.

165. *Preventive jurisdiction.*—The measures for the prevention of crime falling under Chapters XXXVII to XLI of the Criminal Procedure Code were more largely resorted to by magistrates in the year 1879 than in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table:—

NATURE OF JURISDICTION.	Year.	Total cases.	Persons against whom proceedings were concluded.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Recognizance or security to keep the peace, Chapter XXXVII, Criminal Procedure Code	1878	2,839	7,705	5,680
	1879	1,937	7,796	5,844
Security for good behaviour, Chapter XXXVIII, Criminal Procedure Code.	1878	4,566	6,664	5,615
	1879	5,464	8,517	7,342
Local nuisance, Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	1878	57	272	169
	1879	96	339	248
Possession, Chapter XL, Criminal Procedure Code.	1878	86	205	24
	1879	116	270	79
Maintenance, Chapter XLI, Criminal Procedure Code.	1878	2,767	2,767	533
	1879	3,353	3,353	645

166. Guarantees to keep the peace were, as usual in past years, demanded most freely in the frontier districts. In default of furnishing the security demanded, 206 persons, or 3 per cent., were imprisoned, but only 62 were detained for more than a month.

167. There has been an increase of 31 per cent. in the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour, but the number of persons imprisoned in default of security has fallen from 30 to 24 per cent. His Honor believes that, under the judicious superintendence of the Chief Court, these preventive provisions regarding security are being worked in the Punjab in such a manner as to obtain the end desired with the least amount of unnecessary restraint to the persons from whom security is demanded.

168. Notwithstanding the large increase in petty assault cases, in so many of which the complaints are withdrawn, there is a falling-off in the number of persons fined for frivolous and vexatious complaints under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code, the number being only 659 as against 722 in 1878. As already mentioned, attention has been drawn to the necessity for making more use of the discretionary power vested in magistrates by this Section.

169. *Chief Court.*—The cases of 126 persons on whom sentences of death had been passed by sessions judges were referred for confirmation. The sentences passed on 83 persons were confirmed; those of 20 were modified; those of 2 annulled and re-investigation ordered; 4 persons were acquitted, and the sentences passed on 17 persons remained under consideration at the end of the year.

170. There was a decrease in the number of appeals instituted from 680 to 631, arising from the decrease in the more heinous forms of crime. Forty-two per cent. of the appeals were from the orders of sessions judges, and the remainder from the orders of deputy commissioners exercising powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code. The appeals of 760 persons were disposed of as follows :—

DETAIL OF DISPOSAL.		Number of persons disposed of.	Proportion to total number disposed of.
Appeals rejected	...	332	43·7
Sentences confirmed	...	270	35·5
Ditto modified	...	96	12·6
Ditto enhanced	...	...	...
Ditto reversed or quashed	...	62	8·2

So that the proportion of sentences modified, enhanced and reversed remained about the same as in 1878, namely, about a fifth of the whole. The average duration of appeals fell from 41 days to 38.

171. On the revision side the cases of 1,159 persons were dealt with. In 144 cases the sentences were reversed, and a re-trial was ordered in 79 cases. The applications of the rest were either rejected, or the sentences confirmed, modified or enhanced. The average duration fell from 32 to 29 days.

The Court also disposed of 19 miscellaneous criminal cases, and inspected the files of 28 cases of subordinate courts.

Only 1 case was tried in the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction. The accused was acquitted.

172. *Procedure.*—Sentences passed on habitual offenders are reported to the Chief Court monthly: 1,727 persons who had been previously convicted were punished again during the year; of these, 441 had been twice or oftener previously punished.

173. Sessions judges and magistrates of districts have in general carefully supervised the working of the courts subordinate to them, and the close attention shown by the Judges of the Chief Court, in the exercise of their high and important functions, to all points of procedure in the subordinate courts, and the instructions issued by them to improve the working and to ensure correct records of results, are evidenced in the growing efficiency of the courts of the province. It is hoped that, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of their arduous duties, the judges will find it possible to supplement, by occasional inspection of the subordinate courts, the orders and instructions conveyed in their decisions and written communications.

174. PRISONS.—*Number and Management of Jails.*—There was no change in the number of jails or lock-ups during the year, or in the system of their management. Of the former, which are usually under the superintendence of the civil surgeon in subordination to the Inspector-General of Prisons, there are 35 in the province, *viz.*, 1 in each district, 2 central jails, at Lahore and Rúpar, and 1 female penitentiary, at Lahore. The 18 lock-ups, which are subject exclusively to magisterial control, are in 14 districts only, Ráwalpindi possessing 3, and Dera Gházi Khan and Lahore 2 each. The district jails contained a daily average of 11,063 convicts, the central jails one of 3,850 (Rúpar 1,802 and Lahore 2,048), the female penitentiary 226

persons, and the lock-ups 329. In the Umballa, Ráwalpindi and Mooltan jails a population of over 600 prisoners were confined, and in Montgomery nearly 600. The jails of Gurgaon, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Kángra, Muzaffargarh, Bannu and Hazára had a less daily average than 200 prisoners, and indeed some of these are virtually mere lock-ups for other jails: the lock-up at Rajanpur had an average of 113 prisoners, and is really a small jail. The Umballa and Dera Gházi Khan lock-ups were not used at all during the year. Owing to want of funds, no new works or additions of any importance were undertaken in 1879 in connection with the jails.

175. *Jail Population.*—The number of prisoners imprisoned during the year fell from 25,650 in 1878 to 22,929, and the number of convicts received, from 32,952 to 30,120. The daily average number in jail was 15,468 as compared with 15,442 in the former year.

176. The increase was most marked in the districts of Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Ferozepore: in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnál and Hissar, where the increase in 1878 was so great, there was a corresponding falling-off this year. The comparative statistics of the last four years may be shown as follows :—

DAILY AVERAGE.

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Convicts	...	13,016	11,710	14,579	14,317
Under trial	...	533	631	778	1,058
Civil	...	78	74	85	93
TOTAL	...	13,627	12,415	15,442	15,468

177. The classification of prison population in the new returns, in which all transfers on the receipt and discharge side are taken into account, makes it difficult to compare the total jail population of the present and the past three years, but in 1879 the numbers amounted to 70,264, or 3,365 more than in the previous year.

178. Releases on expiry of sentence amounted to 19,047, and on appeal to 968: 30 prisoners were released on account of sickness against 41 in 1878, when the large number excited unfavorable comment: 59 prisoners were sent away for transportation to the Andamans; 6 were transferred to lunatic asylums; 8 escaped and remained free at the end of the year. The number of convicts left in jail at the end of 1879 was 13,364, or nearly 600 less than at the close of the previous twelvemonth. There was a decrease in the number of juvenile

prisoners, of whom 154 were in jail on 31st December, 4 being females: 86 of these juveniles were imprisoned at the Lahore Central Jail, where they are chiefly employed as compositors in the typographic press; 178 children were admitted with their mothers to jail during the year, and 30 were born within the prison walls. It has been arranged that persons shall be appointed by the deputy commissioners to receive the children of female convicts after they have attained the age of three years, and to bring them up under the supervision and inspection of the superintendents of the jails. There were 470 prisoners in the jails over the age of sixty; of these, no less than 86 were at Rúpar, a place which, as has been remarked before, is, with regard to the work to be done there, utterly unsuited for old and feeble convicts.

179. The proportion of juvenile to other prisoners was 1·10 per cent. against 1·20 in the past two years; 64 per cent. of the prisoners were Muhammadans by religion, 23 per cent. Hindus, and the rest miscellaneous; 19 prisoners were Christians. Of male prisoners, 51 per cent. were agriculturists by profession, and 29 per cent. were entered as miscellaneous. The classes employed under Government, or by private persons, or practising professions, furnished 3 per cent. each, and classes engaged in trade or mechanical arts 4 per cent. each. Of the female prisoners 68·20 per cent. were married and 25·20 widows.

180. Persons sentenced to simple imprisonment numbered only 184, or 1·32 per cent. of the whole. Fourteen per cent. of the criminals at the beginning of the year had been previously convicted, the average being very high in Gurgaon, Hazára, Ludhiána and Kohát. Of those received during the year 11 per cent. had been previously punished. The proportion of duration of sentences at the close of the year was as follows:—

Under 1 year	...	43 per cent.
Between 1 year and 2 years	...	29 ,,
,, 2 years ,, 5 ,,	...	18 ,,
,, 5 ,, ,, 10 ,,	...	6 ,,
Over 10 ,,	...	1 ,,

Three hundred and sixty-three prisoners, including 67 women, were under sentence of transportation, in 283 cases for life. Eighty-seven executions took place during the year, 1 woman being hung at Siálkot. Eighteen prisoners remained under sentence of death at the end of the year.

181. *Prison discipline.*—The number of breaches of prison rules during 1879 was 2,572 as compared with 2,795 in the previous year. Of these, half were connected with prison labor and one-fourth more with possession of forbidden articles.

182. Criminal offences by prisoners numbered 21 as compared with 20 in 1878. As in the previous year, there was 1 murder, at the Lahore Central Jail. In all, 2,593 punishments were inflicted, 38 by the criminal courts and 2,555 by the superintendents. Of the latter, 1,000 took the form of solitary confinement, 527 of solitary confinement with reduced diet, 139 of reduced diet, 869 of corporal punishment, and 20 of other punishments.

183. The number of corporal punishments has fallen from 1,758 to 869, or to less than half the number in the preceding year; and this is a satisfactory feature in the management of jails in respect of discipline, but the proportion is still high in certain cases. Twenty-two escapes occurred from the jails, 6 being from inside the walls; in 14 cases re-capture was effected, and 5 escaped prisoners of previous years were re-arrested. At the close of the year there were 52 escaped prisoners at large.

184. *Mark system.*—Out of the 35 jails of the province the mark system is at present in force in 19 only. From these prisons there were released during the year 352 prisoners who had gained remissions by marks earned, and 599 prisoners who had failed to do so. It is inevitable that, in the smaller jails where short-term prisoners only are confined and the superintendents are not unfrequently changed, the system should as yet somewhat lack uniformity. Attention is, however, paid to this portion of their work by the officers in charge, and increased interest and gradual improvement may be looked for in the application of the plan. The ticket-of-leave system continues to work well.

185. *Education.*—Nearly 11 per cent. of the male prisoners and over 7 per cent. of the females attended the jail schools during the year. Education is provided for the latter in the three jails at Ludhiána, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan only, and at the female penitentiary. The juvenile prisoners at the Central Jail are, as has been noted above, educated as compositors. There is nothing else special calling for notice in the education of convicts.

186. *Prison officials and servants.*—Five hundred and eighty-eight males and 15 females (forming respectively 4 and 3 per cent. of their classes) were employed as prison officials, and the system continues to be

well spoken of and to prove useful. The number of officials punished for misconduct was nearly 24 per cent.—an increase on the figures of last year. The number of prison servants in certain jails was allowed to be much too high for the whole province. The proportion of officials and servants to the number of convicts sentenced to labor was 5 and 10 per cent.

187. *Manufactures.*—The net cash profits from the jail manufactures and industries, which in 1878 amounted to Rs. 1,24,532, rose in the present year to Rs. 1,67,727. The average cash profit per head of the prisoners sentenced to labor was Rs. 2 more than in the previous year, when the amount was Rs. 10 in place of Rs. 14 in 1877. This result is the more satisfactory as the mortality and sickness of the prison population have continued to be so great during 1879. The earnings of the Lahore Central Jail amounted to Rs. 47,640, and of Rúpar to Rs. 43,844. Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan follow next in the scale of profits made. It is not possible to give the details of income derived from each branch of manufactures and industries, but this will be noticed in future reports. The introduction of machinery has not yet been found feasible in any of the jails of the province, but the subject is under consideration, and orders have been issued for a report to be made, by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department and Irrigation in communication with the Inspector-General of Prisons, on the question whether the construction of the new Amritsar jail in such a position as to admit of the water-power of the Bári Doáb Canal being taken advantage of for machinery in it when completed, can be recommended. The falling-off of profits at the Amritsar, Jullundur and Jhang jails has been large and unsatisfactory. The work in Muzaffargarh has been particularly good: in Hazára, on the other hand, profitable labor is not even attempted.

188. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of jails during the last three years may be compared as follows :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rations ...	2,70,438	3,84,797	4,28,109
Establishment ...	2,38,321	2,60,040	2,63,108
Police-guards ...	81,875	81,528	81,655
Hospital charges ...	21,335	41,350	39,454
Clothing ...	51,894	60,037	64,181
Contingencies ...	63,150	72,194	75,335
	7,27,013	8,99,946	9,51,842
Buildings ...	75,250	77,209	57,628
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,02,263	9,77,155	10,09,470

From the above it will be seen that the increased expenditure has taken place chiefly in the cost of rations and in hospital charges, and is due to the very high prices and the great sickness which have prevailed in the province during the last two years. A comparison of the figures of 1879 with those of 1876 shows that, while a small saving under some minor heads has been counterbalanced by a small increased expenditure under others, the cost of rations per prisoner per annum has increased by Rs. 9, or by over 46 per cent., during the same period. The causes of increased cost of rations are altogether beyond the control of the Jail department, and there is no doubt that a fall in prices lately prevailing may be presently expected, and, with it, a diminished expenditure on the food of prisoners. Had the old scale of diet been in force in 1879, the cost of rations would have amounted to Rs. 30,000 more than was actually the case; and inasmuch as the expenditure of this money would have had the effect of placing the jail prisoners in a better position as regards scale of diet than the free population, it would have been quite unjustifiable. The actual yearly cost of each prisoner to Government was Rs. 54, after deducting the profits of jail labor.

189. *Health.*—The very high death-rate of 1878 rose in 1879 to the unprecedented and terrible figure of 14·01 per cent. of the daily average strength. The sickness was entirely due to causes beyond control, and in many cases was more severe among the surrounding free population than in the jails. The Ráwalpindi, Umballa, Rúpar, Pesháwar and Delhi jails and the Lahore Central Jail suffered most, and in the first two more than one-third of the whole number of convicts died. The increase of sickness took place chiefly under the form of ulcers and sores and relapsing typhus fever, which rose from 690 to 1,792 cases; 87 per cent. of the sickness and 85 per cent. of the deaths were from fever, bowel-complaints and pneumonia: the greatest mortality took place, as would be expected, among the more aged prisoners. There is no reason to believe that the change of food had anything to do with the great sickness, as in the jail that suffered most, *viz.*, Ráwalpindi, the new scale of diet was, owing to that fact, never stringently enforced. Everything that could be done by the officers in charge to mitigate sickness, and to attend to the comfort of the sick, was done, and extra diet was unsparingly issued to the sufferers in all cases. With the return of better health to the free population of the province a great improvement may be looked for in the health of the jails also:

meanwhile all cases of new admissions will be carefully scrutinised so as to prevent disease being brought into the jails from outside.

190. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—This institution had a population on the 1st January 1879 of 87 men, women and children; but the number had diminished by the close of the year to 66, consisting of 10 approvers, 16 women, 20 boys and 20 girls. Two of the approvers died during the year. Ten of the boys left the institution, of whom 4 obtained employment with the force in Afghánistán, while the others went to Sukkur to seek employment on the new line of railway to Dádar. Four girls left and got married, and 5 more went away with their relatives.

191. The total cost of the institution during the past year was Rs. 4,014-3-4 against Rs. 4,393 in 1878. The gross assets of the manufactory in which the inmates are employed amounted during the year to Rs. 39,064-3-8, and the debits, including variations in the value of stock and amount of book debts, to Rs. 35,377-6-3, leaving a net profit of Rs. 3,686-13-5 as the result of the manufacture and sale of tents, against Rs. 3,646 in the previous year.

192. As the approvers are now all old men, who are gradually dying out, it has been determined to close the institution, and to make other arrangements for housing the present residents; but the steps taken to carry out this arrangement will be referred to in the Report for the current year.

193. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Suits instituted.*—The number of original suits instituted in all courts during the year was 244,187, showing a decrease of 2,058, or 0·8 per cent., from the figures of 1878. The falling-off occurred entirely in the small cause courts, an increase of 2,766 cases taking place in the district courts. The variations of the last four years may be shown as follows :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS FILED.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Difference 1878 and 1879.
Chief Court ...	16	14	2	4	2
District Courts ...	217,244	215,379	223,075	225,841	+2,766
District Small Cause Courts ...	14,925	12,478	14,515	11,695	−2,820
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,611	7,465	8,653	6,647	−2,006
TOTAL ...	239,796	235,336	246,245	244,187	−2,058

194. There is nothing in the fluctuations of the present year to call for special notice. The war in Afghánistán and the prevalence of high prices of all articles of produce and manufacture which have largely stimulated local trade have, no doubt, left less leisure than usual for litigation, and it is not necessary to seek for further causes than these. The falling-off in litigation has taken place chiefly in districts where the number of suits was stationary last year as compared with 1877, *viz.*, Hazára, Lahore, Delhi and Siálkot. The increase has been largest in Bannu and Dera Ghâzi Khan; and Mooltan and Karnál, again, show a considerable advance on the figures of 1878, which were much above those of 1877.

195. *Suits disposed of.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 267,887, or 2,296 more than in the previous year. This was due to the larger balance of outstanding cases on 31st December 1878, and the increased number of re-admissions. Of this number, 253,090 cases were disposed of during the year, forming 94·5 per cent. of the total, and leaving a balance of 14,797 outstanding cases at the close, or 67 more than in 1878. The disposals of the year outnumbered those of the previous twelve months, therefore, by 2,229 cases. Contested cases amounted to only 31 per cent. of the whole, showing a result less by 2 per cent. than that of the previous year. Since 1875 the proportion of contested cases has fallen from 36 to 31 per cent. The number dismissed in default rose from 16 to 17 per cent. again, and the number decided *ex parte* from 9 to 10. Dismissals in default were high in Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and four other districts, and decisions *ex parte* in Simla and Kohát. Nearly one-third of the former cases were restored to the file or became the subject of fresh suits, and applications were made to set aside the order in default in about one-tenth of the latter cases. Nearly one-fourth of the applications made during the year for review of judgment were ultimately successful. There was a slight falling-off in the number of cases referred to arbitration: such references found most favor in the courts of tahsíldárs and honorary civil judges.

196. The average duration of contested cases rose from 27 to 29 days; the period during which uncontested cases remained before the courts was 18 days, as in 1878. The duration was longest in the districts of Gujrát, Hoshiárpur, Jhang and Rohtak. Of the 14,797 cases pending at the end of the year, 933 were of more than two months' duration, and 140 of over four months' duration. The heaviest pending file was in Hoshiárpur, and the file with most cases of long duration

in Gujrát. The oldest pending case was that in Ráwalpindi mentioned in last year's Report; it has at last been decided since the close of the present year.

197. *Miscellaneous Cases.*—The number of miscellaneous cases increased during the year from 40,749 to 51,505, chiefly under the heads of applications to administer estates and redeem mortgages. Petitions for review of judgment fell off slightly, and applications to sue *in formá pauperis* were 67 less than in 1878, when they numbered 1,289. The large increase of this class of suits in the Ludhiána district during the past three years is noticeable. References from other districts amounted to 19,041; the increase last year was one of 15 per cent. over that of 1877, and during the present twelve-month a further increase of 4 per cent. has taken place. Complaints are made that references to other districts do not always receive the prompt attention which is desirable.

198. *Classification of Suits.*—Suits are classified in the new imperial returns sanctioned by the Government of India as follows: the changes thus brought about under the heads of suits relating to inheritance, revenue, mortgages and miscellaneous causes of action are such as to make any comparison with the figures of former years impossible without further explanations.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Suits for money due on registered bonds ...	12,042	8,528	8,014	6,142
Do. do. on unregistered bonds ...	75,791	73,485	78,531	81,962
Do. do. otherwise than on bonds ...	98,451	99,719	102,928	98,521
Do. for breaches of contract ...	1,611	1,689	2,162	2,957
Do. for rent other than of land ...	2,845	2,636	2,800	3,125
Do. for damages ...	2,226	2,288	2,130	1,835
Do. for recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	11,454	13,220	14,898	14,026
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce ...	3,269	3,572	2,969	3,093
Do. do. to inheritance ...	4,036	3.488	2,594	4,376
Do. do. to revenue ...	6,653	6,622	6,853	3,946
Do. do. to mortgages of immovable property,	2,868	2,966	3,546	3,502
Do. for partition of immovable property ...	938	907	806	534
Rent-suits not under the Punjab Tenancy Act ...	4,846	4,734	5,263	6,330
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — To establish or contest rights of occupancy (Sections 5, 6 and 8) ...	818	712	456	588
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — Connected with rent (Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 18)	291	372	531	480
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act. — Connected with ejectment (Sections 19, 20, 25 and 26) ...	1,135	928	658	1,169
Other suits ...	10,224	10,379	8,126	12,516
TOTAL ...	239,498	236,245	243,265	245,102
Suits by bankers and shopkeepers against agriculturists	101,272	115,778	116,717	111,444

199. A decrease in the number of suits on registered bonds is again observable; such suits number now but little over half what they did in 1876. The reasons why the registration of deeds should be less popular than formerly are not very clear, but the fact that this is so is undoubted. Suits on unregistered bonds increased by 6·9 per cent. Suits for money due otherwise than on bonds fell off by 4,407, and are now at almost exactly the same figure as in 1876. A large increase of suits under the Tenancy Act from 1,645 to 2,237 is due chiefly to the transfer of such cases from the revenue to the civil courts in certain districts where settlement operations have lately come to an end. The number of suits of this nature in the Hissar and Sirsa districts has been unusually large, and has attracted the special attention of Government, by whom a report has been called for on the subject. Suits against agriculturists by money-lenders show a decrease of 3 per cent., being 111,444 as compared with 116,717 last year, the highest figure ever attained. The heaviest percentages were in the Gurdáspur and Siálkot districts.

200. *Value and Cost of Suits.*—In land suits the value per suit rose from Rs. 58 to Rs. 63, and in other suits by one rupee to Rs. 53. The cost per suit in the former case was 3 annas more than in 1878, and in the latter 1½ annas less. The total value of suits rose from Rs. 1,26,81,351 to Rs. 1,31,73,835, while the total sum of their costs remained almost stationary. The proportion of the number of suits above and below Rs. 100 in value in all original and appellate courts was as follows:

Class of Court.	Land Cases.		Other Cases.	
	Percentage of suits.		*Percentage of suits.*	
	Under Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 100.
Original Courts ...	86	14	89	11
District Appellate Courts ...	83	17	81	19
Divisional Appellate Courts ...	47	53	57	43
Chief Court ...	37	63	78	27

The percentage of the cost of suits to their value in the above courts is 10 per cent. in district courts, 12 in district appellate courts, 8 in divisional appellate courts, and 11 in the Chief Court.

201. *Agency.*—The distribution of original suits among the various courts for the present and past two years was as follows :—

Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	Number in 1879.	Percentage.					
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Deputy Commissioners ...	159	0·1	0·1	0·1	5	5	5
Judicial Assistants (Europeans) ...	2,087	0·7	0·7	0 8	110	112	130
Ditto (Natives) ...	2,744	C·9	0·9	1·1	336	373	457
Assistant Commissioners ...	8,365	4·4	3·1	3·3	312	231	288
Extra Assistant Commissioners (Europeans)...	3,023	1·0	1·0	1·1	186	250	178
Ditto (Natives) ...	28,491	11·1	10·1	11·2	339	310	401
Tahsíldárs ...	28,439	14·4	12·1	11·2	319	276	230
Náib-Tahsíldárs ...	6,389	5·3	3·5	2·5	238	243	182
Munsiffs ...	141,823	48·3	54·3	56·0	1,593	1,839	1,916
Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,757	5·5	4·9	5·4	246	223	228
Judges of District Small Cause Courts ...	12,082	5·2	5·8	4·7	1,595	3,623	3,020
Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,728	3·1	3·5	2·6	943	1,079	841
Total ...	253,087						

Fifty-six per cent. of the cases were thus disposed of in the courts of the munsiffs, whose work continues to be well spoken of. The average number of cases tried by tahsíldárs was 230; the relief thus afforded to these officers enables them to give closer attention to many important branches of executive work. Thirteen per cent. of the whole number of cases was tried by European agency, and 87 per cent. by native. There was an increase in the number of cases tried by judicial assistants and assistant commissioners.

202. *Decrees.*—The number of applications for execution of decrees, which fell off by 6 per cent. in 1878, rose again by 2·9 per cent. in the present year to the number of 115,478. Out of 161,542 applications for disposal, the courts disposed of 140,025. The percentage of decrees fully executed was 1 less than in 1878, and of decrees partially executed 1 greater. The proportion of decrees fully executed continued high in the Peshávar, Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Deraját divisions. The total value of decrees put into execution amounted to Rs. 90,85,964, the largest outstanding liabilities occurring in the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Umballa districts. Realizations by attachment of property only were fewer in number by 4 per cent. than last year, and realizations by sale 4 per cent.

more; 853 persons were arrested and imprisoned—a slight increase on the numbers of 1878. The average duration of the execution of decrees fell from 34 to 33 days. The arrangements which were directed to be made by the Chief Court's Book Circular No. II of 1878 have not yet been fully carried out in all districts, but the matter will continue to receive the supervision of the judges of the Chief Court.

203. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses who appeared voluntarily was 118,987, and on issue of summons 205,294. There was thus a falling-off in the total number of witnesses of 30,114 as compared with the figures of 1878, and this took place almost entirely in the former class. The decrease is possibly due to the fact that witnesses are becoming better acquainted with their rights and insist upon them; but it is not safe to draw any such conclusion from the variations of a single year, especially as during the three years previous to 1879 the number of witnesses attending voluntarily increased steadily each year. The amount paid to each witness was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8 annas 6 pies. The highest payments were in Umballa and Ludhiána, and the lowest in Hazára: in 7 districts besides Hazára the payment did not exceed 4 annas per witness.

204. *Small Cause Courts.*—There has been no change in the number of small cause courts during the year; but though the Simla court was open for some months longer than in 1878, the total number of cases for disposal in the district small cause courts fell from 15,056 to 12,488, and the pending file at the close of the year was reduced from 565 to 406. The average duration of contested cases also fell from 18 to 15 days, and of uncontested cases from 17 to 14. The proportion of cases decreed, after contest, in favor of the plaintiff fell from 26 to 22, but the variations in the other ways by which cases were disposed of, as compared with 1878, were very slight. Three hundred and sixty-five applications were made for re-trial; the applications were successful in 9 per cent. of the cases only. But the most satisfactory feature in the working of the district small cause courts during the last year is the large decrease of suits for debt brought by money-lenders against agriculturists. These fell from 1,184 to 796, and the percentage of cases in which the defendant lived beyond municipal limits from 18 to 15. It may be hoped that a further decrease will be found in these suits next year, and that this undesirable element will gradually cease to bear a prominent place in the work of the small cause courts.

205. The number of cases on the files of the eight cantonment small

cause courts of the province (which are situated at Umballa, Jullundur, Siálkot, Meean Meer, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Pesháwar) fell from 8,787 to 6,852. The average duration of contested cases rose nevertheless from 16 to 18 days. The movements and withdrawal of troops from cantonments during the year furnish an ample explanation of the decrease in the number of suits.

206. *Appeals in Divisional and District Courts.*—The details of the work of the lower appellate courts of the province during the past year, may be shown as follows :—

Year.	Original appealable cases disposed of.	Appeals								Percentage of first appeals to decisions appealable.
		To Assistant Commissioners.	To Judicial Assistants.	To Deputy Commissioners.	Total to District Courts.	To Commissioners. From Courts of First Instance.	To Commissioners. From Subordinate Appellate Courts.	To Commissioners. Total of Divisional Courts.	Grand Total.	
1879 ...	70,906	129	7,698	1,973	9,800	2,529	1,019	3.548	13,348	17
1878 ...	70,322	124	7,883	1,876	9,883	2,752	982	3,734	13,617	18
Difference	+584	+5	—185	+97	—83	—223	+37	—86	—269	—11

207. The chief decrease has taken place in the divisional courts, but the original scheme of relieving commissioners of appellate work has been found, for certain local reasons which could not be foreseen, not to work so evenly as was expected. Accordingly it has been modified in some details since the close of the year, and the changes effected will be noticed at length in the next Report. The relief which has been given to commissioners by the scheme has been considerable, but an unexpected increase in the number of land-cases has somewhat prevented its full effects being seen in some divisions, the appellate courts in 4 of which show an increase of work, and in 6 a decrease. First appeals were fewer than in 1878 by 223, but second appeals were 37 more, only the Umballa and Jullundur divisional courts presenting a decrease in these appeals. In the district appellate courts there was a slight increase in institutions in deputy commissioners' courts, and a slight falling-off in judicial assistants'. The chief increase in first and second appeals took place in Jhelum, Ludhiána and Bannu, and the chief decrease in Lahore and Ferozepore.

208. The number of appeals for disposal in district courts amounted to 10,864, or 267 more than in 1878. The disposals numbered 210 more than in that year, leaving an outstanding balance of 57 more. Of the 886

pending cases, 189 were over two months old and 118 more than four months. Deputy commissioners disposed of 18 per cent. of the appeals, and the other appellate courts of 82 per cent. The percentage of cases modified, reversed and remanded was 35·5, as compared with 33·9 in the previous year. The duration of appeals in district courts rose from 27 to 29 days; in 1877 the average duration was 31 days.

Of the 4,207 appeals for disposal in divisional courts, 3,541 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 666 as compared with 594 in 1878. One thousand two hundred and seventy-six cases were decided by the additional commissioners, forming 60 per cent. of the appeals of the divisions over which they have jurisdiction, and 36 per cent. of the appeals of the province. The average duration of cases in divisional appellate courts fell from 91 to 70 days—it was still highest in the Delhi division. In 32 per cent. of the appeals preferred, the judgment was either modified or reversed, or the case was remanded for further enquiry. The corresponding figure in 1878 was 29 per cent.

209. *Chief Court.*—The work of the supreme appellate court of the province during the past year has been as follows:—

	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed.	Average duration.
					Days.
Regular appeals ...	1878	427	677	443	162
	1879	349	583	362	216
Special appeals ...	1878	1,339	1,640	1,287	55
	1879	1,252	1,606	1,136	106
Total ...	1878	1,766	2,317	1,730	83
	1879	1,601	2,189	1,498	132

There was a falling-off of 165 in the number of institutions, but the number of disposals numbered only 1,498 as against 1,730 in 1878; this amounted to 68 per cent. of the cases for disposal, and left a balance of 691 at the end of the year—an increase of 104 over the figures of 1878. The mean average duration of appeals rose from 83 to 132 days. Appeals in land-suits bore a proportion of 44 per cent. to the whole—the value and cost of appeals in this class of suits fell, and in other classes of suits rose, during the year. Six hundred and thirty-six miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the judges as compared with 657 in 1878.

210. *Procedure.*—During the year a second revised edition of the Judicial Circulars of the Chief Court was issued, and rules were drawn up by the judges for the enrolments of pleaders and agents. Rules were also framed for the control of petition-writers in the courts of the Punjab.

211. REGISTRATION.—The subjoined table shows the number of deeds of all kinds registered during 1879-80, together with the corresponding figures for each of the past seven years :—

DETAILS.		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79.	Average for 7 years.	1879-80.
NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Book I. Deeds affecting immoveable property	Compulsory	34,054	32,453	29,515	33,661	30,931	39,895	40,650	34,451	41,711
	Optional ...	21,942	20,422	17,220	19,134	15,767	24,957	22,120	20,223	17,738
	Total ...	55,996	52,875	46,735	52,795	46,698	64,852	62,770	54,674	59,449
Book III. Wills ...	Optional ...	98	119	122	124	119	175	204	137	241
Authorities to adopt ...	Compulsory	9	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	1
Book IV. Miscellaneous ...	Optional ...	28,220	24,588	20,574	18,798	14,263	19,925	14,162	20,076	11,473
Total	Compulsory ...	34,063	32,455	29,515	33,661	30,932	39,895	40,652	34,453	41,712
	Optional ...	50,260	45,129	37,916	38,056	30,149	45,057	36,486	40,436	29,451
GRAND TOTAL REGISTRATIONS ...		84,323	77,584	67,431	71,717	61,081	84,952	77,138	74,889	71,163
Value of immovable property transferred Rs. ...		1,51,26,670	1,38,84,313	1,40,82,653	1,72,42,816	1,46,54,540	1,90,85,248	1,96,12,973	1,62,41,316	2,04,25,705
Total receipts from sources ...		1,74,276	1,64,037	1,47,933	1,60,919	1,41,976	1,86,119	1,791,432	1,64,956	1,72,366
Total expenditure ...		1,10,260	98,947	97,637	1,02,829	1,00,504	1,06,410	1,01,299	1,02,556	1,02,643
Annual surplus ...		64,016	65,090	50,296	58,090	41,472	79,709	78,133	62,400	69,723

212. It will be observed that the total number of instruments registered during 1879-80 was not only less than in the preceding year, but was also considerably below the average for the past seven years. The decrease, however, is principally in simple bonds, instruments relating to movables, and to minor conveyances of immovable property, the registration of which is optional. There is no reason to doubt that the falling-off in the number of registrations is due to the partial prosperity of the past year during which the province has been recovering from seasons of agricultural distress. It will be noticed, however, that the number of deeds affecting immovable property, registration of which is compulsory, was rather larger than in the year preceding, being 41,711 against 40,650. The cessation of settlement operations in the districts of Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu has doubtless tended to keep up the number of instruments presented for record in registration offices. There is reason to believe that the system of registration of conveyances and mortgages of land is acquiring popularity, and to some extent superseding a resort to mutation of names before revenue officers.

213. The number of wills registered in the Punjab, though still small, increases yearly. The majority of them are testaments executed by Hindus. Deeds of authority to adopt a son are very rarely executed in this province: only one was registered during the year under report.

214. The documents registered during the year affected property to a total value of Rs. 2,30,20,126, of which Rs. 2,04,25,705 represented immovable property. In the beginning of the year under report the fluctuating *ad valorem* fees which had hitherto been in use were abolished, and a fixed scale of fees adopted instead, varying from one rupee on simple bonds to Rs. 2-8-0 on deeds affecting immovables, on which registration is compulsory, and Rs. 4 on wills and authorities to adopt. The new system is attended with many advantages of convenience and simplicity both to the public and the registering officers, which counterbalances the slight decrease in income resulting from the change. The income for 1879-80 was Rs. 1,72,366 against Rs. 1,79,432. Of this decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 7,066, the greater portion (Rs. 5,072) is due to the falling-off in the total number of registrations which has been noticed above.

215. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The municipalities in the Punjab are all constituted under Act IV of 1873. The number and classes are nearly the same as last year, *viz.*, 8 of the 1st class, 20 of the 2nd

class, and 170 of the 3rd class against 169 in the previous year: of the last-mentioned class the municipalities of Kot Sultán and Mankera, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, were abolished, and the towns of Sohna, Nuh and Hodal, in the Gurgaon district, were created municipalities under the Act during the year.

216. The population within municipal limits was 2,053,956 souls.

217. In Dharmsála alone were the members appointed by election only. In four towns the members were appointed partly by election and partly by nomination; in the remaining 193 municipalities the members were appointed by nomination only. Of the 2,169 members of committees, 702 were officials and 1,467 non-officials. Of the total number, 415 were Europeans and 1,754 natives.

218. In most municipalities the income was derived principally from octroi. In the Murree and Dharmsála municipalities no octroi was levied. The income of the latter municipality was derived from taxes on houses and the canal water-tax. In Murree and 5 other towns income was derived from taxes on houses and lands.

The average incidence of octroi taxation in such of the 1st class municipalities as resort to this mode was Rs. 1-5-10 per head per annum: in the 2nd and 3rd class municipalities it was Rs. 0-13-11 per head. The average rate of taxation in the municipalities without octroi was Rs. 0-15-1 per head. The average rate of municipal taxation of all kinds in the province was Rs. 1-0-11 per head, against Rs. 0-15-1 in 1878-79. The rate per head of taxation on food for man and beast was Rs. 0-8-11 against Rs. 0-8-1 in 1878-79. The income of 176 municipalities was added to from other sources besides taxation, *viz.*, from rents of buildings and gardens, from fines, town-sweepings, and grants from Provincial Services.

219. The following statement shows the population, income and outlay for 1879-80 of 23 of the largest and most important municipalities, 5 of these being of the 1st class :—

Municipalities.			Population.	Income		Expenditure.	
				From taxation.	From other sources.	Civil.	Public Works.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	...	...	160,562	1,86,321	40,312	1,52,641	56,383
Rewári	...	...	25,190	34,090	2,323	18,941	7,406
Bhiwáni	...	...	33,149	35,014	303	24,854	2,979
Sirsa	...	...	12,796	14,017	18,434	12,151	7,173
Umballa	...	...	26,274	21,324	368	13,236	4,756
Ludhiána	...	...	40,385	53,719	1,357	39,741	11,396
Simla	...	...	17,440	1,10,813	45,848	70,547	88,612
Jullundur	...	...	50,924	27,902	1,501	24,964	6,849
Hoshiárpur	...	...	21,307	33,060	1,545	16,308	10,360
Amritsar	...	...	142,381	2,47,501	40,404	1,90,391	1,28,425
Batála	...	...	26,897	15,352	938	11,266	3,919
Siálkot	...	...	33,035	26,609	1,214	16,614	9,127
Lahore	...	...	128,738	1,62,013	29,433	1,48,627	61,730
Ferozepore	...	...	18,627	36,444	3,034	20,954	19,660
Gujránwála	...	...	20,215	27,123	951	18,038	7,150
Ráwalpindi	...	...	20,768	61,843	4,289	39,014	26,196
Jhelum	...	...	11,319	46,683	1,840	14,517	12,901
Pind Dádan Khan		...	15,414	25,358	2,458	16,252	6,285
Mooltan	...	...	50,783	81,145	1,340	45,119	52,847
Jhang, Maghiána		...	22,342	27,370	776	18,072	2,780
Dera Ismail Khan		...	19,954	39,680	27	25,996	12,872
Dera Ghází Khan		...	19,133	29,012	834	16,438	8,083
Pesháwar	...	...	58,430	1,51,575	23,963	1,16,856	51,178
Total		...	976,063	14,93,968	2,23,492	10,71,537	5,99,067

220. The total income of the minor municipalities was Rs. 6,79,386 from taxation and Rs. 52,246 from other sources, and their expenditure was Rs. 5,20,975 in civil charges and Rs. 1,16,229 in public works charges.

221. The following are the abstracts of the total municipal income and outlay in the province for 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79 :—

		1879-80.	1878-79.
		Rs.	Rs.
Income.			
Octroi taxation	...	20,45,163	18,17,553
Taxes on houses, &c.	...	1,11,711	1,03,296
Other taxes	...	16,480	6,848
Rents	...	82,834	72,900
Fines	...	14,693	11,692
Miscellaneous	...	1,78,211	2,66,181
TOTAL	...	24,49,092	22,78,470
Expenditure.			
Office establishment	...	1,02,276	93,685
Collection of income	...	1,66,182	1,62,747
Municipal police	...	4,46,698	4,45,944
Conservancy	...	3,61,581	3,00,747
Dispensaries, and other medical and charitable institutions	...	1,88,735	1,91,098
Schools, menageries, museums, libraries, &c.	...	1,14,243	1,04,109
Repayment of debt, &c.	...	89,642	85,975
Miscellaneous	...	1,23,155	2,16,217
Construction, maintenance and watering of roads	...	3,05,882	2,66,974
Drainage-works	...	1,27,406	38,250
Water-supply	...	32,089	38,953
Buildings	...	1,28,135	1,08,181
Other public works	...	1,21,784	1,31,658
TOTAL	...	23,07,808	21,84,538

The total income from all sources was Rs. 24,49,092 against Rs. 22,78,470 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 23,07,808 against Rs. 21,84,538 in 1878-79.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,87,971, and closed with a balance of Rs. 9,29,255.

222. The following were the liabilities at the close of the year :—

Simla	Rs.	6,30,563	4	9
Lahore	"	10,38,308	10	2

223. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab, consisting of 11,672 British and 13,159 native troops, with 42 guns, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Where stationed on 31st March 1880.	Troops.			Field-guns.
	British.	Native.	Total.	
Delhi ...	...	827	827	...
Fort Delhi ...	913	...	913	...
Umballa ...	2,074	844	2,918	6
Kasauli ...	68	...	68	...
Dagshai ...	859	...	859	...
Jutogh ...	30	...	30	...
Simla ...	...	149	149	...
Sabáthu ...	116	...	116	...
Fort Ludhiána ...	...	51	51	...
Fort Phillour ...	...	108	108	...
Jullundur ...	123	...	123	...
Meean Meer ...	1,048	896	1,944	6
Fort Lahore ...	105	65	170	...
Mooltan ...	586	898	1,484	6
Fort Mooltan ...	66	...	66	...
Ferozepore ...	800	844	1,644	6
Fort Ferozepore ...	204	...	204	...
Fort Govindgarh ...	87	...	87	...
Amritsar ...	135	208	343	...
Fort Kángra ...	52	127	179	...
Dharmsála ...	...	158	158	...
Bakloh ...	...	56	56	...
Dalhousie ...	59	...	59	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	1,088	1,088	...
Mangrota ...	...	58	58	...
Harand ...	...	59	59	...
Ráwalpindi ...	1,252	1,545	2,797	2
Murree ...	140	...	140	...
Jhelum ...	...	576	576	...
Fort Attock ...	173	...	173	...
Talagang ...	...	147	147	...
Siálkot ...	757	150	907	...
Peshâwar ...	317	2,853	3,170	10
Fort Shabkadar ...	...	140	140	...
Fort Michni ...	...	138	138	...
Fort Abazai ...	...	171	171	...
Fort Mackeson ...	...	32	32	...
Nausharah ...	1,545	971	2,516	6
Moving in districts ...	163	...	163	...
Total of 1879-80 ...	11,672	13,159	24,831	42
Total of 1878-79 ...	10,916	10,490	21,406	72
Difference ...	+ 756	+ 2,669	+ 3,425	— 30

224. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—About half the Punjab Frontier Force was absent on service in Afghánistán during the year under report. Thus the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry were in Southern Afghánistán, and subsequently formed part of the force which marched under Sir Donald Stewart to Kabul.

The 3rd and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the Corps of Guides; Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Punjab Mountain Batteries; the 3rd Sikhs, the 5th Punjab Infantry, and the 5th Gurkhas were in Northern Afghánistán; and half of the garrison battery belonging to Kohát was at Quetta. A detailed account of the employment of these regiments during the war will be given in a future report.

225. For the statement of strength and cost usually given in this place the following is substituted, showing the *average* strength during the year, and the total cost, as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Average Strength.		Increase.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	
Artillery	790	964	174
Cavalry	2,787	2,942	155
Infantry	9,120	10,061	941
Staff	2	2	...
TOTAL ...	12,699	13,969	1,270
	Cost, including Pay and Contingencies.		Increase.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery	2,73,900	3,30,050	56,150
Cavalry	15,57,136	18,68,811	3,11,675
Infantry	22,99,852	27,93,970	4,94,118
Staff	46,489	46,489	...
TOTAL ...	41,77,377	50,39,320	8,61,943

The statement of cost is given as computed by commanding officers, and is partly an approximate statement; while it has obviously little connection with the defence of the Punjab frontier. Against the large increase of cost (over 8½ lakhs), as compared with the small additional strength, it must be noted that the cost is swelled by war charges, which, in 1879-80, extend over the whole year, whereas in 1878-79 they only extended over one-half of the year.

226. *Raids.—Deraját Division.*—There were no raids in force committed on this border during the twelve months under report.

The following is a summary of the returns received from the four military districts of the division :—

DISTRICT.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Thefts.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	...	...	1	11	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	1	20	3
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	3	...
Rájanpur	...	1	...	7	...
Total of 1879-80 ...	...	2	2	41	3
Total of 1878-79 ...	5	6	3	35	...

227. *Transport.*—The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to acknowledge in this place the important service rendered to the army by the civil officers of the Punjab in providing the means of transport.

228. No difficulty was felt, in bringing the military power of the empire to bear upon the coercion of Afghánistán, so pressing as the want of animals to carry the baggage and ammunition of the troops. A considerable train of camels had been collected; but these animals had suffered severely in marching over rough roads, in a country devoid of forage, and where they were often exposed to extreme cold without adequate protection ; and vast numbers had perished. It was absolutely necessary that these should be replaced.

229. But in the effort to supply carriage during the first phase of the war, the country had been already well-nigh drained of beasts of burden, and in some districts the supply had been exhausted, so that, when the civil officers were again called upon to act, they had very serious difficulties to encounter.

230. The work was taken up warmly and carried out laboriously by these officers, and with results highly creditable to them.

231. A report of the work done during the whole war has been called for by the Government of India, and in that report the names of those officers who specially distinguished themselves will be recorded. At present His Honor only desires to refer to the operations undertaken between the fresh outbreak of hostilities in September 1879 and the end of May 1880.

232. The following statement contains an abstract of the returns received from all the districts for that period, showing the money spent, and the number of men, animals and vehicles made over to the Commissariat and Postal departments for transport purposes :—

Transport procured by Civil officers in the Punjab during 1879-80.

	For Commissariat Department.		For Postal Department.		For Bombay Government.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Camels	30,034	19,57,899				
Mules	5,114	3,39,776				
Ponies	6,781	2,99,689				
Donkeys	10,846	10,467				
Bullocks	17,440	1,01,513	3,469	1,89,885		
Carts	5,611	44,396	1,957	1,05,942		
Extra pairs of wheels ...	...	...	200	5,300		
Attendants	13,211	37,315	265	784	1,811	6,561
Total cost ...	...	27,91,055	...	3,01,911	...	6,561

ABSTRACT.

Total	...	Men	15,287	Total cost Rs. 30,99,527.
Total	...	Animals	73,684	
Total	...	Vehicles	7,568	

These returns exhibit a total of more than 73,000 animals, 15,000 attendants and 7,500 carts; against an outlay of 31 lakhs of

rupees advanced from the civil treasuries. But these numbers only indicate results; they do not represent the labor actually involved in inspecting and selecting animals, many of which were after all rejected by the commissariat officers. To give only one instance, Mr. D. K. Homan, an officer of the Police department, was deputed to Kashmir, during the winter of 1879, to purchase ponies, of which it was believed there were some thousands, of a hardy breed, well suited for the work required. Out of some 20,000 ponies brought to him in Kashmir, Mr. Homan selected 991. These were sent under the care of 330 saises, fodder being collected beforehand at convenient halting-places along the entire route to the Punjab. But at this season of the year the ground was covered with snow, and the animals arrived at Jhelum in somewhat poor condition; nearly all were rejected by the commissariat authorities.

233. At a late period of the campaign it was decided to stop the purchase of camels, and purchases were eventually restricted to mules and ponies; but during the greater part of the war efforts had been directed mainly to procuring camel transport. In round numbers about 30,000 camels were purchased, at a cost of 20 lakhs of rupees. To furnish these, nearly every district in the Punjab, from Delhi to Pesháwar, was laid under contribution. Sirsa, Umballa, Ludhiána, Siálkot, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, each sent more than one thousand camels, the largest number, 4,252, being obtained in Dera Ismail Khan, where Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, an officer of the Frontier Force, was employed to assist the Deputy Commissioner in their collection.

234. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, Mr. Wakefield, made special exertions, and from that district nearly 3,500 camels were received. Mr. Steel, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, contributed nearly an equal number. Ludhiána also furnished a very large number of bullocks; and a most useful supply of drivers and attendants on transport animals was obtained from that district.

235. The district of Umballa sent more than 2,000 mules to the front, out of the total number, 5,000, given by the Punjab; and as mules were found to be by far the most serviceable kind of transport for the army, this was not the least valuable contribution. Nearly every district sent some mules, and great efforts were made to increase the number.

236. Ponies also were very generally collected; the largest number coming from Jhelum and Siálkot; and Ráwalpindi contributed upwards of 5,000 donkeys, calculated to carry 2½ maunds each in the hills.

In order to assist the Transport department, the Postmaster-General of the Punjab extended the working of the Government bullock-train on the line between the terminus of the Northern State Railway and Pesháwar, with branch lines to Kohát and Thal. The Commissariat department at the same time employed an enormous train of carts on the same road. It will be seen that the Punjab contributed nearly 2,000 carts of the elaborate kind required by the Postal department, and 3,500 draught-bullocks; while 5,600 carts, and a very large (but unrecorded) number of hired bullocks, were obtained for the Commissariat department. The carts for the postal transport train were principally made or purchased in Delhi, Umballa, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Lahore; Delhi giving 1,000 carts to the Commissariat and 100 to the Postal department, and Lahore 1,800 and 250.

237. In these various operations assistance was very generally rendered by civil officials of every grade in the administration and in every part of the province. Where all worked so well it is extremely difficult to select the names of officers for special recognition; but among District officers, Mr. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, and Mr. Hawkins, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, are prominently brought to notice by their respective Commissioners as having succeeded in making large collections without putting any pressure upon the people, and without provoking any complaints. Colonel Hall, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, took a considerable share in the labor of collecting animals, and raised by his own exertions 7,500 in the Ráwalpindi district.

238. Captain J. B. Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, after doing good work in his district, was placed on special duty under the Transport department, and afforded very valuable assistance. His first work was in connection with the provision of forage for animals on the line of communications with Kabul; and he succeeded in packing and curing excellent hay, of which 13,500 maunds were delivered at Jhelum.

239. Captain Hutchinson's next employment was in the supervision of traffic on the road to Attock, and afterwards on the whole line from Jhelum to Pesháwar, including the care of supplies and encamping-grounds. He also received the further charge of the

postal transport train. His efforts were principally directed towards supplying the defects in organization inevitably arising from the vast and sudden increase of the transport establishment, and in regulating the supply of grain and fodder to the cattle. The sanitation of encamping-grounds, and the supply of pure water, were important parts of his duties.

240. In all sanitary matters Captain Hutchinson was very greatly assisted by Mr. A. E. Queripel, an officer of the Veterinary department, who was appointed to inspect the lines of traffic from Jhelum to Peshâwar and Thal, with the special object of preventing diseased animals being taken into the Khyber or Kuram Valley. Mr. Queripel was also vested with powers under the Glanders and Farcy Act for the prevention of the spread of these diseases, which appeared at many places on the line of communications. These duties, which required constant supervision over a length of more than 400 miles of road, were most zealously and efficiently performed.

241. *Volunteers.*—The popularity of the volunteer movement in the Punjab has increased steadily, and at the same time very rapidly, during the last five years, as may be seen by a glance at the subjoined statement :—

	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	No. of enrolled members.	Efficients.	No. of enrolled members.	Efficients.	No. of enrolled members.	Efficients.	No. of enrolled members.	Efficients.	No. of enrolled members.	Efficients.
1st or Lahore Volunteer Rifle Corps	250	...	365	271	510	329	708	507	650	559
2nd or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps	150	...	177	146	177	146	181	150	243	222
TOTAL ...	400	...	542	417	687	475	889	657	893	781

242. The 1st or Lahore Battalion had increased, up to June 1879, from 250 to 650, and the 2nd or Simla Battalion from 150 to 243.

The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps thus equalled two battalions, each over the regulation strength (240 to 300), and it was spread over a very large expanse of country, extending from Lahore, its head-quarters, northward to Ráwalpindi, south-westward to Mooltan, and south-eastward to Delhi, Meerut and Sahárunpur.

The composition of its 12 companies was as follows :—

A	Company,	Lahore	65
B	do.	do.	50
C	do.	do.	102
D	do.	Sahárunpur	60
E	do.	Amritsar	30
F	do.	Umballa	30
G	do.	Meerut	47
H	do.	Mooltan	50
I	do.	Rúpar, Ludhiána and Phillour ...	66
K	do.	Ráwalpindi	45
L	do.	Shahdera (Punjab Northern State Railway)	55
N	do.	Delhi	50
			650

243. Hitherto there had been but one adjutant for the 1st and 2nd Punjab Volunteer Corps, but it was no longer possible for one officer to exercise efficient supervision over the whole area, and the formation of a 3rd corps was obviously desirable. It was therefore resolved, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Government of India, to separate the railway members (a considerable proportion) of the 1st corps, and to form them into a 3rd or Railway Battalion, with a paid adjutant on the same footing as the East Indian Railway corps.

244. This corps is now formed and is designated the 3rd Punjab, or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, C.I.E., Agent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commandant of the new battalion; the Hon'ble Sir R. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, being appointed Honorary Colonel of the combined forces.

245. It is probable that companies of the 3rd battalion will be formed at stations along the whole line of railway from Delhi to Karachi.

246. The volunteers of the Northern State Railway will be included in the 1st battalion, which will extend from Lahore to Peshâwar, and may include companies of *non-railway* volunteers in other parts of the Punjab.

247. The 2nd battalion has its head-quarters at Simla, and remains unaltered.

248. *1st Punjab Volunteers.*—The companies at Lahore, with some members from outstations, were inspected on the 8th and 9th March 1880, by Brigadier-General Murray, commanding Lahore Division, who last year reported favorably of the corps on a similar occasion, and this year reports still more favorably.

The following are a few extracts from his report:—

"*Target practice.*—Remarkably good, and I am glad to say the regiment maintains its high reputation in shooting, the figure of merit being no less than 115·46.

"*Inspection parade.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins being on the sick list, the regiment was very well commanded by Major Higgins and also Major Hill. The number on parade was slightly in excess of last year.

"They were steadier under arms, and executed a number of exercises and movements very creditably; indeed surprisingly so, considering that the volunteers from the outstations only arrived that morning, and it was the first time they had all paraded together; a camp not having been formed this year.

"After parade an attack was made on a position held by two companies of 13th Madras Infantry, which was remarkably well and intelligently executed. They thoroughly understood taking advantage of cover, sighted their rifles as they approached, and kept their fire well under control.

"*Accounts.*—The financial statement brought up to the end of March (for which I waited before sending in this report) is satisfactory.

"The strength of the regiment has decreased by 58 since last inspection, but, on the other hand, the efficients have increased by 52.

"The renewal of hostilities in Afghánistán has pressed heavily on the railway volunteers, many of whom have had little time at their disposal for drill, &c.

"The sergeants and drill-instructors attached to the corps have given every satisfaction.

"In conclusion, I consider the regiment to be in a very efficient state, and to reflect great credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins, Major Higgins, who commanded it so well throughout the inspection, and all concerned.

"The adjutant, Captain Bailey, continues to perform his duties most zealously and efficiently."

249. The companies at Meerut, Delhi, Mooltan, Rúpar, Ráwalpindi, and other outstations, were also inspected, and, with the exception of a few points, elicited general approval, showing that attention had been paid by officers and men to their work, and that much success had been achieved.

250. The following extracts are taken from the report of the inspection of the 2nd or *Simla* Volunteers, at Annandale, on the 29th October 1879, by Colonel H. deR. Pigott, commanding Her Majesty's 70th Regiment :—

"*Target practice.*—At 1-30 P.M. ten men were taken indiscriminately by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry from the several companies that paraded for this purpose, and fired 10 rounds each at 500 yards, with the result shown in the target-practice registers attached, the average score being 25·60. The shooting was particularly good.

"The range did not admit of volley-firing.

13 officers
2 staff sergeants.
15 sergeants.
12 corporals.
7 buglers.
114 men.
163 total.

"At 4-30 P.M. four companies, strength as per margin, paraded in line, under command of Major Peterson, commanding the corps.

"*Exercises.*—The column, after inspection, marched past, and officers and men acquitted themselves well.

"On forming line, the manual and firing exercises were performed; the men handled their arms very creditably in all instances, following the word of command and acting very steadily.

"The battalion was then manœuvred by Major Peterson, and a number of movements executed.

"The battalion was then exercised in the attack of a position. After opening fire from a strong entrenchment, two companies advanced to the attack, firing and advancing by company rushes: these were afterwards reinforced by a flank movement of one of the companies retained in support. The position having been carried, the attack retired by alternate companies, covering each other by fire, and the whole eventually halted in their original position, strongly posted.

"Through the whole of the exercises the men moved smartly and steadily; the officers showed a good acquaintance with their drill, words of command being clearly given; and the markers acquitted themselves fairly. The volleys were well given, muzzles of rifles being well lowered and aimed, but rather too hurried. The skirmishing was also well done, cover intelligently and smartly taken, and the fire fairly controlled and continuous.

"Though all the companies did well and were well in hand, I would specially remark on the smartness and evident efficiency of the Cadet Company, due, as I am informed, in a great measure, to the untiring interest taken in it by its commander, Captain Chanter.

"The large numbers shown in the 'inspection return' as on leave of absence is due chiefly to most of the men thus enumerated having left Simla on their several avocations at the end of the season, and to several members being unable to attend from press of business in the public offices on the date of the inspection. The statements show 95·28 per cent. of efficient members on the rolls.

"In conclusion, I would recommend to the favorable notice of His Excellency the evident efficiency of the corps, in a great measure owing to the active and unflagging interest taken in it by the commandant, loyally aided, as he has been, by the adjutant, Captain Bailey."

251. *Horse-breeding.—Fairs.*—The following fairs and shows were held, and the sums noted were sanctioned by the Government of India as prizes, to be competed for under rules laid down by the Stud Department:—

	Rs.
Ráwalpindi	4,000
Dera Gházi Khan	1,000
Shahpur	875
Jhang	875
Jhelum	500
Lahore	500
Mooltan	500

252. The Ráwalpindi fair, which has long been the principal horse-fair in this province, was held, as usual, in the end of March 1880.

253. Very extensive purchases of transport animals, and of remounts for native cavalry regiments, had somewhat drained the district of its best produce; nevertheless the show of horses at this fair was nearly equal in point of numbers to that of 1878, and much greater than that of 1879.

254. The number of baggage-ponies brought for sale was scarcely short of 1,000; these animals were inferior to the class exhibited in former years, and did not compete for prizes at the fair. The prices obtained were very encouraging.

255. The result of Government breeding operations showed favorably in spite of great disadvantages. Grain and fodder have been extremely scarce and dear in this district, Ráwalpindi being situated at the base of the two great lines of communication with Kabul. Yet the mares shown were in good case, and those branded last year were considered especially fine: the three-year-old colts also were remarkably good, and received extra prizes.

256. *Mooltan.*—The last in the list of fairs and shows is this year the first in point of interest, and Mooltan bids fair to become the best horse-breeding district in the Punjab—indeed, it would appear that on the southern portion of the province, including Mooltan and the Dera Gházi Khan border, hopes of future success must now be mainly concentrated.

257. A beginning has been made in the Mooltan district in the direction of giving complete freedom to young stock by establishing "runs," where some shelter will be afforded and good fences put up. This is entirely the work of the zamíndárs themselves. It has long been the aim of the Punjab Government to induce breeders to establish these horse-farms, and their establishment will be encouraged as much as possible. His Honor has always resisted all attempts to persuade Government to give land for this purpose; because it is so greatly in the interest of the breeders to have these runs, where a really sound and marketable animal can be reared, that, as soon as they become alive to the fact, they are certain to devote some land to the purpose out of the waste-land in their own possession; if only they are quite satisfied that the Government will not do this for them.

258. Encouragement will best be given wherever the movement

begins to be made spontaneously, and it is believed that prizes for "horse-farms" will henceforth be given at all the principal fairs and district shows.

259. The Mooltan show was so successful that the prize-list will be raised next year to Rs. 2,000. Horse-breeding bids fair to become a great industry in this district, which is in some respects specially adapted for it. The district is composed of large desert tracts, with occasional oases of cultivation; and the distance between the arable farms has led the natives to keep horses and to exercise them, mares often performing considerable journeys with their foals in attendance.

260. The Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, thus notices these facts in his report:—

"At Mooltan more than 500 mares were newly branded for horse-breeding during my visit to the show, so that there are altogether 1,050 branded in the district; these will be provided with 25 stallions when some now on the road will have arrived.

"The Deputy Commissioner having spoken to the zamíndárs about the great advantages they would derive from establishing runs and turning their young stock loose upon them, instead of selling their colts to native dealers at an early age, fully twenty of the largest land-holders agreed, while I was at the show, to make trial of the system; and I have since heard that several more are likely also to adopt the same course.

"Every measure should be taken to encourage these men who have thus been among the first that have shown themselves ready to keep colts in considerable numbers until old enough for work.

"If the custom of establishing runs could only be extensively adopted, the chief obstacle to the success of horse-breeding operations would be removed, and many hundreds of splendid colts, from one to two years of age, that are now taken out of the Punjab annually by native dealers, would be saved for the service of Government and would grow into fine remounts.

"In those districts where there are a few large zamíndárís the chief horse-breeders might have tracts of wild land granted on condition that they kept them exclusively as runs for horse-stock. They could then buy up the most promising colts of their poorer neighbours, and save them from either leaving the country at an early age or being injured by confinement.

"At present nearly all the colts which remain in the Punjab until three or four years of age are spoilt, to a greater or less degree, by being

constantly tied with heel-ropes, and also very commonly having the fore-fetlocks fastened together by a rope a few inches in length. This is the chief reason why constrained action, narrow chests with toes turned out, half-developed hind-quarters, and small bone and sinew are so often seen.

"Large numbers of the foals produced by the best mares with Government stallions are of so superior a quality that nothing is required except a little care with plenty of freedom and food to enable them to grow into remounts fit for every branch of the service, including horse-artillery and heavy cavalry.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan is collecting colts from the Biluchis, and turning them loose upon some Government land near the station; but, of course, he can only take in a small number. Unless the Biluch chiefs establish runs for young stock upon their own land, there will be no adequate return, in shape of remounts, for all the valuable stallions with which they are now supplied."

261. *Stallions.*—There were 156 stallions distributed in the districts, *viz.*—

Thorough-bred English	40
Half-bred English	2
Norfolk Trotters	40
Stud-bred	32
Arab	38
Cape	1
Australian	3

besides 43 donkey stallions; and the following are the principal results:—

	For horse-breeding.	For mule-breeding.
Number of stallions	156	43
Do. of mares branded	5,416	1,599
Do. do. actually covered	2,651	1,358
Do. do. do. this year ...	521	253
Average produce per stallion	5·00	5·62
Do. per 100 mares covered ...	32·30	26·10
Average number of mares to each stallion ...	15·50	26·62

262. Such are the returns given by the department of horse-breeding; and from these it would appear that, of the 5,416 branded mares in the Punjab, only one-half were brought to the Government stallions, and that nearly 70 per cent. of these failed to produce. But the statistics of stock are as yet very imperfectly given, and it may be hoped that the actual result is much better than is shown by these figures.

263. In mule-breeding, which is now a rapidly-growing industry, the financial outturn is more encouraging. It does not require a fine mare, nor even a sound mare, to produce a good mule, and large numbers of inferior and under-sized mares are now being utilized for mule-breeding. In horse-breeding great care has to be taken that the dam shall be perfect, or that any defects in her shall be neutralized by corresponding excellencies in the points of the sire; but in mule-breeding it is found to be otherwise: unsoundness that would ordinarily be congenital, entirely disappears in the progeny when the mare is mated with the donkey.

264. One result of the present war has been to take away a number of the mares from which mules might have been bred, but many of these may be returned to the breeding districts; and the extremely remunerative prices obtained for mules will doubtless form a great stimulus to their production.

265. The experience in the late campaign in Afghánistán has fully demonstrated the value of the mule in time of war; he has been proved to be the only reliable animal for transport.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather*.—The average rainfall of the province for the year 1879-80 was only 23·1 inches, as compared with 29·6, which represents both the rainfall of 1878-79 and the average annual rainfall of the past five years. The winter of 1878-79 was very dry, and the spring crop was for a time in danger, but a fall of rain in March, to some extent, saved it. The fall of snow in the mountain-ranges, in the early part of the year, was much below the average. The regular monsoon rains set in in the middle of June, rather earlier than usual, and fell copiously during the months of June, July and August; but their premature cessation in the middle of September caused the autumn crop to be below average, and retarded the preparations for the spring crop of 1880. What was sown, however, was generally brought to maturity by the slight rainfall of December, January and February.

267. *Crops*.—The area under spring crops was 11,539,648 acres, or somewhat less than last year; but, owing to the favorable rains at the commencement of the monsoons, the area sown with an autumn crop increased from 8,902,273 to 9,874,521, which was in excess of the acreage so sown in any year since 1872. The area under each crop for the past three years is as follows:—

Spring.	*Area in Acres.* 1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Wheat ...	6,983,904	6,909,702	6,918,280
Barley ...	2,114,547	2,068,193	1,892,459
Gram ...	1,898,421	1,318,665	1,463,971
Peas ...	102,618	88,311	96,269
Lentils ...	199,031	192,060	266,460
Poppy ...	12,424	10,905	12,346
Tobacco ...	78,390	70,255	66,572
Linseed ...	28,881	24,351	22,773
Mustard ...	387,988	331,976	328,747
Tárámira ...	272,959	253,852	179,587
Safflower ...	27,022	23,899	14,589
Vegetables ...	159,010	155,099	157,982
Tea ...	10,046	10,173	11,736
Other crops ...	118,676	88,072	107,877
TOTAL ...	12,393,917	11,545,513	11,539,648

Autumn.		Area in Acres. 1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.
Rice	...	403,386	623,963	686,309
Millet	...	2,964,613	4,405,253	5,073,659
Indiancorn	...	952,991	1,040,689	1,202,887
Pulses	...	933 627	1,239,361	1,351,411
Oil-seeds	...	89,540	137,733	145,092
Cotton	...	656,609	785,428	777,041
Hemp	...	16 096	31,224	37,094
Indigo	...	106,956	93,528	62,634
Vegetables	...	82,756	86,776	56,767
Sugarcane	...	340,161	380,879	393,115
Other crops	...	81,336	77,439	88,512
TOTAL	...	6,627,572	8,902,273	9,874,521

There was thus a marked decrease in the area under barley, tárámira and tobacco, and a marked increase in the area under gram, rice, jawár, bájra and Indiancorn.

268. *Agricultural Experiments.*—Sorgho was tried in several districts, and although, in most cases, delay in sowing caused the grain to be deficient, a good crop of fodder was obtained. Better results are hoped from this year's experiments. Bamich cotton was tried at Jhelum, but did not succeed, as the experiment was somewhat carelessly conducted. Some Kaisar ploughs and winnowing machines have been ordered from the Department of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces, and will be recommended to cultivators. In the absence of an experimental farm in the Punjab, experiments of this kind are under a disadvantage.

269. *Sericulture.*—Sericulture in Gurdáspur has made considerable advance during the past year, and the exhibition held there in April was a very successful one. In Kángra the industry remained stationary, and even somewhat retrograded; but this check is, it is believed, only temporary. Attention has been paid during the year to the cultivation of Tasar silkworms, and this branch of sericulture will probably become popular with the people. An interesting paper on the subject has been written by the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, Mr. Coldstream. Great encouragement has been given to the sericulture of the Punjab by the agents of Messrs. Lister and Co., who have succeeded to the silk filature established by the late Mr. Halsey at Mádhopur. It has been arranged that a joint exhibition for the Kángra

and Gurdáspur districts shall be held at Mádhopur next year, and certain regulations have been drawn up for intending exhibitors, which, it is believed, will have a beneficial effect on the industry.

270. *Live Stock.*—It was noted last year that the drought in the south-east of the province, followed by the great demand for camels and other carriage-animals for the campaign, had very seriously reduced the live-stock of the Punjab. During the year under report, though the autumn rains were deficient, there was enough of grass and fodder to save the cattle from starvation, and the causes of diminution of their numbers to a great extent ceased to operate.

271. At the 14 cattle-fairs held in the province, 206,699 cattle were exhibited against 185,179 last year. More than half of these attended the great cattle-fair at Amritsar. Rupees 47,571 was collected as fees, and the expenditure amounted only to Rs. 18,701, of which Rs. 10,920 was given in prizes. Half of this amount, however, was given at the Ráwalpindi horse-fair, which was attended by 2,588 horses. Altogether only 6,068 horses, 2,907 camels, and 311 sheep and goats were exhibited; the remaining 197,413 animals were all horned-cattle.

The Hissar bulls continue to be appreciated for breeding purposes, but, as in former years, the experiments with rams were not encouraging; for the future they will be continued only in those districts where some success has been attained.

272. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The average rates of yield of the chief staples for the year are given as follows; no special remarks are called for by the fluctuations therein noted :—

	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Jawár	384	365
Bájra	359	300
Rice	714	751
Cotton	130	138
Indigo	92	67
Sugar	533	477
Gram	381	410
Barley	542	658
Wheat	626	620
Tobacco	786	683
Opium	9	41
Oil-seeds	301	33
Fibres	287	285

273. *Prices.*—The high prices of the previous year were generally maintained during the year under report, and were due, as before, to unfavorable seasons and the drain of the Kabul war. The average prices of the principal products were as follows, in seers per rupee :—

		On 1st June 1878.			On 1st Jany. 1879.			On 1st June 1879.			On 1st Jany. 1880.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Wheat	...	0	16	2	0	12	12	0	13	9	0	12	0
Ata	...	0	14	14	0	11	6	0	11	12	0	10	11
Barley	...	0	24	0	0	20	9	0	14	13	0	16	5
Gram	...	0	15	14	0	14	2	0	14	9	0	15	0
Indiancorn	...	0	12	6	0	16	7	0	13	11	0	16	12
Jawár	...	0	12	10	0	16	13	0	14	9	0	18	0
Bájra	...	0	12	9	0	14	11	0	15	0	0	15	13
Cotton	...	0	2	3	0	2	12	0	2	11	0	2	12
Sugar	...	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	2	3
Ghi	...	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	1	5
Tobacco	...	0	3	6	0	7	9	0	4	1	0	6	6
Salt	...	0	12	6	0	12	3	0	11	14	0	11	0
Firewood	...	3	8	0	2	31	11	3	1	3	2	31	8

Prices of grain were exceptionally high on the frontier throughout the year. There was a slight fall in the price of the grains more commonly used by the poorer classes of the people, but wheat, ata and barley were all dearer than in the preceding year.

274. ARBORICULTURE.—The expenditure on arboriculture in the districts of the Punjab has amounted to nearly Rs. 1,00,000 during the past year. The season was a fairly favorable one for the reproduction of trees, and in many districts considerable advance was made. The progress made in planting along the canal banks and round canal lands by the Irrigation Department was not so great as it might have been, but, in some parts at least, the canal banks are already well wooded. The pest of monkeys on the various branches of the Western Jumna Canal makes it very difficult to plant out and preserve young trees there. The sale of wood and grass from the canal banks shows a surplus of Rs. 10,000 over and above the expenditure of the year, and in some districts a not inconsiderable income is now beginning to be realized from these sources. The instructions of the Conservator of Forests as regards the lopping of trees, and confining attention to certain roads or nurseries in place of making scattered efforts all over the districts, have been generally acted up to during the year, and it has been arranged that gardeners and road surveyors shall be sent from the districts to the Changa Manga forest plantation, to be there taught the elements of practical arboriculture.

275. FORESTS.—The areas with which the Forest Department is connected are distributed into Reserved and Unreserved Forests in nine divisions as follows :—

FOREST DIVISIONS.	Area reserved.	Area unreserved.	Total area.
	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.
Jhelum ...	186	...	186
Ráwalpindi ...	154	480	634
Fuel Reserve, North ...	43	973	1,016
Chenab ...	61	371	432
Rávi ...	158	134	292
Beas ...	60	526	586
Sutlej ...	38	50	88
Fuel Reserve, South ...	53	1,065	1,118
Plantation ...	42	313	355
TOTAL ...	795	3,912	4,707

276. Since 1876 the area controlled by the Forest Department has been reduced from 9,300 to 4,707 square miles, and the area reserved from 3,590 to 795 square miles. The reduction in the first case is due to the elimination of the forest lands controlled by the District Officers from the returns, and in a few instances to abandonment of small areas by the Forest Department. The areas now entered as reserved are those really reserved and demarcated, according to the provisions of the forest law, after enquiry into and settlement of the rights claimed by people in the forest lands. No additions were made to the reserved forests during the year, but it is expected that nearly 1,500 square miles will be added to the reserved areas during the next few years; the great and difficult complications caused by the privileges long enjoyed by the surrounding villages, combined with the weakness of the forest staff of the province, unfortunately, however, prevent such rapid progress being made in this respect as could be desired. During the present year enquiry has been made into the rights existing in the forests of the Jhelum salt range, and similar investigations will be set on foot during the ensuing cold weather in Shahpur Kandi, Kángra, Kulu, Murree and Kahuta. The revenue survey maps of the last two localities are at length ready, and it is expected that this most important demarcation will now be vigorously pushed on to completion.

277. The efforts made to obtain leases of the deodar forests of the Simla Hill States have not met with any great success. This is due to the impossibility of the Government offering such attractive terms as those of the local contractors; and, in the case of the important Keonthal forests, it has not been found practicable to come to any reasonable

arrangement with the Rája. During the year the neglect by the District Officers of Government interests in the hill-forests of Hazára and Ráwalpindi has elicited the expression of the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. Numerous fires have unfortunately caused serious damage to large areas in the above-named districts and in Kángra. It is impossible, perhaps, to put an end to forest fires entirely, but there can be no doubt that their occurrence is at present far too frequent. Locations of military camps in the Dungagalli range without previous reference to the civil authorities have also unnecessarily caused considerable damage to the Hazára reserved forests.

278. *Forest Improvements.*—Nothing very special has been done during the year in the way of completing the boundaries of reserves, but the work has made steady progress: 928 acres were added to the plantations, making the total area 20,362 acres. The chief addition consisted of 700 acres at the military cantonment of Sabáthu. The early commencement of the hot weather of 1880 proved very injurious to the seedlings of the year planted out in the spring, and a more than usually large number of failures was the consequence. The planting of deodar seedlings in Kulu, however, is reported to have been much more successful this year than hitherto. Only the experiments at Kala Tope and Changa Manga have been very markedly successful as yet in the Punjab, but it must be remembered that the special climatic peculiarities of the province render it unusually difficult to successfully propagate new plantations. At Changa Manga the work of thinning during the past twelve months has been conducted on somewhat different principles to those hitherto adopted: a good deal of work was done at this plantation in the way of filling up blanks, chiefly in Block IV. Little was added, during the year, to the area affected by the Pabbi experiment, the results of which are being watched with interest. The attempts made to create a plantation at Bauli Lehna Singh have, owing to the nature of the soil, been singularly unsuccessful, and it will be probably found necessary to abandon them. Nothing has been done since 1878 for the Pesháwar Jhil plantation, but the subject has now been taken up again, and the drainage-works will, it is hoped, be shortly completed.

279. *Experiments.*—No experiments of a very novel or interesting nature took place during the year in the attempts to naturalize foreign trees. The Australian acacias continue to do well in Chamba and Kulu, but failed at Sabáthu and Changa Manga. Some species of eucalyptus grow fairly in the hill-stations, but most of the trees do not thrive in

the plain plantations, and, where they do survive, they grow very slowly; eucalyptus citriodora appears to be best suited perhaps for the latter localities. In Kulu the Spanish chestnuts suffered from the severe winter; the olive plants obtained from France continue to flourish in the Lee Garden there. Carob seed from the Riviera, Cyprus, and Sicily, was procured and sown, the results of which have yet to be seen.

280. *Yield and working.*—Fellings have been reduced during the year as far as possible to admit of the selection and formation of reserves being pushed on. Only 395,012 cubic feet of timber were brought to the depôts, as compared with 625,615 cubic feet in 1878. The amount removed by purchasers was much the same as in that year, leaving the stocks in hand little more than half of those at the close of the previous twelve months. Special efforts have been made to float down the old logs of the Rávi division, and the high floods of this river in the present summer months will no doubt have assisted the attainment of the object in view. The supply of firewood to the cantonment and city of Ráwalpindi formed one of the most important works of the year, and by the careful arrangements of the Conservator was successfully accomplished. A considerable amount of fuel was sold to the Murree Brewery Company, and a very large amount to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The grants of trees free of payment in the Kángra district were very large, and have attracted the attention of Government.

281. *Financial Results.*—The deficit last year of Rs. 22,935, according to the corrected figures, has this year given place to a surplus of Rs. 1,69,143. If the proceeds of the sale of timber brought to the depôts in 1878, but not sold before the close of that year, be allowed in its accounts, the seeming deficit is converted into a real surplus of Rs. 61,156. As the expenditure of the present twelve-month was, owing chiefly to the cessation of fellings, reduced from Rs. 5,23,554 to Rs. 4,80,676, the increase of net profits in 1879 over the (corrected) profits of 1878 was Rs. 41,308. It has been shown by the Conservator of Forests in his report for the current year that, during the last decade, a surplus income of nearly Rs. 7,40,000 has resulted from the working of the Forest Department of the Punjab. The whole of this has accrued during the last five years of the period, a small surplus in the plain divisions between 1870 and 1875 being counterbalanced by a small deficit in the hill divisions; and this result is, no doubt, due to the greater economy and improved management of the department during recent years. But, until the demarcation

and protection of the more important unreserved areas are accomplished, it will not be possible to resume extensive fellings; and it is, therefore, probable that the income of the next few years will not show that advance which might have been anticipated from the experience of the last five. It has been pointed out before, however, and may be repeated again now, that the results of the working of the Forest Department in the Punjab cannot be judged by a mere commercial standard only, applied annually. The great natural difficulties of the climate, the special relations of the neighbouring landowners to the forests, the heavy seignorage paid to certain Native States for the protection of the deodar, must all be allowed for in attempting to gauge, on the basis of income and expenditure, the results of the work completed and to be completed.

282. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There was nothing during the past year calling for special notice under these heads. The chief mines in this province are those worked by Government in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Kohát districts, from which the supplies of salt are obtained which yield a large annual revenue, while the chief quarries are those from which material is obtained for road-metalling, the next in importance being the slate-quarries of the Kángra district; but the Report of 1872-73 may be referred to for a full description of the mineral resources of the province, and the statement given in Appendix No. 47 is a repetition of that prepared for the Report of 1873-74.

283. MANUFACTURES.—The statistical table given in Appendix No. 48 shows a further considerable enhancement in the value of the manufactures of the province during the past year, notwithstanding the large increase in 1878-79 over the figures of previous years, as exhibited in the following statement, which gives the totals of the local returns for each of the last five years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk ...	18,41,590	19,62,049	30,38,295	7,24,418	13,36,369
Cotton ...	2,00,85,549	1,75,05,556	1,65,39,244	2,78,74,428	2,79,67,099
Wool ...	10,18,696	9,42,329	8,42,693	9,10,338	11,21,318
Other fibres ...	8,58,172	6,41,578	3,00,685	4,20,026	3,85,615
Paper ...	2,01,695	1,58,565	1,40,592	1,10,284	1,71,073
Wood ...	61,48,460	67,28,686	66,82,594	72,63,695	97,36,934
Iron ...	41,36,360	43,26,132	43,07,580	51,87,997	94,42,705
Brass and copper ...	7,30,564	6,38,573	6,53,884	11,02,822	12,89,289
Building ...	27,09,589	43,22,867	37,78,274	39,33,208	42,20,073
Leather ...	48,08,762	63,21,802	54,58,719	94,53,819	1,15,39,611
Gold and silver work; jewellery	32,94,056	56,27,054	86,16,261	1,46,89,546	2,30,73,065
Dyeing ...	6,78,351	7,38,926	7,35,405	27,33,587	38,22,902
Oil ...	13,00,663	12,45,966	8,88,923	52,07,898	64,84,430
Pashmina manufactures ...	13,36,342	8,96,507	7,03,529	10,07,455	9,82,131
Other manufactures ...	48,32,966	31,14,470	33,18,618	34,74,705	92,37,579
TOTAL ...	5,39,82,824	5,51,71,350	5,60,65,296	8,40,94,286	11,08,10,145

The increase appears under almost every head, but is probably due more to the steps which have been taken to improve the system of registration of trades and manufactures, to which allusion was made in the last Report, than to an actual increase in the produce of local manufactories to the extent here shown. These efforts to obtain reliable returns will continue to be made, but it must be borne in mind that there are difficulties in the way of obtaining such information as may be considered even approximately correct, of the business done by, and the actual earnings of, the Indian artisan or workman; for their own statements must be accepted, and there are few, if any, means of checking or testing the correctness of such information as the people concerned may be disposed to afford.

284. In the manufacture of silk material it would seem very probable that the increase in value during the past year must be due to more accurate registration, for the great reduction in the importation of raw silk, from a value of 14 lakhs in 1878-79 to about 4½ lakhs in 1879-80, as shown in the statement under the head of "Trade," hardly warrants the conclusion that the increase of the past year, to the extent represented by the figures in the above statement, is real. In regard to the high figures showing the value of cotton manufactures, there would seem to be less reason for doubting these indications of improvement in this important industry; for, in addition to the demand for home consumption, there is an increase, as shown in the trade returns, in the exports of Indian twist and yarn and Indian cotton piece-goods, from 37,000 maunds of the value of Rs. 16,41,847 in 1878-79, to nearly 57,000 maunds of the value of Rs. 23,89,412 in the year under report; but against this there is a reduction in the number of individuals employed in this branch of trade as noticed further on, which it is difficult to reconcile with a development of this industry such as the foregoing figures would seem to indicate.

285. The value of iron-work, as shown during 1879-80, is largely in excess of that of the previous year, and more than double that of 1877-78; and the same remark applies to leather manufactures; while the steady increase in the value of gold and silver work and jewellery, from 33 lakhs in 1875-76 to 147 lakhs in 1879-80, is so very great that it must probably be attributed to the defective registration of the earlier period. This view would seem to be borne out by the return submitted of

manufactures of all kinds, great and small, and the number of workmen employed in them during the past year, when compared with the figures of previous years, as shown in the following statement:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Number of Manufactories ...	501,165	505,634	449,768	454,172	434,852
Ditto of Workmen ...	1,407,911	1,347,254	1,286,397	1,063,780	816,421

286. Thus, with the apparent growth of trade, there is a reduction in the number of manufactories and of the people employed in them, which is not satisfactorily explained, and it is to be regretted that the treatment of this important subject must be pronounced as about the least satisfactory feature in this Report on the administration of the past year; but earnest attention is being given to the subject, and it is hoped that the steps taken to obtain more accurate information of the state of the manufactures of the province will be successful.

287. TRADE.—It was stated in a previous Report that it had been decided to modify the system of registering the statistics of trade, as it was considered of comparatively little importance for Imperial purposes that the amount of traffic passing from one administrative division of British India to another should be included in these statistics, so that the registration of the interprovincial trade in the form in which it had, up to that time, been carried on, would be discontinued. As this change of system has now been introduced, the Trade Report of the past year deals chiefly with the imports and exports from and to countries beyond the border.

288. The value of this foreign trade, according to the returns for the year 1879-80, amounted to Rs. 1,90,27,916, which is a considerable decrease compared with the figures of the previous year in which a foreign trade was registered of the value of Rs. 2,15,80,628. It may, however, be pointed out that the annual returns have been showing a

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	1,20,80,000	82,05,918
Exports ...	95,00,628	1,08,21,998
	2,15,80,628	1,90,27,916

continuous decrease in value for a series of years, as illustrated by the following table:—

	Imports.							
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
Kashmir	4,30,156 Logs66,525	54,28,894 5,39,617	5,93,443 Logs45,062	52,24,412	5,41,310 Logs28,631	55,83,289	5,39,961 Logs 27,131	40,97,436
Ladakh ...	4,762	1,68,146	4,786	1,52,407	4,634	1,71,043	6,023	1,70,132
Chinese Thibet	6,115	1,42,689	13,456	6,09,934	33,029	12,66,211	7,976	3,39,744
Bajour ...	145,795	4,18,716	1,63,350	5,35,897	1,66,134	5,93,249	99,506 Logs 13,520	4,03,830
Kabul ...	7,09,062 Logs21,250	71,60,071	2,73,290	55,62,954	2,53,787	38,00,482	3,00,635	26,64,264
Tirá ...	35,330	1,49,795	1,10,593	86,987	85,197	75,906	51,964	63,064
Suvestán ...	24,458	1,01,956	1,88,985	5,11,815	1,68,556	5,89,820	95,514	4,67,448
Total	13,55,678 Logs87,775	1,41,09,884	13,47,903 Logs45,062	1,26,84,406	12,52,647 Logs28,631	1,20,80,000	11,00,679 Logs 40,651	82,05,918
	Exports.							
Kashmir ...	3,72,020	27,21,933	5,22,790	35,48,402	3,73,027	25,56,445	3,91,587	28,34,262
Ladakh ...	3,624	1,34,001	3,309	84,301	1,857	88,169	2,437	1,57,290
Chinese Thibet	120	4,210	347	5,891	2,121	31,210	547	13,015
Bajour ...	43,538	1,90,360	1,15,970	7,15,950	1,53,192	9,42,661	96,641	6,37,008
Kabul ...	3,12,275	79,31,296	1,95,651	60,31,060	1,91,955	52,47,405	2,44,577	62,75,300
Tirá ...	10,236	59,527	15,158	61,231	22,837	61,945	7,441	34,112
Suvestán ...	13,009	1,80,407	42,145	3,79,204	43,988	5,72,793	34,663	8,70,611
Total ...	7,54,822	1,12,21,734	8,95,370	1,08,26,039	7,88,977	95,00,628	7,77,8[illegible]	1,08,21,998
GRAND TOTAL	21,10,500	2,53,31,618	22,43,273	2,35,10,445	20,41,624	2,15,80,628	18,78,572	1,90,27,916

289. Notwithstanding an increase under exports during the past year, the figures showing the value of the foreign trade seem to indicate a steady decline, which might be of serious import if it were substantiated by a similar decrease in the weight of the merchandise passing to and from the countries named; but it will be observed that the fluctuations in weight do not agree throughout with those indicated by the value estimates. And there seems little room for doubt that the apparent steady diminution in the latter, for the last few years, is due almost entirely to the more moderate estimates of value adopted in pricing the articles imported and exported. But it has at the same time to be borne in mind that the foreign trade of the Punjab during the last year has been abnormally affected by the famine in Kashmir, the disturbances in Turkistán, and the war in Afghánistán.

290. The falling-off of imports from Kashmir must be due in a great degree to the loss of population during the famine, and to the consequent failure of the indigenous manufactures; and to some extent also to the difficulty of procuring carriage at a time when nearly all that was

obtainable in the country was employed in transporting grain into the valley. Of the local industries which were thus affected, the silk trade has doubtless suffered most of all, and it will probably take years to recover the seemingly prosperous condition it had attained before 1878. The shawl trade, too, has fallen away to a mere nothing.

291. The gradual settling down of things in Yarkand and Kashgar seems to have brought about a partial revival of trade with Ladakh; and now that pilgrims have once more been allowed to proceed to India and Mecca, a further revival may be expected. The reason for the falling-off of the trade with China is not very clear, but the same result in regard to the Bajour and Tirá trade was such as might have been expected; for, although these tracts were not subjected to the immediate influence of the march of British troops, they were sufficiently near to be profoundly affected by the results of the war.

292. The exports to Kabul and Suvestán show an increase in value of about 20 and 50 per cent. respectively, and this must, to a large degree, be due to articles sent up for consumption by the army. It is observed that in European and Indian cotton piecegoods there was a very large increase both in weight and value sent to both these countries.

293. The variations in the principal articles of import and export with countries beyond the border for the past four years are shown in the following statement :—

	Number or weight in Maunds.				Value in Rupees.			
Imports.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Drugs ...	26,256	33,195	25,393	21,228	11,92,542	12,58,317	9,90,221	3,29,686
Dyes ...	103,895	93,108	84,617	84,361	9,58,179	7,37,443	5,70,985	6,20,816
Fruits and nuts ...	192,827	111,452	109,288	127,336	20,02,201	12,49,422	13,46,640	10,96,564
Ghi ...	52,303	56,715	54,181	42,053	9,64,028	11,35,804	12,67,707	11,78,488
Grains and pulses	89,467	89,099	117,039	113,214	2,02,203	1,99,999	3,64,704	4,50,302
Silk, raw ...	5,775	5,195	3,379	1,030	32,38,650	24,49,000	13,92,635	4,24,518
Do., manufactured	...	134½	32	3	6,315	2,62,800	61,400	1,280
Wool and pashm., raw	22,160	26,574	32,164	28,958	4,06,301	3,34,546	14,02,760	6,73,050
Do. manufactured...	...	4,251	4,402	4,960	21,73,314	19,30,500	21,90,575	12,09,371
Wood ...	583,835	693,128	411,361	492,599	17,22,016	14,65,064	7,24,297	7,31,975
Logs ...	87,775	45,062	28,631	40,651			4,84,711	5,19,479
Exports.								
Cotton, raw ...	6,401	11,534	11,636	11,054	1,36,555	2,00,433	1,90,482	1,81,338
Do. piecegoods, European...	16,770	21,531	19,821	29,831	16,28,124	23,84,557	24,93,920	35,14,337
Do. do., Indian	43,695	41,172	35,552	53,643	13,10,921	21,57,849	15,78,701	22,85,592
Drugs of all kinds	5,022	5,735	5,283	1,039	68,850	83,541	73,008	78,238
Dyes ...	20,887	17,192	12,602	8,309	15,19,439	10,91,456	8,99,291	2,66,461
Grains and pulses ...	228,771	393,644	303,421	292,011	3,44,055	8,97,038	7,92,292	9,59,706
Salt ...	234,846	247,766	281,841	264,670	6,17,031	5,33,635	5,70,852	5,83,066
Sugar, refined ...	25,136	28,707	14,885	20,308	3,37,520	3,69,511	2,36,093	3,55,145
Do., unrefined ...	30,138	28,929	26,669	24,223	1,44,569	1,30,309	1,68,553	1,70,656
Tea ...	25,098	15,223	15,076	13,265	38,18,918	18,16,364	19,21,886	14,96,991

294. One of the noticeable features in the above statement is the great decrease in the value of drugs imported, which is due to the falling-off in charas from Kabul, as the imports of this drug from that country last year were valued at Rs. 33,000 only, against Rs. 6,12,000 in the previous year. The falling-off in the imports from Kashmir has already been referred to, and the results are seen in the above statement under the heads of raw silk and manufactured wool: among the articles included in the latter are shawls, the value of which fell to Rs. 8,62,000 in 1879-80 from Rs. 18,16,000 in 1878-79; the decrease in raw wool occurs in the imports from Chinese Thibet.

295. In regard to the chief articles of export, it will be observed that the increase in the value of cotton piecegoods is very considerable, and this occurs both in the Indian as well as European manufactures the figures being as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
European ...	24,93,920	35,14,337
Indian ...	15,78,701	22,85,592

The decrease under dyes is due to the falling-off in the export of indigo to Kabul, as the value of the article sent to that country was Rs. 1,81,494 only, against Rs. 7,39,550 in the previous year.

296. *Internal Trade.*—The system established for the registration of the interprovincial trade has given place to an arrangement, introduced from the commencement of the year under report, for the collection of statistics of the trade along the principal routes connecting the chief towns and commercial centres. This is done by a system of blocks arranged as follows:—

Blocks outside the Punjab.

(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(2) Rájputána *viá* Agra.

(3) Bengal.

(4) Howrah.

(5) Central Provinces.

(6) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and connected lines.

(7) Bombay and Byculla.

Blocks in the Punjab.

(1) City of Delhi.
(2) Jagádhri to Lahore.
(3) Meean Meer West to Sher Shah, and Muzaffarabad Junction.
(4) Punjab Northern State Railway.
(5) Indus Valley State Railway, and Sind stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

297. It was considered that by this arrangement of territorial blocks, and providing the means of registering the trade passing from one to another, more useful returns would be obtained than if they showed, or merely attempted to show, what entered and left the province by all the lines of communication between it and other provinces or Native States.

298. The chief trade route between the Punjab and the other provinces of India is the East Indian line of railway; the following statement shows the traffic along that line between the several outer blocks and those within the limits of the province :—

		North Western Provinces Block.	Rájputána Block.	Bengal Block.	Howrah Block.	Central Provinces Block.	G. I. P. Railway Block.	Bombay Block.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Value.
										Rs.
Imports.	Delhi ...	6,54,964	961	1,53,457	3,57,686	2,470	1,233	1,12,774	12,83,545	3,31,49,265
	Jagádhri to Lahore	6,87,510	535	2,13,202	3,36,326	6,943	12,837	45,391	13,02,744	2,41,21,754
	Meean Meer to Sher Shah.	77,480	83	4,088	36,354	157	2,793	11,943	1,32,898	33,09,570
	Punjab Northern State Railway.	2,22,945	108	2,90,151	1,79,911	2,310	3,945	72,742	7,72,112	1,02,17,246
	Indus Valley State Railway.	31,525	410	2,38,996	84,454	5,189	7	70	3,60,651	7,86,297
	Total ...	16,74,424	2,097	8,99,894	9,94,731	17,069	20,815	2,42,920	38,51,950	7,35,84,132
Exports.	Delhi ...	3,08,111	10,433	18,124	7,87,932	8,579	46,582	1,27,759	13,07,520	1,03,06,831
	Jagádhri to Lahore	1,09,304	156	8,025	1,67,720	741	24,344	12,668	3,22,958	48,74,363
	Meean Meer to Sher Shah.	8,100	6	2,933	2,489	62	63	120	13,773	1,58,020
	Punjab Northern State Railway.	15,024	26	1,892	9,514	144	552	4,126	31,278	2,01,031
	Indus Valley State Railway.	5,247	...	10	324	...	13	30	5,624	44,629
	Total ...	4,45,786	10,621	30,984	9,67,979	9,526	71,554	1,44,703	16,81,153	1,55,84,873

299. The general result is that the total imports are 38,51,950 maunds valued at Rs. 7,35,84,132, against 16,81,153 maunds of exports of an estimated value of Rs. 1,55,84,873.

This gives an estimated value of about Rs. 19 per maund for the imports, while the exports reach only a little above Rs. 9. This agrees with former experience, which shows that the down-country traffic is much heavier per rupee of value, and at the same time aggregates less in value than that coming into the Punjab from the other provinces, from Calcutta and Bombay, and the sea-board. The amount of the import traffic during the year under report was, of course, largely increased by the supplies required for the railways, and war-material.

300. In looking to the traffic operations of each block it is observed that the two blocks of largest imports are the "City of Delhi," and that of the stations between "Jagádhri and Lahore," including the latter city. These are nearly equal, amounting to about 13 lakhs of maunds each, thus making up between them two-thirds of the entire import traffic. The chief imports into the City of Delhi block are as follows :—

ARTICLE.	Weight.	Estimated value.
	Maunds.	Rs.
Cotton piecegoods (European)	2,69,795	2,42,81,550
Rice, husked	3,17,423	15,87,115
Sugar, refined	49,398	6,91,572
Brass and copper	15,976	6,39,040
Iron	64,392	5,15,136

301. Some of the chief items of traffic into the Jagádhri block are also given :—

ARTICLE.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.
Cotton piecegoods (European)	84,698	76,22,820
Silk, manufactured	2,608	26,08,000
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	22,612	22,61,200
Silk, raw	3,910	15,64,000
Liquors (European and country)	42,792	14,97,720
Coal and coke	1,82,778	2,74,167
Rice, husked	2,31,259	11,56,295
Iron	1,17,424	9,39,392
Other seeds	1,23,733	6,18,965

302. Of the total exports, about two-thirds in value and more than two-thirds in weight comes from the City of Delhi block; the principal exports from it being as follows :—

Article.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.
Raw cotton	1,78,239	21,38,868
Indian piecegoods cotton	33,258	11,64,030
Wheat	3,72,743	10,25,043
Grain and pulse	2,58,072	6,45,180
Hides of cattle	1,09,085	16,36,275
Leather, manufactured	12,398	6,81,890

303. There is, however, an important defect in the system of registering the traffic along the East Indian line of railway, as arrangements have not been made for distinguishing Indian from foreign products, so that the classification adopted in the traffic statements has been determined, in a great measure, by the nature of the goods.

304. The returns furnished do not give a view of the total trade passing down the Indus Valley Railway towards the sea-board. This would be represented by through traffic statements, and the locale of their preparation would be outside this province, so that means of obtaining reliable statistics of this trade are not within the reach of this Government. But some general idea of the movement of traffic in this direction may, perhaps, be obtained by lumping together the following figures :—

	Maunds.	Rupees.
(1) The inwards traffic from the East Indian Railway to the Indus Valley Railway stations, and the Sind stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	3,60,651	27,86,297
(2) The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway traffic to stations on the Indus Valley Railway, and Sind stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway *viâ* the Indus Valley State Railway ...	5,90,514	38,05,800
(3) The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway traffic to the Flotilla stations, and Sindh stations of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, *via* the Flotilla ...	1,24,456	8,49,496
Total ...	10,75,621	74,41,593

But these figures must not be accepted as affording a true statement of this export trade. For the reverse direction the indication afforded by the figures of these blocks is not even as clear as this. The traffic from the Flotilla and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, inwards, may be taken as part of the provincial import trade in this direction, but this is only 1,50,320 maunds valued at Rs. 11,28,596; and here as with the remaining lines Nos. 1 and 2, the general result is vague.

305. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The following is a list of the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act borne on the rolls of the province at the close of the year 1879-80, arranged according to the date of their establishment:—

(1) *The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*

(2) *The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*

(3) *The Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*

(4) *The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*

(5) *The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*

(6) *The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*

(7) *The Lahore Branch, Indian Co-operative Society, Limited.*

(8) *The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*

(9) *The Imperial Rink Company, Limited.*

(10) *The Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.*

(11) *The Punjab Club Company, Limited.*

(12) *The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited.*

The two last are new companies registered during the year. Their paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 10,000 in the former and Rs. 7,00,000 in the latter case.

306. All the companies in existence have complied with the provisions of the Act and furnished their balance-sheets and summaries of capital with list of shareholders, to the Registrar, during the year.

307. Arrangements are under discussion to render the exercise of the Registrar's authority under the Act more effectual than hitherto.

308. One new society, *viz.*, the Anjuman Mufid-i-Âm, of Lahore, was registered under Act XXI of 1860 during 1879-80; the number of such societies at the close of the year being nine, as follows :—

(1) *The Mayo Industrial School Society, Simla.*
(2) *The Punjab Masonic Institution, Lahore.*
(3) *The Roberts Institute, Lahore.*
(4) *Bishop Cotton School, Simla.*
(5) *The United Service Institution of India, Simla.*
(6) *The Lahore High School.*
(7) *The Anárkali Library.*
(8) *The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.*
(9) *The Anjuman Mufid-i-Âm, Lahore.*

309. Public Works.—*Military Works.*—The most important of the military works which the Punjab Public Works Department was called upon to undertake during the year was the construction of a permanent line and the improvement of the old road from Ráwalpindi *viâ* Tarnaul, Kushálgarh and Kohát to Thal. The opening of communications with the Kuram Valley, with special reference to the operations in Afghánistán, necessitated the commencement of this work last year. On the section from Tarnaul to Kushálgarh, a distance of nearly 68 miles, which had previously been partially metalled and was in a tolerably fair state for light cart traffic, metal has been collected for 31¾ miles and 45 miles consolidated. The surface of the road was also maintained to meet the requirements of the heavy traffic passing over it. All work between Ráwalpindi and the Indus is now stopped owing to the probable early completion of the railway; and only the repair and maintenance of the existing line of road is in hand.

310. On the remaining portion of the above section, from Kushálgarh to Kohát, nearly 32 miles in length, new approaches, necessitating heavy rock-cutting, have been provided at Kushálgarh on either side of the river Indus. The levelling of the road has been completed, and its surface, for a length of 10 miles, brought up to formation-level. A serai for the shelter of the workpeople was erected at Telkin. The heavy and sandy portions of this road were maintained in an efficient state of repair by laying down grass, brushwood, fascines, &c., and side-drain and culverts provided where found necessary.

311. The next section of the line, that from Kohát to Hungu, a distance of about 25 miles, can hardly be designated by the name of road, for, as such, it never existed, being, in fact, previously nothing more than a narrow and tortuous track, quite unsuited for carts, but passable for camels and baggage-animals. A good deal had to be done to adapt it for the purposes of wheeled traffic. Very heavy and difficult work was executed in rock-cutting and blasting. The track was widened generally from 15 to 30 feet, and much improvement made in the alignment of the new road. Division of tracks for light and heavy traffic was also to a considerable extent carried out, and temporary measures adopted to form and improve the surface for the passage of carts in the worst and sandy portions of the road. The whole of the survey-work on this line has now been completed, and the formation nearly finished. Work on this section was temporarily suspended at the close of the year pending completion of estimate, but is now rapidly being pushed on, and metal for about half its length has been collected.

312. On the last section from Hungu to Thal, a distance of nearly 35 miles, 9 miles of formation surface has been completed, and some metal collected, broken and consolidated. Several drain-bridges, varying from 3 to 10 feet span, have been built, and a good many culverts and bridges widened from 15 to 30 feet between the parapets. Seven serais for the shelter and protection of the workpeople from the raids of the hill-tribes have been constructed at different localities, and two more are in hand; wells have been sunk at different places, and a rest-house for the accommodation of Public Works officers built at Hungu.

313. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the difficulties experienced in the execution of this important work, and much more so to depict and detail with precision the progress made. The sickness amongst the workpeople, the paucity of local labor necessitating its importation from distant districts at an abnormal outlay, the frequent desertions amongst the workpeople due to the dread of the neighbouring tribes, the frequent changes of officers, the want of proper supervision, and the extravagant prices owing to the severe pressure brought to bear on the resources of the country by the Afghán war, all combined to retard the progress of work. Yet, in the face of these difficulties, which were disheartening and discouraging, the officers of the

department were unremitting in their endeavours, and made strenuous efforts to push on the work, and to facilitate, as far as practicable, the passage of the heavy and continuous traffic. The general outturn of work has not, however, been commensurate with its cost, when compared with that done under ordinary circumstances and in undisturbed localities; but, looking at the circumstances described above, the progress made and the results obtained appear to be fairly satisfactory, and, upon the whole, creditable to the officers concerned.

314. The raising and bridging of the road from the river Indus at Mithankot to Rájanpur, about 12 miles in length, which was commenced last year, was completed. This road for a distance of 8 miles runs through low lands subject to inundation. The improvements made consist in embanking the road one foot above flood-level of 1878, making temporary landing-stages at the Mithankot ferry, and constructing drinking-troughs. The road was completed in September 1879, and used by the troops *en route* to and from Kandahar.

315. The existing spurs for the protection of the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan, to prevent further encroachments of the river Indus, were maintained, and additional protective measures successfully adopted against the inroads of a small branch of the river at the Dhobi's Nullah. The main stream now flows sufficiently far away from the station, and further damage is not apprehended.

316. One of the two blocks of quarters for 32 families at Abbott-abad remaining unfinished at the close of last year was finally completed, and made over to the Military authorities.

317. Owing to the pressure of military operations across the frontier the progress of work on the outpost at Banda, in the Kohát district, was slow. The whole of the foundations, and one-third of the superstructure, were nearly finished, the doors nearly so, and one-third of the wood-work required for the roof was completed, and the roofing-tiles were in course of manufacture. The work has been since vigorously pushed on, and is now almost completed.

318. The reconstruction of the military buildings in the right native infantry lines at Dera Gházi Khan, wrecked by the floods of 1878, was vigorously taken in hand, and 14 out of the 16 half-company barracks completed. The masonry of the remaining two barracks was carried up to roof-level; eight non-commissioned officers' quarters were also finished, and the cookhouse was well advanced.

319. Armourers' shops were completed at Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu for the native cavalry, and the defects in the lightning-conductor attached to the magazines in the latter place were remedied.

320. Some modifications and improvements to certain drains in the Fort at Mardan, essential for its sanitation, were carried out. Two godowns for the storage of supplies, one at Fort Kohát and the other at Attock, were also completed. Extensive renewals of roof-covering and roof-timbers were made to certain military buildings in the stations of Jhelum, Abbott-abad and Edwardes-abad, and the special repairs and improvements found necessary executed.

321. The bridge-of-boats over the river Indus at Kushálgarh was kept up for the first time during the flood season. The maximum length of the bridge was 1,200 running feet, and this was spanned by 30 boats.

322. *Civil Buildings.—Imperial.*—The compound of the post-office at Umballa was metalled and two fifth class post-offices were built, one at Kángra and the other at Batála. A verandah was built in front of the money-order room of the Ráwalpindi post-office, and the reconstruction of a compound-wall to the Dera Gházi Khan post-office, destroyed by the floods of 1878, completed, and the well-sinking finished.

323. The subsidiary accommodation for the telegraph-office at Umballa, commenced in the previous year, was finished, and the construction of quarters for signallers, and of outhouses for the Simla telegraph-office, brought to completion. A site was selected in a centrical position for the construction of the new telegraph-office and signallers' quarters at Lahore, and materials collected for carrying out the work. The construction of the telegraph pier in the bed of the Kuram river to carry the telegraph-wire across the stream continued in progress. The wall supporting the pier has been sunk to a depth of 31½ feet below the bed of the river, and 40 feet of pier brickwork has been executed. The reconstruction of the subsidiary buildings for the telegraph-office at Dera Gházi Khan, destroyed in the floods of 1878, was completed.

324. The year under review has been remarkable for the large reductions made in the Public Works Department, and the reorganization of the establishments. Two divisions have been reduced, and the boundaries of the present executive charges have been made as far as possible co-terminal with the civil divisions.

325. The many changes of officers which this reorganization demanded has somewhat checked progress, and the outturn of work is perhaps less than in preceding years.

326. *Land Revenue Buildings.*—The Deputy Commissioners' court-houses at Gurgaon, Rohtak, Amritsar, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Bannu were enlarged and improved to provide additional accommodation required for records, and similar improvements were carried out in the Assistant Commissioner's kutchery at Kasauli and in the Commissioner's court-house at Amritsar. The treasury strong-room adjoining the Deputy Commissioner's kutchery at Simla and the tahsil building at Gujránwála were completed. The suitors' shed in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's kutchery at Siálkot was enlarged, and a new shed was built within the enclosure of the district court-house at Lahore.

327. Extensive additions were made to the Deputy Commissioner's kutchery at Jhang for the purpose of providing a new treasury, a separate room for pleaders, and to afford enlarged and improved accommodation for the English office. The roofs of the tahsíl buildings at Umballa, Pipli and Lahore, as well as those of the treasury at Gujránwála and of the civil court at Pind Dádan Khan, were renewed. For want of adequate supervision and the restriction of expenditure owing to the operations across the frontier, it was found necessary to defer the construction of the combined tahsíl and thána at Swabi in the Pesháwar district.

328. *Excise Buildings.*—A new distillery in lieu of the old building made over to the municipality was constructed outside the Ajmere Gate of the city of Delhi, and a liquor godown and quarters for munshís and chaprasís were erected at the Gurgaon distillery.

329. *Administration.*—The extensive additions, alterations and other necessary improvements to the Barnes Court estate at Simla, so as to adapt it as a summer residence for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, were completed. New racks were fitted into one of the rooms of the record-office of the Public Works Secretariat building at Lahore, to provide improved and enlarged accommodation for records.

330. *Monuments and Antiquities.*—The buildings of historical interest and of architectural value in the Delhi and Lahore districts, and the spurs on the river Rávi for the protection of the shrine at Dera Bába Nának, were maintained and kept in a proper state of repair. A

contribution of Rs. 5,000 was made by the Local Government to supplement private subscriptions collected for the restoration of the imperial mosque at Lahore built by the Emperor Aurangzeb.

331. *Law and Justice.*—The roofing of the sessions houses at Gurgaon and Rohtak were renewed, and other improvements carried out.

A kutchery building for honorary magistrates was built at Bágha-parána, in the Ferozepore district, and a similar court-house at Wazírabad, in the Gujránwála district, commenced last year, was completed.

332. *Jails.*—Some additions and alterations were made to the offices of the superintendents of the Karnál and Rohtak jails; and special repairs, renewal of roofing, and other necessary improvements were carried out to certain buildings in the jails at Rohtak, Umballa, Ludhiána, Lahore, Mooltan and Ráwalpindi. The rebuilding of the enclosure-wall of the Dera Gházi Khan jail, destroyed by the floods of 1878, and which was in progress last year, was finished. In the Lahore Central Jail a godown and quarters for the guard in the enclosure of the solitary cells, and twenty hammers and vats with the requisite number of tanks, were completed; and considerable additions and alterations were made to the entrance-gateway to improve the accommodation for the office of the superintendent and for the jail stores.

The reconstruction of portions of the Simla jail, which were in an insecure state, was taken in hand, and some of the work completed. The substitution of iron railings in lieu of the existing wooden gratings in the doors of the prisoners' barracks at the Mooltan jail, the construction of a manufactory godown, and the sinking of a well, continued in progress. In the Montgomery jail the reconstruction of hammers for the paper manufactory was taken in hand, and nearly one-half of the work completed. The earth-filling in the interior of the jail at Amritsar was in progress. This work has now been stopped pending the settlement of the question of the best site for a new jail which is under consideration.

333. *Police.*—A municipal police-station was built in the city of Delhi, and quarters for two deputy inspectors of police were constructed at Hissar. A commencement was made with the construction of the first-class police-station at Abohur, in the Sirsa district, and the necessary materials required for the work were collected. The police hospital and barracks at Gurgaon were remodelled, and

re-roofed, and the barracks and other buildings in the police-lines at Gurdáspur finally completed. Work on the new police-station at Dera Bába Nánuk continued in progress. Police-chowkies were built by the municipalities at Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ruggpur in the Siálkot district, and Telian in the Ráwalpindi district. The roofs of certain buildings in police-lines at Umballa were renewed, and some additions and alterations were made to the barracks for the constables at Jullundur. Considerable progress was made in providing iron-grated doors to certain lock-ups in the Kángra district.

The renewal of the roofing of the large ward of the police hospital at Lahore was completed; and materials were collected for the construction of a new police hospital at Jhelum. A cookhouse and a double latrine were built in the police-lines at Ráwalpindi; and the police-post at Haripur, in the Hazára district, was taken in hand.

The restricted state of finances necessitated the postponement of work on the new police-lines at Dera Gházi Khan, and ten temporary grass-huts for the accommodation of the police were accordingly erected. A building was purchased to serve as an office for the district superintendent of police.

A police-post was constructed on the new road at the entrance of the Peyzu Pass; and a similar building was erected at Esa Khel, in the Bannu district. Work was commenced on the new municipal police barracks at Pesháwar, and considerable progress made in providing other required accommodation.

334. *Educational.*—The new school-houses at Ballabgarh, in the Delhi district, and at Mooltan, were entirely completed, and minor schools were built at different localities in the Gurgaon, Umballa, Ludhiána, Kángra, Gurdáspur, Mooltan and Ráwalpindi districts. Some additions and improvements were also carried out to certain of the school-buildings in the Gurgaon, Gurdáspur, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts; and the construction of a Hindu school at Pind Dádan Khan continued in progress.

An office-room was added to the medical officer's quarters at the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Sanáwar; and special repairs and improvements required to the other buildings were also effected. On account of the scarcity of funds, the construction of the new school-room for boys had again to be deferred, but all the buildings attached to the Asylum were maintained and kept in a state of thorough repair.

Ground was taken up for the building of the School of Arts at Lahore, and some materials required for the work were also collected. New thermantidotes and pankhas were supplied to the newly-constructed college and normal school buildings at Lahore.

335. *Medical.*—The construction of male and female wards and of the servants' houses at the Karnál dispensary were completed, and a small dispensary-room was built at Jagraon, in the Ludhiána district. The new dispensary at Núrmahal, in the Jullundur district, was finished, and the dispensary building and leper hospital at Ráwalpindi were brought to completion.

336. *General Miscellaneous.*—A rest-house for civil officers and stables and cook-rooms for the committee-house at Megha, in the Jhelum district, were erected. Owing to the want of accommodation, the house of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.B., at Kohát, which is situated in a convenient position, was purchased by Government as a place of residence for the Deputy Commissioner, for which a monthly rent of Rs. 100 is paid by him.

337. *Communications—Roads maintained from Provincial Funds: Metalled Roads.*—Amongst the metalled roads of the province may be enumerated the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Pesháwar; the branch line from Ludhiána, *viá* Ferozepore, to Lahore; the road leading from Delhi to Mathra, in the North-Western Provinces; the lines connecting Delhi with Gurgaon and with Bahádurgarh, in the Rohtak district; the roads from Umballa to Kalka, and from Jullundur to Hoshiárpur and Kapurthala respectively; the roads from Amritsar to Patlánkot, Siálkot to Wazírabad, Ráwalpindi to Murree, and from Ráewind on the Lahore and Mooltan Railway, to Kasúr, the road from Lahore to Ferozepore, and the short line connecting Mooltan with the Sher Shah ferry on the Chenáb river. All these roads were maintained and kept up in as fair a state of repair as the funds and the other means available could permit. New coats of metal, as far as possible, were put down and consolidated on such portions as most needed them, and kunkur collected for the metalling of other portions. For the protection of the Grand Trunk Road, and the railway lying in the Beas Valley, against the destructive floods of the Beas river and the West Beyn stream, spurs were constructed at Mouli and Naushahra, at the head of the Beas river; and five miles of the Naushahra and Miáni road in the Hoshiárpur district were embanked. These works were

undertaken with the object of confining the Beas river and preventing the spill from it, when in high floods, finding its way into the adjacent low-land which forms the source of the West Beyn stream, and thus causing inundation and considerable damage to both the Grand Trunk Road and the railway, shown by the breaches in 1878. Additional waterway (by the construction of metalled gaps along the Grand Trunk Road) was also provided to allow the flood-waters to escape through the road-embankment which traverses the Beas Valley at right-angles to the direction of the river. The portion of the Grand Trunk Road to the north of the Jhelum river has suffered very severely from the immense traffic passing over it, and the heavy strain to which it has been subjected by the transport of the war-materials and commissariat stores for the use of the army of Afghánistán. The metal is entirely worn through, and the road has deteriorated to such an extent that nothing short of a new coat of metal of the full thickness can restore it to its previous good condition.

338. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The cart-road from Kalka, which is in part metalled, was kept up in a fair state of repair. Some of the bad portions were metalled, and materials for further metalling were collected. The bridges and side-drains were kept in an efficient state, revetment-walls along the road constructed where necessary, and the landslips causing interruption to traffic cleared. The road from Chíchawatni railway station to Dera Ismail Khan, *viâ* Jhang and Bhakkar, made good progress; certain parts were metalled, and other improvements required to the road carried out. Thirty-nine miles of the road through the heart of the Thal have been metalled, and the mail cart now runs over the good road, which traverses a considerable portion of the sandy desert between the Indus and the Chenab rivers. The other lines of communication, from Umballa to Jagádhri, Hoshiárpur to Dharmsála, Gurdáspur to Siálkot, the Kángra Valley cart-road, the Hindustan and Thibet road, the roads from Pathánkot to Dalhousie, Lahore to Shahpur, and from Mooltan to Dera Gházi Khan, and further on to Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát, as well as the frontier and other minor roads, were maintained in a fair state of repair to the extent of the available funds. On some of the above roads, which are of great importance, especially that from Mooltan to Dera Gházi Khan, more extensive improvements than there have been the means of carrying out, are still much needed.

339. *Roads maintained from District Funds.*—The roads in each district of the province were kept up in good order, and the necessary improvements effected to such as needed them. Some of these roads are being gradually raised, bridged and metalled, with the object of facilitating the traffic in the interior of each district. It appears hardly necessary in this brief report to detail all the roads maintained from district funds, as many of them, though of great extent and importance when taken collectively, are not individually of much significance.

340. *Bridges on Provincial Roads.*—In the Beas Valley, two drain-bridges, one of 5 and the other of 8 spans, at miles 231 and 232 of the Grand Trunk Road, respectively, were constructed over the newly-excavated flood-water channels, which used, owing to the railway embankment, to flow back on the city of Jullundur. The bridge over the Potah nalla, on the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Tánk, continued in progress. This bridge was a long-felt want, as the floods in the stream sometimes stopped for a considerable time the traffic on this important line of communication. The bridge is of 40 spans, on masonry abutments with causeways and metalled gaps 1,300 feet long, on either side of the bridge, for the superpassage of the flood-waters occasioned by the spill of the river Gumal. The abutments of the bridge are nearly completed, and timber and iron-work all collected. Much progress was not made in the re-construction of the Leh bridge on the Ráwalpindi and Murree road, owing to the discussion as to whether a timber or an iron superstructure should be given to the bridge. It has, however, now been finally decided to give an iron superstructure, and arrangements for pushing on the work to completion have accordingly been made. The foundations of the bridge have been secured and strengthened, and the abutments and piers have been completed to bed plate level. The bridge consists of three spans, two of 51½ feet each, and a centre span of 46½ feet. The lofty wing walls of the other masonry bridge on the "Leh," in the Sadr Bazar of the cantonment of Ráwalpindi, which showed signs of yielding, have been strengthened and protected by means of masonry buttresses provided to them.

341. *Bridges on roads maintained from District Funds.*—The iron girder bridge at Kurala, on the road from Jullundur to the Naushahra ferry, in the Hoshiárpur district; the culverts on the Dadh and Baijnáth road, in the Kángra district; the Narowal bridge

in the Gurdáspur district, over which it is proposed to put iron girders, and the Aik nalla bridge on the road from Samrial to Daska, as also the bridge over the Haise nalla on the Pasrúr and Wazírabad road, in the Siálkot district, made fair progress, and the Dhan nalla bridge on the Chaprár and Bajwát road, in the Siálkot district, was finally completed. Minor bridges and culverts on other district roads, which it does not appear necessary to particularise, were either in progress or completed during the year under review.

342. *Boat Bridges.*—Boat-bridges as usual were kept up on the several rivers in the Punjab, ferries being established when the boat-bridges, owing to the floods, could no longer be maintained. Those on the Ravi at Shahdara near Lahore, and at Chíchawatni in the Montgomery district, on the road leading to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan, were, however, maintained throughout the year, as also, for the first time, the bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Kushálgarh on the Ráwalpindi and Kohát road. Owing to the immense traffic and the transport of war munitions and commissariat stores required for the Kabul army, the establishment both at the Kushálgarh and Attock boat-bridges had to stand an unusually heavy amount of work. Their exertions were continuous and most energetic, especially in crossing the troops returning from Afghánistán, and elicited warm commendations from the military authorities.

343. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—A well was sunk in the encamping-ground at Narel in the Sirsa district, and the dâk-bungalow at Rohtak was nearly completed. The work of constructing 8 halting-places for carts, camels, &c., on the Kalka and Simla road, was commenced and well-advanced. Some necessary improvements were carried out to the drainage of the encamping-ground at Hassan Abdal. A new dâk-bungalow was erected at Jámpur on the road from Dera Ghází Khan to Rájanpur, in lieu of the old bungalow which was destroyed in 1878 by the overflow of the Indus. The serais at Nagal in the Umballa district, and at Kotla in the Kángra district, were finished. The reconstruction of the Ádampur and Kartárpur serais, which had been wrecked in the floods of 1878, was brought to completion, while similar work on the serai in the city of Dera Ghází Khan, which had also been ruined, was advanced satisfactorily. The new serai at Naurang in the Bannu district, and the enlargement of the existing serai at Pind Sultáni in the Ráwalpindi district, made good progress.

344. *Plantations.*—The plantation of trees and the nurseries on the several roads in the province were maintained in fair order. Some additions to the roadside trees were made in certain districts where the rainfall is copious.

345. *Railways.*—The following are the main lines of railways within the province :—

(1) The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (Guaranteed), which has long been open to traffic ;

(2) The Punjab Northern (State) Railway, partly opened and still partly under construction ;

(3) The Indus Valley (State) Railway, now open to traffic throughout ; and

(4) The Rájputána (State) Railway which has been open to traffic for some time.

These have been added to during the past year by the completion of 54 miles of a branch line from the Punjab Northern State Railway in the direction of the salt-mines to which it is to be extended; while surveys have been completed and earth and masonry work commenced on a branch from the same line at Ráwalpindi to the frontier station of Kohát. The Indus Valley Steam Flotilla is still worked in connection with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

346. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The line has been maintained in good working-order throughout the year ; no interruption to traffic having occurred to bridges or embankments during the last monsoon season. It is believed that ample provision has now been made for passing off the flood-waters and drainage along that section of the line which had heretofore been subject to damage on the occurrence of the heavy floods which are occasionally experienced over the tract of country receiving the sub-Himalayan drainage, especially in the Jullundur district. The rainfall during the past year was, however, less heavy, and consequently the floods less trying, than in the previous year, when considerable damage was done.

347. The strain upon the carrying capacity and resources of the railway was again very great during the year, on account of the passage of troops and transport of stores in connection with the military operations in Afghánistán. The service required of the Railway Company was, however, well performed, and the large number of troops and

followers, transport animals, war-material and commissariat stores for which carriage was needed were conveyed with scarcely a single accident, and with very little interference with the ordinary traffic of the country.

348. The number of passengers conveyed amounted to a total of 3,624,367 against 3,194,993 in the previous year, notwithstanding that the pressure on the resources of the railway staff had also been then very heavy, not only on account of the military operations in Kabul, but also on account of the enormous concourse of pilgrims passing to and from the great fair at Hardwar. The receipts, moreover, from carriage of merchandise and miscellaneous rose from nearly 56½ lakhs of rupees in 1878-79 to over 78¼ lakhs in 1879-80.

349. The vessels of the Indus Flotilla, which are worked in connection with this Railway, also rendered valuable assistance in the conveyance of troops and stores; but the value of the Flotilla, as observed in last year's Report, must necessarily be lessened, now that railway communication with Sind has been established by the opening of the Indus Valley Railway.

350. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—During the first six months of the year under review the works on the section between Jhelum and Ráwalpindi proceeded with but moderate rapidity owing to the limited funds available for their prosecution. A severe outbreak of cholera having occurred at the end of April 1879, lasting till after the rains, and followed immediately by a bad type of fever, led to a general dispersion of labor during the sickly season. The line from Jhelum to Ratiál, including the Dína bridge, a distance of 15 miles, was, however, completed by the end of September, and was, by orders of Government, on 2nd October made over to the Consulting Engineer, but was not opened by him until the 1st January of the current year.

351. On the resumption of military operations in Afghánistán, orders were received from Government to push on vigorously the construction of the works between Ratiál and Ráwalpindi, and for this purpose additional funds were provided. There was, however, difficulty in obtaining labor, which had ultimately to be imported from down-country, and by the end of January 45,000 men were collected. Arrangements were made at the same time for hutting and providing food for this number.

352. The heavy embankment which was to cross the great ravine beyond Ratiál was at once taken in hand, but as it was found impossible to finish this work in time for use for the transport of war-

material, &c., a diversion of 3 miles, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 50 has been constructed, and sidings for unloading and storing of permanent-way have also been made. The line thence to Ráwalpindi, with the exception of the large bridges, has been practically finished, and was, at the end of the year, ready for the permanent-way.

353. The masonry of the Bukrala, Bishendore, Bykhan and Soán bridges was finished during the year, the erection of the girders only remaining. The girders of the Bakrala bridge were received in good time, and would have been erected but for delay in the arrival of the iron staging from Calcutta. The piers are 80 feet in height. Electric lights were used for night-work.

The masonry of the Bishendore bridge has been carried out in three months, and by the aid of electric lights the work was proceeded with night and day. The girders proposed to be used here are those dismantled from the Alexandra Bridge over the Chenáb river, shortened and altered for top running. The piers are 80 feet in height.

The tunnel on the Jhelum division has been finished.

The station works at Domeli and Soháwa have, with the exception of watering arrangements, been finished.

354. On the Soán division, which extends from Missat to Ráwalpindi, the permanent-way has been laid up to Mandra station, and from Riwát to the Soán river.

The masonry of the Soán bridge has been finished, and only awaits the erection of the girders, the last span of which was received in Karachi on the 6th April.

The heavy cuttings and embankments between the Soán and Ráwalpindi have been pushed on vigorously, and will be finished by the time the girders of the Soán are erected.

The stations at Gujar Khan, Mandra and Riwát have been finished, and at Ráwalpindi the works are well in hand.

355. *Branch Line to the Salt Mines.*—On the branch line which is ultimately to be extended to the Mayo Salt Mines good progress has been made. The first section of 30 miles was opened for traffic on the 1st January, and the whole line to Miáni, a length of 54 miles, on the 1st

April last. There only remains a distance of 11 miles to complete the railway line across the Jhelum to the Mines. The traffic on the completed line is already considerable.

356. *Branch Line from Ráwalpindi to Kohát.*—At the end of the cold season of 1878-79 the field-work of the preliminary surveys from Pindi to Kohát was completed. The preliminary plans and estimates were furnished in July 1879, and in September emergent orders were given to commence the construction of the line from Pindi to Kushalghur, on the Indus, and to have the works sufficiently advanced to commence rail-laying about the end of March. The permanent staking out of the line was at once taken in hand. The earth-work was commenced early in October, masonry-works were in progress by the beginning of November, and at the close of the year the earth-work and the masonry of the bridges had been practically completed.

357. No station work was put in hand with the exception of what was necessary to provide a watersupply, which has been a work of difficulty, as a depth of upwards of 100 feet was reached without coming to water.

358. *Indus Valley State Railway.*—This line, which at the commencement of the year had only been recently opened and was still in a very incomplete state, has been improved and brought nearer to completion, but it will not be necessary to remark further on it in the Administration Report of this province, as it lies chiefly out of the Punjab, and will doubtless be included in the Sind Report.

359. *Rájputána Railway.*—There is only a small section of this railway within the Punjab, connecting Delhi with Rewári, at a distance of 51 miles, with a branch of 7 miles to the Farukhnagar salt work, the whole of which has been open for some time. The principal articles of traffic are salt, sugar, grain and pulses; and the passenger traffic to and from the Punjab stations is considerable. The statement of earnings will be more properly noticed in the report which treats of the working of the whole line.

360. The following statement shows the progress made in the construction of the several lines up to date, exclusive of the Rájputána Railway, and also the results of the working during the past year.

Statement showing the progress made in construction of Railways in the Punjab, and the state of their working, from 1st *April* 1879 *to* 31st *March* 1880.

Railways.	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Passengers during the year.												
	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.															
Punjab and Delhi Section	...	566	19,236	79,475½	15,677½	3.352,006	3,466,395	37,43,429	59,10,417	96,53,846	53,96,260	42,57,586	560	11,821	7,24,60,695
Sind Section ...	...	110	2,100½	13,556	1,770½	140,391½	157,818½	2,15,294	15,60,577	17,75,871	9,76,069	7,99,802	165	1,502	2,61,47,865
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	8	38	...	107½	153½	21,905	3,56,327	3,78,232	7,34,679	Loss 3,56,447	97	958	...
Total ...	...	676	21,344½	93,069½	17,448	3,492,505	3,624,367	39,80,628	78,27,321	1,18,07,949	71,07,008	47,00,941	822	14,281	9,86,08,560
Punjab Northern State Railway.	B 53·10	156·50	4,455	24,984	...	1,247,993	1,277,432	5,87,719	15,94,571	A 21,82,290	A 19,09,456	2,72,834	160	1,365	2,00,65,429
Indus Valley Railway ...	...	501·198	2,872½	16,347½	...	904,750	923,970	8,63,227	31,11,095	39,74,322	30,32,663	9,41,659	292	3,991	6,15,16,151

A.—Approximate figures only, as the accounts of the year are not finally closed.
B.—Salt Branch ... 38·50
Extension of main line ... 14·60

361. In comparing the above with the figures of the previous year there are the following increases under each of the several heads shown:—

	Number of Passengers.			Total Receipts.			Net Profits.		
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Punjab Northern State Railway.	Indus Valley State Railway.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Punjab Northern State Railway.	Indus Valley State Railway.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Punjab Northern State Railway.	Indus Valley State Railway.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 ...	3,624,367	1,277,432	923,970	1,18,07,949	21,82,190	39,74,322	47,00,941	2,72,834	9,41,659
1878-79 ...	3,194,993	914,926	414,120	90,93,933	12,24,338	12,16,795	32,50,097	2,65,928	*Nil.*
Increase in 1879-80 ...	429,374	362,506	509,850	27,14,016	9,57,852	27,57,527	14,50,844	6,906	9,41,659

362. In each year the profits on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway were reduced by losses on the working of the Indus Steam Flotilla, the deficit on that account amounting in 1879-80 to Rs. 3,56,447 against Rs. 95,320 in the previous year.

363. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in operation in this province, under the control of the Irrigation Department, are still the Bári Doáb Canal; the Western Jumna Canal; the Inundation Canals in the Lahore and Montgomery districts, called the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals; the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in the Mooltan district; and the Dera Ghází Khan Inundation Canals (from the Indus). The Sirhind and Swát River Canals are still under construction, also the re-alignment of a portion of the Western Jumna Canal.

364. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The rainfall at Mádhopur (the head of the canal) was above the average, being 54·32 inches, and the floods during July and August were heavy and continuous. It is satisfactory, however, to note that they caused no damage to the head-works and outlets beyond scouring out a deep hole below the tail flooring, which has since been filled in with the heaviest boulders procurable. Fears, which proved unfounded, were at one time entertained that the river would force its way back into the old spill channel on the right bank.

The canal was closed for inspection and repairs from the 10th January to the 1st February 1880. The bed, rapids, falls and temporary weirs were found to be generally in very good order, and the slight repairs required were satisfactorily carried out. On the Kasúr and Sobráon branches but little work was done beyond ordinary repairs, except that 39 outlets were fixed on the Raya and 175 on the Patti rájbahás. Irrigation was fully developed on the Thamman and Turkwind rájbahás, which were completed last year. Throughout the canal, the ordinary work of maintenance and repair, as well as plantation operations, were successfully carried out, and call for no special remarks.

365. *Western Jumna Canal.*—In October a breach occurred in the Eastern Jumna under-sluices; a heavy cross-scour set in round the abutment pier, and, after carrying away the boulder paving and crib-work protection, dug deep below the level of the foundations, causing the abutment pier and the one next to it to settle down and eventually fall over. The damage has been thoroughly repaired, and additional protection has also been afforded to the Western Jumna under-sluices, to guard against a recurrence of such an accident.

The New Main Line is now nearly completed, and the rájbahás from it are being pushed on.

In the Hánsi Division the most important work of the year was the silt-clearance of the main canal and the Durba and Butána branches. Nearly 20 millions of cubic feet of silt were taken out during the closure of the canal in January and February 1880. The new works on the New Delhi and New Hánsi branches showed considerable progress, although this was to a certain extent retarded by the great sickness which was universal throughout these districts, and also by the changes of officers consequent on the retirements sanctioned by Government in July 1879.

The ordinary repairs and maintenance of this canal call for no special remarks.

366. *Inundation Canals.*—On the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals new heads were dug for the Katora and Khánwah Canals. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals, a connecting channel, 6,300 feet in length, had to be dug for the head of the Dhundu Canal, also new heads for the Mattithal and Shahpur Canals: five miles of the tail of the Daurána Langána Canal, which had been in very bad order for years, were thoroughly cleared of silt. The statute laborers (*chhers*) were largely

assisted during the year by hired labor, which was paid for from the Zar-i-nágha or Fine Fund. On the Dera Gházi Khan canals a temporary head was dug for the Mánka Canal. The Núr and Dhundi canals were purchased by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,11,336, thus setting at rest a vexed question which had been pending for years. The ordinary repairs and maintenance of these divisions were carried out as usual, and all silt-clearance was either completed or well in hand at the close of the year. The past season was an unfavorable one for the inundation canals; both the Chenab and Sutlej rivers rose not only late but insufficiently; the accumulations of snow in the mountains had been melted by the heavy rains of 1878, and but little fell during the winter of 1878-79.

367. *Sirhind Canal.*—The work in the Main Line Division has been most satisfactory; the weir was closed in, and raised to within 2½ feet of the proposed height. At the Budki superpassage, arching had been commenced; and at the Síswán, all the concrete in the flooring had been completed, and the brick-work of the inverts was well in hand. The foundation of this work has presented extraordinary difficulties, which have, however, been successfully overcome. The Dohar syphon, the Chamkaur and Katlaur inlets, and the Chamkaur regulator and escape head, were completed during the year.

The working of the Railway and Workshops has also been most satisfactory. The outturn from the foundry is nearly a third greater than it was last year, which in its turn was double that of the previous year. The quality, too, of the work continues to be all that can be desired. Fair progress was made with the masonry-works on the Sutlej Navigation Channel, and good progress was made with the excavation of the Abohar Line from the 50th to the 75th mile.

The Lissára, Sirhind nalla and Choa syphons were vigorously pushed on during the year, and are now either completed or nearly so.

On the Gaggar branch, the excavation of the channel from the 17th to the 54th mile has been finished during the year, as has also that of the Choa branch from the 21st to the 25th mile.

Projects for distributaries have been worked out during the year.

368. *Swát River Canal.*—The masonry-works have made fair progress, but comparatively little earth-work was done owing to the high rates of wages on the neighbouring railway works attracting the laborers, so that the work could not be pushed on without adding to the cost, which is already in excess of the estimate.

369. Reference may be made to the section "Canal Revenue" in Chapter V for information regarding the area irrigated.

370. In regard to the irrigation-works managed by District Officers there is again but little to note. Owing to the low state of the river, there was considerable falling-off in the area watered by the canals of the Shahpur district, 20,813 acres only having been irrigated against 40,853 in the previous year, while the water-rate income fell from Rs. 29,503 to Rs. 11,736. In the Ferozepore district the canals have been of the greatest value during this last year of deficient rainfall, as much of the low land has been watered by them which would otherwise have been barren; a new bund has been made by which the supply of water has been nearly doubled in the Ferozepore tahsíl.

371. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The various improvements comprised under this head, and consisting chiefly of works for the general improvement of town-buildings, for paving and metalling streets and roads, for affording a better watersupply, for improved drainage and conservancy, for protecting towns from floods and from river-encroachments, &c., were executed chiefly by the municipal and district committees of the province during the year. They are too numerous and unimportant to be fully detailed in this brief report. The following, however, may be mentioned under their different sub-heads.

372. *Town Buildings, &c.*—The survey of the town of Ludhiána in connection with an improved drainage scheme was completed, and an additional room added to the Town Hall. At Amritsar a portion of the city-wall and the Hall gate, as also the second storey to the Town Hall buildings, as well as improvements to the Clock Tower, were well-advanced. To prevent the annual inundation of the town of Jalalpur in the Mooltan district, the existing bund at that place, which did not afford sufficient protection, was enlarged and extended. The masonry wall and embankment along the river-bank near the town and station of Jhelum, to prevent the encroachment of the river, continued in progress.

373. *Paving Streets and metalling Station Roads.*—The station roads and streets of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore—the most populous and important cities in the province—were maintained and kept up in an efficient state of repair. In the city of Siálkot, two of the main thoroughfares were metalled. Good progress was also made in the pavement of the principal streets in the town of Dera Ismail Khan.

Considerable expenditure was incurred in the improvement of the paving of streets in the city of Mooltan: 40 streets were completed and some were still in hand.

374. *Water-supply.*—Work on the Artesian boring at Bhiwáni in the Hissar district, having proved an utter failure, was abandoned, and the boring apparatus removed to Umballa. The Simla watersupply project made good progress. The pipe-laying was completed, and supplied the whole station with water, in a temporary but most useful manner. The head-works at the streams, and the road leading to the supply-springs from which water has been taken, have all been finished. The work on the Church reservoir is well-advanced. The work on the Saujouli reservoir has, for the present, been suspended pending completion of the Church reservoir. In the Ferozepore district the masonry tank at Dharmkot and Zíra were completed, and at Batála, in the Gurdáspur district, certain improvements to the Shumsher Khanwála tank, built in the time of the Emperor Akbar, were being carried out. The works in connection with the watersupply scheme for the city and station of Lahore were greatly advanced and progressing satisfactorily. The whole of the pipes in the civil station have been laid, and pipe-laying in the city will be taken in hand as soon as the land for the purpose has been secured. The work on the city reservoir has progressed remarkably well and is of excellent quality, but progress on the supply-wells and laying of the junction-pipes has not kept pace with that on other works. On the whole, the work is being carried on vigorously. The fitting of sluice-valves and street hydrants, a collateral work of the piping, also progressed well. The engine-house and the smoke stalk were well-advanced, and houses for engineer and pipe-layers were in hand. The work on the junction-channel between Nalohwa and the Nikka Canal, in the Montgomery district, was finished, and the construction of a dam over the Deg nalla was nearly completed. The construction of steps and other improvements to the Jhandiwála tank, at Maghiána near Jhang, were taken in hand; and work on the wells in the city of Ráwalpindi continued in progress.

375. *Sewage including Drainage.*—Certain improvements were effected to the drainage and sewage arrangements of the city of Amritsar. The work on the main drain and sewage channels, and in filling up the Akalian and Alowála tanks, continued. The project for an improved system of drainage at Ferozepore was prepared, but work was not commenced. The construction of the masonry drain from the town of

Wazírabad to the Pulku nalla was completed. This drain is an important sanitary work in connection with the drainage of Wazírabad, as it will carry off the storm-waters which used heretofore to accumulate round the city. Further progress was made in carrying out the Pesháwar drainage-works, which are now nearly completed. Saucer drains on both sides of the main streets and bazárs at Dera Ismail Khan were constructed. They answer their purpose well, and have met with the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner.

376. *General Miscellaneous.*—The Gwal Pahári bund in the Delhi district, destroyed in the heavy floods of July 1879, continues under reconstruction; and certain improvements to the Kotela bund in the Gurgaon district—a very necessary work—were carried out. Several works at Simla, in connection with the central markets and town-buildings, new roads, conservancy arrangements, improved drainage, and the provision of new railing and wire-fencing along the various roads, &c., for which the municipality obtained a loan and a grant from Government, were taken in hand and executed satisfactorily. In the Amritsar district some expenditure was incurred in famine relief-works; but further prosecution of these not being found necessary, they were stopped.

377. TELEGRAPH.—There were exceptional causes again at work during the past year to produce an unusual degree of activity throughout this department; the necessity for resuming military operations in Afghánistán led to a large increase of work between the seat of Government and frontier stations; and communication had to be extended beyond the limits of the province as the troops advanced to occupy Kabul territory, while the new lines which had been established during the previous year on account of the first campaign had all to be maintained.

378. The pressure on the line from Lahore and Peshávar in consequence of the second advance, rendered necessary the addition of 302 miles of wire between these stations, while a second wire had to be laid between Tarnaul and Kohát, a distance of 98 miles. Some small addition to the length of the provincial telegraph-line was also made; so that at the close of each of the last two years the line and wire mileage in existence within the Punjab was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Government lines ...	2,211	2,264
Do. wires ...	4,544	4,957

the railway lines and wires maintained by Government being the same as last year, *viz.*, 555 and 1,434 miles respectively.

379. There were 34 telegraph-offices at work during the year, four having been established to meet temporary requirements, of which one, at Hasan Abdal, to the north of Ráwalpindi on the Grand Trunk line of road, and another at Khushálgarh, on the west bank of the Indus between Ráwalpindi and Kohát, are still maintained; the others being at hill stations, where they were only needed while the Government of India head-quarters were at Simla, and they were closed by November.

380. In the number of messages despatched during the past year the increase compared with that of the previous year is considerable, as shown in the following statement, which gives the numbers for the last six years :—

1874-75	... 45,670
1875-76	... 63,228
1876-77	... 80,516
1877-78	... 91,264
1878-79	... 148,979
1879-80	... 171,725

the numbers despatched from the most important offices being for the last three years as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Simla	16,969	21,679	30,140
Lahore	7,563	15,372	13,984
Ráwalpindi	5,363	9,243	15,107
Umballa	5,373	10,975	6,466
Mooltan	6,026	12,464	9,869
Pesháwar	4,596	6,333	22,436

381. The stations at which the principal increases are observed, being on the line of communication with the operating military forces, sufficiently indicate the causes of exceptional activity; but there is no doubt that the normal increase noted in previous years still continues; and it may be remarked that the working of the department during the past year appears to have been satisfactory notwithstanding the strain upon it.

382. POST OFFICE.—The postal communications of the province are carried on by the Imperial establishment and a district post, the former being defrayed from the Imperial revenues, and the latter from an assignment from Provincial Service funds, and the proceeds of a special dâk cess.

383. The following statement shows the number of post-offices, outlying letter-boxes, village postmen and letter-box peons of the Imperial postal establishment during the past two years :—

	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.
Opened or entertained in 1878-79	12	12	21	36
Existing at close of 1879-80 ...	456	205	236	44
Opened or entertained in 1879-80	78	36	58	2
Closed or discontinued in 1879-80	14	3	...	1
Existing at close of 1879-80 ...	520	238	294	45

384. The total number of covers carried by the Imperial post during the past year was 18,855,275 against 16,306,056 in 1878-79. The number of covers received back undelivered was 778,925, or 4·13 per cent. upon the total number received for delivery. The percentage last year was 3·79.

385. The following comparative statement shows the results of the operations of the district post:—

	Post-offices.	Village postmen.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from Local cess	Imperial Grant.	Total expend-iture.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1878-79 ...	22	370	62	4,425	66,921	45,000	1,09,885
In 1879-80 ...	19	371	61	4,403	72,411	45,000	1,08,983

386. The total number of covers sent to the district post-offices and village postmen for delivery was 585,069 against 481,769 in 1878-79, the number of covers received back undelivered 29,288 against 24,702, and the number of covers collected for despatch 237,850 against 196,657. The percentage of covers returned undelivered is 5·01 against 5·13.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The general statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 53. In the present statement are included local as well as Imperial and Provincial Services receipts and charges. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed only such of the services as are under the control of the Local Government.

388. *Land Revenue.*—The following are the receipts and charges for the two years:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,04,68,620	2,01,63,189	+ 3,05,431
Charges	24,65,781	25,00,206	— 34,425

The increase in receipts is due partly to arrear collections in the Gurgaon district and partly to revised assessments. The decrease in expenditure is reported to be due to closure of settlement operations in certain districts.

389. *Excise.*—The realizations for the two years were as follows, according to returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's office:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	2,71,088	2,63,824
Still-head duty ...	2,28,385	2,70,962
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	33,271	34,390
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs, &c. ...	4,28,768	4,19,714
Miscellaneous ...	7,283	16,837
TOTAL ...	9,68,795	10,05,727

The figures given by the Accountant-General differ from the above—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,65,459	10,03,667
Charges	59,845	58,843

The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 10,05,727 as compared with Rs. 9,68,795 for 1878-79, and the total charges were Rs. 58,843 against Rs. 59,845. There was therefore an increase of Rs. 36,834 of net income as compared with 1878-79, but the receipts were considerably lower than in 1877-78.

390. The income from the monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs including opium has steadily and generally declined throughout the province, and the receipts under this head were a good deal less than in 1878-79. This falling-off is attributed to the prohibition of opium import from Nepál and Indore, and to the prevailing scarcity.

The income from the sale of licenses for retail vend of liquor also fell off considerably, as the contractors are said to have suffered heavy losses from their contracts in 1878-79.

On the other hand, the losses under these heads are counterbalanced by a large increase in the income from still-head duty on European and country liquors, due to a larger consumption in consequence of better seasons and returning agricultural prosperity. The acreage duty on poppy cultivation also shows an increase owing to a large extension of the area of cultivation in the Shahpur and Umballa districts, but in other districts the cultivation continues to decline, as the prohibition against home consumption is said to be distasteful to the cultivators. The increase of cultivation in Umballa is attributed to a timely rainfall, and that in Shahpur is said to be due to the fact that the system of selling the standing crop is becoming more popular with the cultivators.

391. *Stamps.*—During the year there was an increase in income of Rs. 1,91,396, *viz.*, from Rs. 28,08,150 in 1878-79 to Rs. 29,99,546. Taking refunds into calculation, the net increase was Rs. 1,91,334, as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	28,03,161	29,99,546
Discount on sales, &c.	59,093	64,492
Refunds	2,00,891	2,00,543
Total Charges	2,59,984	2,65,035
Net Receipts	25,43,177	27,34,511

392. The Stamp income during the year under report is the highest yet attained in the Punjab. The gross Stamp revenue, which in 1870-71 stood at 20 lakhs of rupees, has now reached 30 lakhs; thus within a single decade the increase has been at the rate of 50 per cent.; and, with the single exception of 1876-77, this progressive increase year by year has been uninterrupted, whatever the nature of the seasons or the course of events at home or abroad. Assuming that at any rate a considerable part of this increase is permanent and indicative of expansion of business, these figures seem to show that the province has been fast increasing in prosperity of late years, and give hope of continued advancement in the future.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bills of Exchange	46,605	54,233
Sale of General Stamps { General	6,71,910	7,69,683
Sale of General Stamps { Adhesive	70,011	82,659
Sale of Court Fee Stamps	19,98,494	20,69,743
Duty on Impressing Documents	6,626	12,804
Fines and Penalties	6,998	7,715
Miscellaneous	2,517	2,343
TOTAL ...	28,03,161	29,99,180

393. The sales of court-fee labels amounted to Rs. 20,69,743, being the highest, it is believed, yet reached.

The sales of Foreign bill stamps were confined almost exclusively to the Delhi, Hissar, Sirsa, Amritsar and Lahore districts. There has been a satisfactory increase in the revenue from one-anna or receipt stamps, which is almost wholly due to a better observance of the law in regard to stamping receipts.

394. The increase of Rs. 14,990 in the charges over the previous year is due to the increase in the cost of process-serving establishments owing to increase of litigation.

395. During the course of the year the Superintendent of Stamps marched through 12 districts of the province and examined the stocks of

stamps at 12 chief and 18 branch depôts, as well as files deposited in 23 record-offices.

396. *Registration.*—Under this head are included Record-room receipts, which amounted to Rs. 57,715, against Rs. 42,229 in 1878-79. The receipts under Registration decreased from Rs. 1,79,548 in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,73,159. The decrease is attributed to diminished registrations and (in the case of optional instruments) reduced fees; yet the surplus was considerably more than the average, and was higher than in any year since 1872-73, the two abnormal years 1877-78 and 1878-79 excepted.

397. The increase of expenditure is partly due to annual increment of salary of Inspector-General, and partly to the allowances, amounting to Rs. 1,232, of the officer who acted for the Inspector-General during the absence of the latter on leave.

398. *Minor Departments.*—There was an increase in income of Rs. 10,554 over 1878-79, which is due to improved receipts from cattle-fairs. The small increase of Rs. 3,600 in expenditure over the previous year is owing to a larger outlay from local funds on botanical and other public gardens.

399. *Administration.*—The charges increased from Rs. 11,91,835 in 1878-79 to Rs. 12,29,692. This is due to increase to Accountant-General's office establishment, to employment of an Additional Financial Commissioner, and to outlay on telegrams and tour charges.

400. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts rose from Rs. 7,34,546 in 1878-79 to Rs. 7,61,692 owing to increase in magisterial fines. The increased expenditure of Rs. 13,535 over 1878-79 occurs in the item salaries due to action of leave and acting allowance rules.

401. *Police.*—There was an increase in receipts of Rs. 15,508 over 1878-79, and is due to payments for police supplied to the Commissariat Department. The increase in expenditure of Rs. 93,730 is due to the Thal and road police entertained in connection with the war.

402. *Superannuation Allowances, &c.*—The increase in receipts of Rs. 8,684 over 1878-79 is due to a larger number of officers lent chiefly to the Lahore Municipality, and to the recovery of arrears of contributions. The excess in expenditure of Rs. 1,92,678 over the previous year is due chiefly to bonuses to civil engineers who retired under the order of the Government of India of 31st July 1879.

403. A notice generally of the administration of provincial properties formerly appertaining to the General Local Fund (now amalgamated with the Provincial Services) is hereto subjoined:—

	1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	1,98,631	1,80,801	1,96,676	2,08,786
Do. without do.	2,43,355	33,053	2,58,359	31,335
Staging-bungalows, &c.	43,319	39,815	40,571	39,993
Encamping-grounds	15,055	13,611	14,177	17,878
Nazúl properties	44,167	12,020	44,311	11,821
Cattle-pounds	1,03,939	34,926	1,00,064	33,150
TOTAL ...	6,48,466	3,14,226	6,54,158	3,42,963

404. *Ferries with boat-bridges.*—While the total gross income was almost exactly the same as in the preceding year, the returns at individual ferries show large variations. At most of the ferries the income suffered from diminution of traffic owing to means of transport having been taken up for the Afghán war.

The gross outlay was somewhat less than in the preceding year. The largest reductions of expenditure were at Phillour, Wazírabad, Jhelum, Nowshera and Dera Ismail Khan, in all of which the public works charges for maintenance or for renewal of superstructure had been high in the previous year.

405. *Ferries without boat-bridges.*—The causes of the decrease in income, so far as can be ascertained, were much the same as in the case of the boat-bridges. The canals are also drawing off more water from rivers, and the latter, therefore, became more fordable. The extension of railways is also drawing away traffic.

406. *Staging-bungalows, &c.*—The income from bungalows on the route to the seat of war was increased owing to the larger number of military officers and others necessarily moving in that direction. On the other hand, the income of bungalows at Ludhiána, Lahore and Mooltan, also those in the Simla and Hazára districts, decreased, as, owing to the war, there were fewer tourists in the direction of Kashmir and the Himalayas. The increase in the income from encamping-grounds accrued chiefly in the districts of the Ráwalpindi division, where the

receipts were equal to a fourth of the total income in the province. The expenditure was reduced; and the net result for the year was a small surplus instead of a loss. Serais remained under the management of the district committees. Excluding the outlay (Rs. 13,257) in building new serais, the total income and expenditure were about balanced.

407. *Nazúl properties.*—A sum of Rs. 14,816 realized by the sale of 42 properties was credited in the treasuries for investment in Government securities. The total investment at the close of the year was Rs. 5,79,100, yielding an annual income of Rs. 22,648.

408. *Cattle-pounds.*—Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of pounds and in the number of cattle impounded, the total income slightly increased, chiefly in the sale of a number of animals, large numbers taken up for the war service having been lost by their owners. The expenditure was also somewhat in excess of that of the preceding year, chiefly in Public Works charges. The net surplus was in excess of that of the preceding year by Rs. 21,000.

409. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The receipts from local rates and cesses for the past two years were as follows :—

	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.
Local rates	14,35,918	14,45,115
Road cess	2,29,064	2,30,935
Educational cess	2,28,426	2,30,786
District dâk „	66,922	72,411
Miscellaneous	71,908	79,319

The amount allotted to district committees as the district fund was Rs. 20,16,704, being about Rs. 3,87,034 more than the aggregate of the assignments for 1878-79.

410. The expenditure for the year aggregated Rs. 18,55,942 against Rs. 19,79,823 in 1878-79, and was as follows :—

	Rs.
Refunds	778
Land-revenue	63,120
Provincial rates	1,05,992
District dâk	47,778
Administration	90
Minor departments	50,362
Education	4,23,296
Medical	1,99,306
Stationery and printing	1,067
Miscellaneous	36,940
Public works	6,40,194
Contributions	2,87,019
TOTAL ...	18,55,942

The expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 35,085 against Rs. 33,345 in 1878-79, and includes Rs. 22,320 for planting and maintaining trees. The results are again unsatisfactory : of 158,021 trees planted, 36,497 are reported to have died.

Under the Public Works Department the total expenditure on roads and communications was Rs. 4,32,623 against Rs. 5,00,936 in 1878-79 ; 32⅞ miles of metalled and 80⅝ miles of unmetalled road were completed, and 27⅜ miles of road were in progress ; 11,485¾ miles were repaired, and 161 bridges and culverts were built or in progress, besides 58 metalled gaps and 95 other works. The trees planted on road sides amounted to 236,877 against 273,340.

The expenditure on tanks, wells, schools and dispensaries was Rs. 1,34,365 against Rs. 1,56,968 in 1878-79, and 22 schools and 2 dispensaries were completed, besides others in progress, and 42 other buildings, 37 tanks, 33 wells and 53 other works were completed or improved; 1,093 buildings and 228 tanks and wells were repaired.

411. The district committees continue to be favorably reported on, the members taking much interest in their duties.

412. The following remarks apply to services which are under the control of the Government of India.

413. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The receipts and charges for the two years were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ...	39,47,932	39,84,527
Delhi Salt Sources ...	...	17,93,590
TOTAL ...	39,47,932	57,78,117
CHARGES.		
Mines ...	3,37,021	3,12,119
Delhi Salt Sources ...	...	1,08,675
TOTAL ...	3,37,021	4,20,794

The quantity of salt delivered from the Punjab mines increased from 14,85,845 maunds in 1878-79 to 15,09,824 maunds, notwithstanding the scarcity of carriage caused by the demands for transport for the Afghán campaign. As the trade in mines salt thus shows an increase compared with the previous year, it is difficult to account for the falling-off in the quantity moved by railway, unless it be that the demand for railway transport for the Afghán campaign has had something to do with it. Of the total quantity of salt delivered at Khewra more than half was carried over the Punjab Northern State Railway; 6,30,171 maunds being loaded at Jhelum, 21,657 at the Khárián salt branch line, 2,385 at Lála Músa, and 7,139 maunds at Gujrát.

The branch railway from Lála Músa has made great progress during the past year, and indeed just after the close of the year was opened to Miáni, the point on the other side of the river Jhelum facing the mines, from which point the connection is eventually to be made with the mines.

414. FORESTS.—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in a previous chapter (*vide* paragraphs 275 to 281), and it will suffice in this place to show general results:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	5,00,619	5,23,052	—22,433
1879-80 ...	6,49,819	4,80,210	+1,69,609

The figures represent the actual transactions of the year.

The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 1,69,609, as against a large deficit in 1878-79, and as compared with an average surplus of Rs. 73,964 for the last ten years. Under these circumstances the financial results of the year must be considered satisfactory.

415. CANAL REVENUE.—The usual comparative statement of income and expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the Public Works Office of Accounts, will be found in appendix No. 54. This statement, as in former years, includes works under construction as well as those in full or partial operation. Excluding from consideration, for the present, works under construction, and regarding only the canals and other

works usually irrigating, the comparative earnings for the past two years were as shown below :—

	Year	Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year ...	1878-79	65,67,815	1,49,54,439	18,32,632	2,33,54,886
	1879-80	70,01,325	1,49,61,778	19,39,510	2,39,02,613
INCOME realized during the year— *Direct, viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1878-79	11,80,564	8,05,833	94,703	20,81,100
	1879-80	11,30,860	11,91,291	74,402	23,96,553
Indirect, viz., land-revenue due to irrigation works (including water-advantage revenue) ...	1878-79	1,09,371	1,77,380	4,91,186	7,77,937
	1879-80	2,75,835	...	5,01,096	7,76,931
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1878-79	12,89,935	9,83,213	5,85,889	28,59,037
	1879-80	14,06,695	11,91,291	5,75,498	31,73,484
(II) CHARGES of the year— *Maintenance*, including Establishment ...	1878-79	4,15,435	5,14,358	5,01,598	14,31,391
	1879-80	4,75,632	5,02,288	5,22,266	15,00,186
Interest on Capital Outlay ...	1878-79	2,79,897	6,70,077	82,526	10,32,500
	1879-80	3,02,134	6,72,646	82,751	10,57,531
Total ...	1878-79	6,95,332	11,84,435	5,84,124	24,63,891
	1879-80	7,77,766	11,74,934	6,05,017	25,57,717
(IV) NET PROFIT OR LOSS— (a) *Including* interest on Capital	1878-79	+5,94,603	−2,01,222	+1,765	+3,95,146
	1879-80	+6,28,929	+16,357	−29,519	+6,15,767
(b) *Excluding* interest on Capital — On Direct Income only — Amount	1878-79	+7,65,129	+2,91,475	−4,06,895	+6,49.709
	1879-80	+6,55,228	+6,89.003	−4,47,864	+8,96,367
(b) *Excluding* interest on Capital — On Direct Income only — Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1878-79	+11·35	+1·95	−22·23	2·78
	1879-80	+ 9·36	+4·60	−23·13	3·75
(b) *Excluding* interest on Capital — On Total Income both Direct and Indirect. — Amount	1878-79	+8,74,500	+4,68,855	+84,291	+14,27,646
	1879-80	+9,31,063	+6,89,003	+53,232	+16,73,298
(b) *Excluding* interest on Capital — On Total Income both Direct and Indirect. — Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1878-79	+13·31	+3·14	+4·60	6·11
	1879-80	+13·29	+4·60	+2·75	7·00

N.B.—The percentages for 1878-79 here shown are different to those shown in the return for that year owing to the Net Profit and Loss being calculated on the Capital to end of year instead of on the Capital to end of previous year.

416. The capital invested in the Punjab canals is as follows :—

	During the year.	*To the end of the year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	5,47,727	2,39,02,613
Canals under construction or suspended	26,81,698	2,23,71,427
Total ...	32,29,425	4,62,74,040
Deduct—		
Contribution from Native States for the Sirhind Canal	7,76,772	76,94,127
Capital invested by Government ...	24,52,653	3,85,79,913

In this year the book charge for leave and pension allowance has been included, as well as that for the capitalization of the abatement of land-revenue for the land occupied by the canals.

417. The total income of the canals was Rs. 31,73,484 and the working expenses Rs. 15,00,186, leaving a profit of Rs. 16,73,298, or 7 per cent. on the capital of the canals in operation at the end of the year.

In the previous year the net revenue was only Rs. 14,27,646, or 6·11 per cent. on the capital.

418. The interest charged for the year amounted to Rs. 10,57,531, so that the net profit to Government during the year has been Rs. 6,15,767, or 2·58 per cent. on the capital. In the last year it was 1·69 per cent. The Bári Doáb Canal has this year paid Rs. 16,357, or 0·1 per cent. in excess of the charge for interest, being the first occasion on which it has done so.

The Upper Sutlej and Indus Inundation Canals have failed to pay the interest, owing to the damage done by the heavy floods of 1878; the latter canals have not paid their working expenses.

419. The above figures refer to the actual collections of the year; if the assessments be taken, the results will be better by Rs. 44,097, due to the increase on the Bári Doáb Canal. The percentage of profit on the capital will then be 2·90 after paying the interest and working expenses. In the latter the book charge for leave and pension allowances has been included for the first time.

420. The area irrigated during the year has been 1,220,296 acres against 1,418,279 acres in the previous year. There was a falling-off on every canal except the Bári Doáb, on which there was an increase of 65,759 acres, mostly due to the development of irrigation on the newly-opened Kasúr and Sobráon branches.

On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease (87,774 acres) was due to great sickness and the unsettlement of the cultivators' minds by the change from a fixed land assessment to the imposition of owners' rates. On the Inundation Canals the falling-off (175,968 acres) was due to the low state of the rivers, which did not rise to their usual level owing to the failure of snow on the hills in the preceding winter.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—No definite statement of the progress made in the sanitary improvement of the province is possible, nor can it be stated in anything like precise terms how far the advice and instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner during his tours of inspection have resulted in good to those whom he has endeavoured to benefit; but it is at least satisfactory to find that officer in a position to report that, taking the province as a whole, there has been a very marked improvement effected in the sanitary condition of most of its principal towns through the efforts and expenditure of the several municipalities from year to year during the last decade. He is, however, obliged to add that a great deal remains to be done, especially in the minor municipalities, before the towns of this province can be considered in anything like a satisfactory state of sanitation.

422. Wherever municipalities have been established, no efforts have been spared to impress upon the committees responsible for the general condition of their towns, the importance of their duties in the sanitary branch of their administration, and it is chiefly under the guidance of the local officers of the Government that the improvements noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner have been effected; but there are localities which do not come under the control of such bodies; and evils exist even within the limits of that control, which they are unable to deal with, and which operate very widely and powerfully to nullify, even in the most advanced municipalities, the good results of the sanitary improvements effected at considerable labor and expense. Many villages can only be visited at rare intervals either by the Sanitary Commissioner or the local European officers possessing the necessary knowledge to enable them to detect and point out defects. Others, which are subject to more frequent inspection, disclose a thorough neglect of the most simple measures of sanitation, even in the private dwellings of those who are well to do both among the urban and rural population.

423. An arrangement is, however, now in contemplation which it is hoped will, when carried into effect, have an important influence in bringing about the gradual improvement of our villages, and in teaching the people the importance of attending to sanitary requirements. It is proposed to utilise for this purpose the establishments employed

in vaccine operations, whose services will be available for works more immediately connected with sanitation at certain seasons when vaccination cannot be carried on. The strengthening of these establishments to enable them to meet the requirements of the whole province, by providing a staff for every district, to work under the superintendence of European officers who will be placed in charge of two circles into which it is proposed to divide the province, is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the results of the contemplated measure will in time be a marked and steady improvement in the condition of the people and their dwellings.

424. Further it was stated in the last Report that simple sanitary rules had been drawn up by the local Sanitary Commissioner for general circulation, and now an effort is being made to extend as widely as possible, through the medium of town and village schools, the knowledge of general sanitary principles. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India has prepared a primer in which these general principles are described, and which is to be adopted for use in Government and village schools, where it will form one of the obligatory subjects in all scholarship examinations which are prescribed for general acquirement. This primer is now being translated into the different vernaculars of the province in which it will be widely circulated, and it is to be hoped it will be the means of conveying some slight knowledge of these important principles, even to those who are generally indifferent to the warnings communicated to them of the injurious effects of the insanitary condition of their surroundings: and further, of inducing the people to recognize those evils in their homes which are beyond the reach of the sanitary officer, or the interference of any local authority.

425. It has already been shown in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this Report that in the more important towns where the municipal committees have been brought to recognize the necessity for the improvements which the funds at their disposal enable them to carry out, good progress has been made; improvement of streets, drainage-works, conservancy arrangements, are all receiving attention, while in Lahore a large outfall sewer which is to convey the sewage to a point in the Rávi about four miles from the station, and which forms a part of the complete scheme intended to be carried out for the sewerage of the Lahore city, has been completed and brought into use during the past year. In the same station a project for the supply of

1,500,000 gallons of water per diem is well-advanced, and is being rapidly pushed on to completion. In the important commercial city of Amritsar a scheme for combined drainage and sewerage has been taken in hand, and good progress has been made in the work. In Simla the works for a regular and sufficient water-supply, as well as for the improvement of the bazár, are being vigorously pushed on; and much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of other towns, as evidenced by the large expenditure, amounting to Rs. 7,90,244, incurred during the year by the several municipal committees of the province in the execution of sanitary works and maintenance of conservancy establishments.

426. Where the Government has been responsible for the removal of more serious defects beyond the limits of municipal authority or the means of district committees, the necessary action has been taken, and mention may be made of the works carried out for the improvement of the water-logged tracts of the Jullundur division, where the flow of the surface-water in the rainy season was formerly arrested by the road and railway embankments, bringing the country into a condition especially favorable to the spread of the fever which has been so fatal during the past and previous years. The waterway along these embankments, more especially on the line of railway, has been largely extended, and this will go far to remove the causes of the unfavorable condition of these tracts. Another important work is the new alignment of the Western Jumna Canal which had become necessary owing to the low levels of the old channels by which the ground along their course had become thoroughly water-logged, while the spring level had been brought to the surface, causing large tracts of country to lose their fertility by reh deterioration, and producing widespread sickness and heavy mortality. The re-alignment which is now in progress is well-advanced, but it is a work of considerable magnitude, and some time must elapse after the completion of it, before its beneficial effects can be felt.

427. VITAL STATISTICS.—The arrangements for the registration of births and deaths were the same as in previous years, the system being fairly satisfactory in regard to deaths, but imperfect in regard to the registration of births. The defects in this part of the system will, it is hoped, be now remedied by the adoption of a new scheme which was introduced immediately after the close of the year under report, and which provides for the registration of births as well as of deaths throughout the whole of the province by the agency of the village

chaukidárs, the lambardárs of each village being held responsible that the entries, which are to be the records of the events that have occurred, are duly made.

428. It may be mentioned here that this system, which was introduced from the beginning of the current year, is reported to have worked well up to the present time; the duty thus entrusted to the chaukidárs and lambardárs has been cheerfully accepted and performed by both, and it is believed that a fairly reliable return of births and deaths may be looked for as the result of the working of the new system during this, the first year of trial.

429. *Births.*—As explained above, the returns for the past year were prepared under the old system, the working of which was confined to the municipal towns and the rural circles of two districts only. These returns will be of little value compared with those which may now be looked for under the new system, but they show a considerably diminished birth-rate compared with that of past years in the districts which suffered most during the widespread sickness of the previous year. The population of the circles from which statistics were obtained during the year under report numbered, according to the census of 1868, a total of 2,651,768 individuals, and within these limits the birth-rate was 23 per mille, while the death-rate within the same limits exceeded the birth-rate by 26 per mille. The ratio of males to females born within these circles was 113·16 to 100, being somewhat in excess of that recorded in 1878.

430. *Deaths.*—The returns of the past year, which may be accepted as approximately correct, give a death-rate in excess of any former year for which statistics have been prepared, as shown by the following statement, giving the number of deaths from various causes for a period of twelve years :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Other causes.	TOTAL.	Death-rate per mille.
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785	15
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821	26
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153	20
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208	26
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844	28
1877 ...	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,662	350,932	20
1878 ...	215	40,271	440,492	32,071	115,722	628,771	36
1879 ...	26,135	49,489	472,939	29,612	95,038	673,213	38

This shows a large increase of mortality even over that of the previous year 1878, which was exceptionally high, and is due to an outbreak of cholera, the prevalence of small-pox, and the continuance, through the first quarter of the year, of the fever which had proved so fatal during the last quarter of the previous year.

431. A special interest attaches to this recent epidemic of cholera from the fact of its outbreak coinciding with the dispersion of the pilgrims assembled at the great fair at Hardwár, and the parallelism of its diffusion and course from that source, with that of the epidemic of 1867, both seasons being those of the great gatherings which take place in that locality at intervals of twelve years. Efforts have been made, in gathering materials for a history of this outbreak, to trace the connection between the spread of the epidemic and the return of the pilgrims to their homes, and the information which has been collected seems to have established this connection both in the present year, in which the deaths from cholera numbered 26,135, as well as the year of the previous great fair and epidemic in 1867, when the deaths reached the much larger number of 43,146. All other conditions being the same, it may perhaps be assumed, with reference to the lesser mortality in this last outbreak, that the removal of some special condition, though that condition may not be known, which facilitates the diffusion of cholera, has to some extent been included in the sanitary improvements which have been effected in the municipal towns of the province during the last decade.

432. It will be seen from the figures given in the foregoing statement that the mortality from small-pox, after steadily declining for a series of years, rose in 1878 to 40,271, and in the year under report to the still higher number of 49,489. The great increase in 1878 was attributed to the scarcity and distress which prevailed in that year favoring the epidemic force of the disease; the like conditions continued to prevail in 1879, in which year the mortality, as already shown, reached a still higher figure than that of the previous year. This may be the true cause of the mortality from this disease, but there is reason to apprehend that the protective power of vaccination has not been realized to the extent anticipated, from the operations of the staff of vaccinators employed in this province. It seems probable that the multifarious system under which vaccination has been carried on has been altogether faulty, and it is with the view of correcting the defects of this system that the reorganization of the department in connection with sanitary arrangements has been taken in hand.

433. The conditions which rendered the epidemic of small-pox so fatal during the past year proved equally fatal in the epidemic of fever to which the heavy mortality of 1879 is chiefly due. The deaths from this cause in the previous year reached a number never before approached, but it was exceeded in the year under report by more than 30,000, the returns showing that the deaths from fever in 1878 stood at no less a figure than 440,492, while in1879 they numbered 472,939. This excessive mortality was owing to a continuance of the unusually severe and widespread epidemic which commenced in the previous September and extended through the cold-weather months into the spring of the year 1879, and which is, doubtless correctly, attributed to the effects of the distress produced by the exceptionally high prices prevailing during the past two years, combined with an abundant rainfall in the monsoon season; but, in addition to these, there were exceptional causes at work in certain localities, as was shown to have been the case in the Jullundur district in 1878. One of these is undoubtedly the defective drainage of the areas irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, where the fever was especially severe and fatal. It has, however, already been stated that works are now in progress for remedying the defects in these localities, so far as this can be done by an improvement of the drainage system and the execution of such works as come within the province of the public officers. The hardly less fatal causes which may be traced to the mode of life and the habits of the people themselves will, however, probably here, as elsewhere, continue to work out their injurious effects.

434. The statement of other causes of death shows a further increase in the number of suicides from 268 to 307; fatal accidents numbered 3,639 against 4,392 in the previous year; snakebites were fatal in 818 cases; hydrophobia caused 69 deaths; and 68 were due to wild animals.

435. Medical Relief.—That the prevalence of disease which has resulted in the heavy mortality noted in the foregoing paragraphs should have still kept up the number of applicants for relief at the several medical institutions established throughout the province to something like the figures of the sickly season of 1878 was only to be expected.

436. The following statement shows the number of sick and ailing who have again availed themselves of the means thus provided for affording them the medical aid of which they stood in need under the trying circumstances which have been recorded. The total number of

patients, it will be observed, fell somewhat below that of the previous year, but it was largely in excess of the numbers attending these institutions in any of the former years included in the statement.

437. The table, moreover, shows the steady increase which has taken place during the past five years in the number of these institutions, and in the expenditure incurred on their maintenance by the district and municipal committees responsible for the proper administration of the funds placed at their disposal:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other Committees.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059	3,24,616
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,22,814
1877	166	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,98,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
1879	180	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859	79,093	2,36,429	23,295	3,38,817	3,41,286
Difference between 1878 and 1879.	+8	−3,555	−44,542	−48,097	−6,218	+25,421	−1,835	+17,368	+18,768

Thus in five years there has been an increase of 30 dispensaries of which 8 were added to the list during the past year, but they were not all actually new institutions, one only having been opened in 1879; the others were branch dispensaries which had been in operation for some time, but had not submitted returns to Government until last year. It will be observed that, notwithstanding a somewhat smaller attendance at these institutions, the cost of maintenance has exceeded that of the previous year; this was in consequence of the higher prices of food, &c.

438. Owing to certain changes made in the mode of classifying existing dispensaries, and to the additions made to their number, the several institutions stood as follows at the close of the year :—

1 general hospital—Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
10 civil hospitals.
22 first-class dispensaries.
99 second-class dispensaries.
48 third-class dispensaries.

439. This classification has been adopted in order to give to the more important of the dispensaries the designation and character of civil hospitals, in which provision has been made for a large number of indoor patients, and it is proposed to utilise these superior institutions as sub-depôts to the Mayo Hospital, to which passed students can be transferred to acquire a practical knowledge of their profession, instead of being retained at the Central Hospital at Lahore until their services are required by Government. The civil hospitals will still be, as they were under their former designation, in charge of the most experienced and highly-qualified assistant surgeons, from whose ranks also the superintendents of what will remain the first-class dispensaries will continue to be selected ; the second and third class dispensaries being in charge, as heretofore, of selected hospital assistants working under the general supervision of the civil surgeon at the head-quarters of the several districts.

440. It is difficult to assign any cause for the falling-off in the number of patients seeking relief in these institutions during the past as compared with the previous year; different results might have been expected from the larger amount of sickness and heavier mortality of 1879-80; but it is to be noted that, in addition to the diseases which had rendered the previous year 1878-79 so very unhealthy, there was during the year under report the visitation of cholera already referred to in this chapter, the existence of which may have been one of the causes of fewer people resorting to the dispensaries notwithstanding the greater severity of the fever epidemic of 1879-80, as the likelihood of cholera patients being brought there for treatment may have deterred others from attending. This, at all events, has been suggested as the cause for fewer surgical operations in the Mayo Hospital, which will be referred to further on. It may, however, be observed that in spite of the fewer patients treated during

this year, the system of medical relief in the Punjab has become so far developed that the attendance at dispensaries now rises and falls very closely with the fluctuations in the general health of the people, and that the statistics are very slightly affected by epidemics of small-pox and cholera, which added after all in but a small degree to the death-rate of the past year compared with the more fatal fever epidemic by which the mortuary statistics were rendered so unfavorable.

441. Taking the patients by races or classes, there were 1,909 Europeans, 2,526 Eurasians, 560,753 Hindus, 762,374 Muhammadans, and 61,328 others treated during the year, the proportions being much the same as last year, and giving in each case about an equal percentage on the numbers of the several classes into which the population of the province is divided; while the daily average of out and in patients was 6,692 men, 2,048 women and 1,766 children, making a total of 10,506. The number of major operations performed were somewhat less than those of the previous year, being 3,081 against 3,635 in 1878, while the minor operations increased from 93,010 in 1878 to 96,149 in 1879. The death-rate among the indoor patients was 13·17 per cent. on the number treated, being higher than that of the previous year, when the rate was only 11·33 per cent.

442. *Leper Asylums.*—The number of leper asylums maintained during the past year was 6, the closing of the Pesháwar institution having reduced the number by one below that of the previous year. The patients treated numbered in all 637, of whom 46 died during the year, 2 were discharged without having benefited by treatment in the asylum, and 163 went away of their own accord. As noted in the last Report, the largest of these institutions is the asylum at Tarn Táran in the Amritsar district, where there were 193 patients at the close of last year and 172 admissions during the year under report; but 128 left of their own accord and 237 remained at the close of 1879-80. No cases of improvement in the condition of these unfortunate sufferers have to be recorded, and it seems certain that the only result to be hoped for from the maintenance of these institutions, is the provision of a refuge where kindly treatment and subsistence can be obtained by the people who come to them.

443. The means for the support of these asylums are obtained chiefly from district funds, from which a contribution of Rs. 14,239 was obtained during the past year, and out of that contribution a sum of

Rs. 600 was given to the American Mission establishment at Umballa, which received also a donation of Rs. 500 from the municipal funds of that town. Donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,302, and the total income from all sources was Rs. 21,920, while the expenditure was Rs. 19,287.

444. *Mayo Hospital.*—Although the sickness in the neighbourhood of Lahore, in contrast to that of the province generally, was rather less in 1879 than in the previous year, the attendance at the Mayo Hospital was almost the same; but there was this noteworthy feature, that while there was a diminution in the number of males from 19,147 who attended the hospital in 1878 to 16,528 in 1879, the number of female patients increased from 6,877 to 8,320, and children from 5,647 to 6,741. The decrease in the number of males who sought relief at the hospital may be fairly attributed to the superior healthiness of the district during the year; and as the female population were subject to the same local conditions, the much larger attendance of women at the hospital must be accepted as even a more satisfactory indication than that afforded by the figures in last year's Report, of the gradual weakening of those prejudices which deter native females from availing themselves of the advantages of such an institution; for although Europeans and Eurasians helped to swell the number of female patients, the largest increase, as shown in the following statement, was drawn from the native population :—

	Males.		Females.		Children.		TOTAL.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Out-patients.								
Europeans and Eurasians ...	204	950	157	490	282	441	643	1,881
Natives ...	17,315	13,578	6,406	7,394	5,286	5,919	29,007	26,891
	17,519	14,528	6,563	7,884	5,568	6,360	29,650	28,772
In-patients.								
Europeans and Eurasians ...	126	226	41	72	23	31	190	329
Natives ...	1,502	1,774	273	364	56	370	1,831	2,508
	1,628	2,000	314	436	79	401	2,021	2,837
TOTAL ...	19,147	16,528	6,877	8,320	5,647	6,761	31,671	31,609

445. The increase among the indoor patients is, however, partly accounted for by the transfer to the hospital of some of the destitute Kashmiris in need of medical attendance, who had been treated during the previous year in a separate building or branch hospital which had been specially established for them.

446. The number of children brought voluntarily to the hospital by their parents to be vaccinated was 131, which was much less than in the previous year; but this was probably owing to a detachment of the provincial staff of vaccinators having visited the district, thus rendering recourse to the hospital for this purpose less necessary.

447. The most numerous cases treated were those of malarious fever, though they were fewer than in the previous year, the number being 5,647 in 1879 against 6,096 in 1878; and next came 659 cases of diarrhœa, the usual accompaniment of a cholera visitation, which during the year under report helped to swell the heavy mortality in the province. Of these diarrhœa cases 151 were admitted as in-patients, of whom 40, or 26·4 per cent., died; this, however, contrasts favorably with the figures of the previous year, when the high percentage of 31·8 was reached.

448. The major operations performed during the past year were very much fewer than in 1878, owing, it is suggested, to the epidemic of cholera which would deter many persons from coming to the hospital for treatment: thus the cases fell to about half the number recorded in the previous year; removals of tumour fell from 56 to 10; of operations for stone, from 39 to 27, of which only 2 ended fatally; while out of 29 cases of hard cataract, 18 were successful and 11 partially so. The total number of deaths in the institution during the year was 303.

449. The total expenditure on the hospital during the year amounted to Rs. 18,029, chiefly borne by Government. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was contributed from local funds, Rs. 1,371 were obtained by private subscription, and Rs. 656 was the amount of interest realized on invested capital. On the whole, this institution, the maintenance of which is a very great boon to the people of Lahore and the surrounding districts, has been successfully and economically managed.

450. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—This institution, the cost of which is defrayed entirely by the municipality of Amritsar, was resorted to by 56 in-patients and 179 out-patients during the past year, against 60 and 110 respectively in the previous year. In 8 cases operations had

to be performed, but only 6 were successful. The institution has proved very useful, and is making good progress, while the results of its working have been very satisfactory as regards attendance, and the means thus afforded for training nurses in midwifery, for which purpose there is a school attached to the hospital.

451. Of the pupils in training at this hospital during the year, 3 were passed, and others were preparing to go up for examination during the current year. Up to the close of the year 39 pupils in all had passed, and received certificates as qualified midwives.

452. It was stated in the last Report that it was proposed to erect a new building for a lying-in hospital; this has been done, the building was nearly finished at the close of the year, but had not been occupied.

453. The cost of maintaining the institution during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,918-6-0, which was slightly in excess of the expenditure incurred upon it in 1878-79.

454. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The number of these institutions remains as before, one being at Lahore and another at Delhi.

455. There were at the close of the past year 206 male and 55 female patients, making a total of 261 persons in the larger institution at Lahore; the admissions during the year were 67 males and 24 females, bringing the total number of occupants up to 352, of whom 273 were males and 79 females; of these, 35 were discharged cured, 17 were transferred to friends, of whom 9 were somewhat improved, the remainder having derived no benefit while under treatment in the asylum, and 55 died during the year, thus reducing the number of patients at its close to 194 males and 51 females, or a total of 245 persons, of whom 33, the same as last year, were criminal lunatics, 9 having been admitted during the year against 7 discharges and 2 deaths.

456. The death-rate in this asylum was rather heavy, the returns showing a percentage on the total number of 15·62 in 1879 against 13·8 in the previous year, the chief causes being pneumonia, debility, and Asiatic cholera from which the inmates of the asylum suffered during the prevalence of the epidemic over a large portion of the province in the early part of the year.

457. Of the total number of cases treated, the causes of insanity were unknown in 183, while of those that were known 61 were due to moral and 108 to physical causes, a large proportion of the latter being attributed to the use of ganja, an intoxicating drug obtained from the hemp plant. The different types of insanity were developed in the following proportions:—

Mania, acute	...	... 189
Do., chronic	...	... 70
Dementia, acute	...	... 11
Do., chronic	...	... 16
Melancholia	...	... 24
Other cases	...	... 42

458. There has in late years been a marked improvement in the management of the institution in increasing the manufactures and in furnishing employment for the lunatics, and many satisfactory results may be noticed; the lunatics are more ready to work; they appear to be less violent than formerly, owing, doubtless, to more judicious treatment; restraint is less severe; the mental malady of each patient is better understood; and the sick are better attended to.

459. Notwithstanding the reduced number of patients during the past as compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of expenditure due to various causes, such as higher prices of food, outlay on account of unusual sickness, &c., so that the cost of the institution in 1879 amounted to Rs. 28,529 against Rs. 28,112 in 1878, and the cost per head calculated on the daily average rose to Rs. 110-14-5 against Rs. 100-5-1 in the previous year. The net profit on manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,070-7-9 against Rs. 301-11-4 in 1878.

460. In the smaller asylum at Delhi there were at the close of 1878 71 males and 19 females, giving a total of 90 patients, which was raised by the admission during the year of 23 males and 5 females to 118, and reduced, by the discharge of 20 cured, by the transfer of 7 to friends, by the escape of 2, and by 16 deaths, to 73 at the close of 1879, of whom 58 were males and 15 females. The criminal lunatics at the commencement of the year numbered 15, but of these one was transferred, one escaped, and 3 died, leaving, in the absence of any

admissions, 10 only at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths on the total number was 13·56, and, notwithstanding the prevailing sickness throughout the surrounding country and in the neighbouring jail, the patients in the asylum enjoyed better health, and were less in hospital than they had been for several years past. In neither of the asylums did the patients suffer to any appreciable extent from the fever which has raised the mortality of the province to the high figure noted at the commencement of this chapter.

461. In contrast to the Lahore asylum, the unknown causes of insanity at Delhi bear the proportion of 28 only to 90 known; of the latter, 30 are said to be due to moral and 60 to physical causes, and, of these, 20 are attributed to the use of ganja. The several cases treated were divided into the different types of insanity as follows:—

Mania, acute	...	...	20
Do., chronic	...	...	34
Dementia, acute	...	...	11
Do., chronic	...	...	26
Melancholia	...	...	9
Others	...	...	18

The lunatics have been usefully employed; a considerable area of waste land attached to the asylum has been reclaimed, and subsequently cultivated by them, and manufactures of different kinds have been carried on both by the male and female patients.

462. The cost of the institution was Rs. 8,796-8-4 against Rs. 9,250-7-11 last year; but as this year's expenditure has to be distributed over a daily average of inmates considerably less than that of 1878, the cost per head has risen to Rs. 103-15-11 in 1879 from Rs. 89-2-10; this increase, however, is chiefly accounted for by the cost of the fixed establishment being borne by the smaller number of patients. The manufacturing profits, however, were Rs. 560-10-5 against Rs. 421-15-11 in the previous year.

463. Lock Hospitals.—The remark in previous Reports that the Contagious Diseases Act (No. XIV of 1868) has not yet been extended to the Punjab has again to be repeated; but rules made under the Cantonment Act (No. III of 1880) to provide for the inspection of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders are in force in nearly all the cantonments occupied by British troops,

and their operation for the past four years will be seen from the following table :—

Cantonments.	Year	Average number of Prostitutes. On the Register.	Attending periodical examinations.	In Hospital.	Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops. Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi	1876	196·4	153·7	15·2	97	3,316	505	144
	1877	171·71	139·16	8·47	101	2,982	425	37
	1878	158·64	131·84	9·0	76	3,014	390	185
	1879	160·79	140·91	11·59	25	3,074	405	179
Umballa	1876	100·9	49·6	10·4	51	2,337	1,219	147
	1877	99·87	48·13	9·17	79	2,653	1,255	135
	1878	94·0	90·33	17·42	34	2,771	1,288	201
	1879	98·59	73·75	13·58	77	2,920	...	...
Kasauli	1876	12·1	12·1	0·2	...	448	360	61
	1877	13·07	13·07	0·31	...	455	379	33
	1878	14·30	14·30	2·16	...	510	382	164
	1879	14·71	14·71	0·725	...	514	361	210
Sabáthu	1876	16·7	16·7	3·1	...	7[illegible]0	763	294
	1877	17·50	17·50	2·77	...	669	779	79
	1878	17·83	17·58	4·25	...	726	650	118
	1879	10·11	10·01	2·48	...	585	...	...
Dagshai	1876	17·7	17·7	1·8	...	642	...	...
	1877	21·0	21·0	1·1	...	651	...	...
	1878	18·82	18·82	4·0	...	997	777	54
	1879	18·0	18·0	18·0	...	875	490	167
Jullundur	1876	84·0	77·0	5·7	36	149	835	92
	1877	50·6	50·2	2·98	38	2,429	1,547	251
	1878	47·08	45·79	2·0	...	2,502	787	205
	1879	44·75	44·83	2·61	...	2,516	...	...
Dalhousie	1876	13·3	13·3	1·6	...	565	274	179
	1877	9·60	9·70	0·94	...	502	319	150
	1878	13·08	12·91	4·08	...	547	232	241
	1879	10·90	11·04	0·76	...	500	289	363
Siálkot	1876	104·7	84·4	10·3	78	3,022	1,067	163
	1877	86·0	81·31	13·47	110	3,171	1,055	122
	1878	99·12	93·50	23·0	107	3,866	764	234
	1879	88·8	88·3	17·5	88	3,446	...	...
Lahore and Meean Meer	1876	176·5	151·0	11·0	221	4,561	865	125
	1877	175·04	148·58	11·53	244	4,452	1,006	165
	1878	183·46	147·50	13·25	231	4,475	704	234
	1879	216·96	171·12	17·61	522	4,325	991	204
Ferozepore	1876	98·5	89·7	2·6	12	1,755	...	147
	1877	84·6	77·5	4·2	...	1,898	...	107
	1878	84·68	65·15	9·0	3	1,876	...	107
	1879	65·92	56·39	7·33	24	1,990	915	121
Mooltan	1876	145·0	119·0	6·5	30	2,053	710	126
	1877	168·6	137·6	6·4	111	2,015	786	148
	1878	219·7	182·5	11·0	...	2,285	745	417
	1879	191·1	174·7	17·15	184	2,888	945	214
Ráwalpindi	1876	97·2	89·77	13·2	425	2,611	1,550	87
	1877	102·6	96·8	14·7	156	2,863	1,787	59
	1878	134·50	120·13	2·5	349	3,145	...	...
	1879	149·15	145·77	28·45	185	3,417	1,590	65
Attock	1876	10·7	10·7	0·4	...	788	196	107
	1877	10·50	10·50	1·2	...	892	...	..
	1878	11·71	11·52	2·08	...	585	289	166
	1879	12·33	12·33	0·56	...	536	...	...
Nowshera	1876	25·7	23·2	0·1	...	960	345	11
	1877	41·16	40·46	0·27	...	1,074	638	8
	1878	45·87	41·39	11·0	...	1,165	510	188
	1879	36·01	28·97	3·06	92	1,213	809	80
Peshâwar	1876	56·3	54·0	2·9	11	2,175	1,472	124
	1877	191·56	176·7	10·8	23	2,444	1,066	181
	1878	207·75	193·25	14·0	22	2,737	1,287	222
	1879	230·96	205·04	19·44	210	3,087	921	121
Murree	1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1879	25·07	21·49	1·48	...	1,156	...	...

464. Intercourse with unlicensed women continues to be alleged as the chief source of venereal disease among the troops; but it is satisfactory to note that in most cantonments the authorities, both civil and military, do their best to keep this evil in check, and their efforts have been attended with some measure of success, for several unlicensed women were detected practising prostitution during the year under report, and dealt with under the rules.

465. The frequent movements of troops, owing to the Afghán war, have rendered a comparison of the results of the year under review, with those of previous years, difficult; but the comparison, so far as it can be made, is, on the whole, favorable. At nearly all principal cantonments, notably Mooltan and Pesháwar, the percentage of venereal cases among the troops was less than in former years; but this is probably due to the reduction in the strength of the European garrisons of these places owing to the withdrawal of troops for service in Afghánistán. The attendance of registered prostitutes at the periodical examinations was fairly regular; but fines for non-attendance were not inflicted at all in some stations, and in others where they were inflicted, they were generally light. It is to be feared that the officers by whom such cases are tried do not realize the importance of enforcing regular attendance at the periodical examinations, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly drawn the attention of magistrates of districts to the matter, and instructed them to direct the officers concerned to inflict punishments sufficient to be deterrent, for the offence of absence from the examinations is not one which should be overlooked.

466. A proposal made by the military authorities to enforce the lock hospital rules in the Umballa city is under consideration.

467. Vaccination.—The diminished birth-rate which is believed to have resulted from the long continuance of sickness, and which has been adverted to in another part of this chapter, as well as the excessive sickness and mortality of infants and children from the zymotic diseases which prevailed throughout the greater part of the province, have contributed to lessen very materially the operations of the establishments employed in the work of vaccination during the past as compared with the previous two years. No new ground was entered upon; the operations of the provincial staff were confined to old vaccinated districts; but, on going over this old ground, a greater area was worked upon by the vaccinators than they had ever covered in any previous year. Still

the results are not satisfactory, nor probably could they have been rendered more so, under the unhealthy condition of the province, even had the scheme been matured for providing a more competent staff for this work, which has been under consideration, and which was allŭded to in page 45 of the Summary attached to last year's Administration Report. The measure therein referred to, which it was hoped would have provided for the requirements of the whole province, cannot now be carried out in all its details as then contemplated, as it would not fit in with the conditions under which the reorganization of the Medical Department has been carried out; but the details of another arrangement for rendering the department more efficient, and better able to cope with the work required of it, in regard not only to vaccination, but to sanitation also, as already referred to in the section of this chapter under the latter head, are now before Government; the scheme will receive early consideration, and it is hoped that by its adoption the results so earnestly desired may ultimately be secured.

468. The provincial establishment was slightly reduced during the year; the post of European superintendent remained vacant, as it was not intended that the services of this officer should be retained when effect should be given to the proposed new scheme, other arrangements being made for the control and supervision of the working body. The other slight reductions made are shown in the following statement of the establishment employed in the past two years :—

	1878.	1879.
Superintendent-General	1	1
European superintendent	1	0
Native deputy superintendent	1	1
Native superintendents	33	32
Vaccinators	135	132

469. The changes in the dispensary and local staff employed on vaccine operations under the direction of civil surgeons are shown in the following statement :—

	1878.	1879.
Dispensary vaccinators	35	33
Municipal ditto	27	23
Local ditto	23	28
Hospital assistants	8	29
Hakíms	1	2
Cantonment vaccinators	5	5
Baháwalpur State vaccinators	4	4
	103	124

470. Notwithstanding this increase, the number operated upon, owing to the causes which interfered with the work of the provincial establishment, was much below that of the previous year in which there had also been a serious falling-off from the number vaccinated in 1877; there is, however, a somewhat more favorable report given of the working of these establishments during the past year, although not attended, so far as the returns show, with any better results; nor has the assistance afforded by local and municipal committees been as cordial as it should have been.

471. The following is a comparative statement of the work done in this department during the past three years :—

		Total number of operations.		Percentage of successful cases.	
		Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
Provincial Establishment,	1877	371,821	1,756	98·81	50·03
	1878	380,118	11,411	94·67	42·49
	1879	301,835	9,288	95·46	37·04
Dispensary and Local Do.	1877	116,670	4,144	88·33	72·31
	1878	85,301	5,902	88·81	74·03
	1879	67,657	2,386	88·45	74·72
Total ...	1877	488,491	5,900		
	1878	465,419	16,503		
	1879	369,492	11,674		

472. The falling-off in the number of operations performed by each branch is, it will be observed, very considerable; but it is satisfactory to find that the difference in the number of infants under one year vaccinated by these establishments was not much below that of 1878, the numbers being for primary vaccination :—

		Provincial.	Dispensary.	Total.
1878	...	163,814	43,116	206,930
1879	...	157,813	37,172	194,985

the percentages on total primary operations being 44·46 and 52·77 respectively; while the percentage of infant vaccinations to births, calculated at 704,160, amounted to 27·6; but this falls far short of what is required and ought to be attained.

473. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination performed by the provincial establishment shows an improvement upon that

of the previous year, though not upon that of 1877; but this, as explained in last year's Report, is due to a different mode of calculation adopted in 1878 under the orders of the Government of India; while the local and dispensary percentage is slightly less favorable, notwithstanding the better account given of their working.

474. The cost of the provincial establishment was reduced, owing to the causes already mentioned, from Rs. 58,406 in 1878 to Rs. 47,731-14-5 in 1879; but, as this reduction was not quite in proportion to the falling-off in the amount of work done, the cost of each successful operation comes to 2 annas 7·43 pies against 2 annas 6 pies in the previous year.

475. That the establishments employed in this branch of the administration have not been equal to the work required of them, has long been recognized. That a reorganization of the department is called for, cannot be questioned; but the adoption of suitable measures for securing the objects which Government have in view has been attended with difficulties, inasmuch as the scheme which had already been prepared has had to be recast under conditions somewhat different from those which existed or were contemplated by the Local Government when the matter was first taken up. The subject is, however, as already observed, receiving careful attention.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—The want of uniformity in the statistical returns of the educational reports of the different provinces of India, led to the appointment of a committee to prepare a series of revised forms for adoption in the Educational department generally. The recommendations of this committee, after reference to the several Local Governments and Administrations, were finally accepted, and the orders of the Government of India, for the general adoption of these forms under the new system of classification determined upon, were issued early in 1879. This system, as described in the rules from which an extract is given below, has been introduced in the Punjab during the year under report.

"I.—All educational institutions shall be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Government colleges or schools.

(*b*) Aided colleges or schools.

(*c*) Unaided colleges or schools.

(No account should be taken in the statistical returns of schools not under regular inspection.)

"II.—All such institutions under the direct management of Government, or of officers or committees on behalf of Government, wherein the staff of teachers is appointed and dismissed by Government, or by such officers or committees, shall be termed Government schools.

"III.—All institutions not coming under the preceding definition shall be classed as aided or unaided according as they do or do not receive grants from Government.

"IV.—Schools are for general education, or for special and technical training. General education is of two classes—secondary and primary.

"Under the head of secondary education are included high and middle schools, and schools for primary education are termed primary schools.

"Schools for general education are either English or vernacular according as English does or does not form part of their regular curriculum.

"*In primary schools* shall be included all pupils who are under instruction from the earliest stage up to the standard at which secondary education begins; this standard being marked by an examination to be called the upper primary school examination.

"*Primary schools* shall consist of two divisions, the number of pupils in each division being shown in the returns—(1) the lower division containing pupils preparing for an examination to be styled the lower primary school examination, and (2) the upper division consisting of pupils who have passed this standard.

"*Middle schools* shall include pupils who have passed the upper primary school examination, and are reading for an examination to be styled the middle school examination.

"*High schools* shall contain such pupils only as have passed the middle school examination and are reading for matriculation or an examination of equal difficulty. Where a high and a middle school are held in the same building, and are under the same management, they shall be reckoned as two institutions, the number of pupils in each department being shown separately in the returns. The expenditure on both the high and middle departments can be shown in a lump sum."

477. The above classification has therefore been adopted in the following report on the institutions and progress made in the Department of Public Instruction during the past year.

478. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of scholars borne on the rolls of Government and aided institutions has fallen during the year from 105,569 to 100,442. This is to be attributed chiefly to three causes. In the Ráwalpindi district, high prices and activity in the labour market, and other disturbing effects due to the war, have very seriously affected the schools. Fever, combined in some places with scarcity, prevailed with great intensity in the Umballa circle, and throughout a great portion of the Ráwalpindi circle, which, in common with some other parts of the province, suffered from cholera during the summer.

479. The total number of educational institutions is 2,094. This shows an apparent increase over the number entered in the returns of the previous year, which is due to the fact that high, middle and primary schools are now shown separately, whereas in former years they were treated in certain cases as departments of the same schools.

480. Under the old system, all schools receiving grants under the grant-in-aid rules were returned as aided schools, though many of them were in fact Government schools, and will, in future, be so returned, in accordance with the regulations above quoted. Owing to this change, and to the alterations that have been made in the system of classification, it is impracticable to institute any detailed comparison between the statistics of the year under report and the previous year.

481. The educational institutions of the province comprise, in addition to the Oriental College, supported from the funds of the Punjab University College, a Government college at Lahore, 21 high schools, 206 middle schools, 1,527 primary schools, a school of industrial art and 4 normal schools for males; and 328 primary schools, 5 normal schools and an industrial school for females.

482. The Lahore Government College contained at the close of the year 78 scholars, besides 20 who attended both the Government and the Oriental College, their names being borne on the rolls of the latter institution. High schools contained 414 scholars, middle schools 5,255, primary schools for boys 84,543, the school of industrial art 55, and normal schools 263. In primary schools for girls there were 9,557 scholars, in female normal schools 249, and in the industrial school for women 28. The number of scholars attending primary schools for boys, as compared with the total population, is less than ½ per cent., and in schools of every other kind the percentage is altogether insignificant.

483. Of the total number of scholars, 773 were Europeans and Eurasians, 420 Native Christians, 51,591 Hindus, 37,581 Muhammadans, 9,352 Sikhs, and 725 belonged to other denominations.

484. Of the scholars attending high schools, 371 were learning English, and 43 were taught through the medium of the vernacular: 2,793 scholars were attending English middle schools and 2,462 vernacular middle schools. All the students in high and middle schools learn a classical language. In English primary schools there were 21,295 boys, and in vernacular primary schools 63,248. All the vernacular schools, with a few insignificant exceptions, are Government institutions; but of the scholars attending English schools more than one-third are enrolled in aided schools, which are almost all maintained by the various Missions.

485. In primary schools for females, most of the girls who learn English are Europeans or Eurasians; the Government and aided

vernacular schools contain a little over 4,000 and 5,000 girls respectively. The majority of aided schools belong to Missions.

486. Three out of the four normal schools for males are Government institutions, whilst those for mistresses are all aided.

487. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—For the Bachelor of Arts examination there were 9 candidates, of whom 2 passed; and for the First Arts examination, 12, of whom 6 passed. These were all supplied by the Lahore Government College. For the Entrance examination, Government schools sent up 56 candidates, of whom 29 passed; Mission schools, 22 candidates, of whom 8 passed; and Bishop Cotton School at Simla, 11 candidates, of whom 7 passed. Four private students went up for the examination, of whom 2 were successful.

488. *The Punjab University College.*—The University College has an endowment fund of about 3½ lakhs of rupees, and receives from Government an annual contribution of Rs. 21,000. The income from this and other sources amounted, during the past year, to Rs. 64,108, including a balance of Rs. 8,116 brought over from the previous year; and the expenditure was Rs. 57,499.

489. At the Entrance examination there were 93 candidates in English and 41 in the vernacular from the Government colleges and schools, of whom 61 and 37, respectively, were successful. There were also 13 private candidates in English and 12 in the vernacular who were successful. In the Proficiency in Arts, 14 out of 24 candidates were successful; in the High Proficiency, 4 out of 6 succeeded in passing; and in Honors in Arts, 2 passed.

490. At the Oriental examinations, 5 passed the lower, 2 the middle, and 2 the higher in Arabic; 6 passed the lower, 2 the middle, and 3 the higher in Sanskrit; and 63 passed the lower, 33 the middle, and 5 the higher in Persian.

491. In the first examination in Law, 74 candidates from the Law classes maintained by the Punjab University College and 7 private students were successful, whilst 8 from the Law classes and 1 private student passed the final examination.

492. From the medical school 11 candidates passed the first and 5 the final examination of Licentiate of Medicine.

In the Oriental examinations in medicine, none of the hakíms and baids of the Oriental College were successful, but 2 private practitioners passed the Zubdat-ul-Hukama examination.

493. *The Oriental College.*—In the Oriental College and schools maintained by the Punjab University College, instruction is given in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian; and the usual branches of education are taught through the medium of Urdu or Hindi. The technical work of a munshi is taught to the students of Persian. There are professional classes in Engineering and Medicine, and also a Shía and a Bhai class in which the students prepare for the Oriental certificates of the Punjab University, as well as for those in Arts—the Shía class for the certificate of Munshi and Maulvi, and the Bhai class for that of Buddhiman.

494. Nine students passed the Proficiency in Arts examination in the vernacular. Out of these, 6 attended certain classes of the Government College to which they originally belonged, though their names were enrolled in the Oriental College, and 9 passed the Entrance examination.

495. From the Arabic class, 2 students passed the highest Arabic examination, 1 the middle, and 3 the lower; and from the Sanskrit class 2 students passed the highest Sanskrit examination, 1 the middle, and 2 the lower. There were no successful candidates for the Engineering examination or for the Oriental examination in Medicine.

496. *Government College.*—The average number of students on the rolls during the year was 87; at the end of the year it was somewhat less, but early in April last it had risen to 92. The average attendance was 71. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,598, against Rs. 1,459 in 1878-79 and Rs. 1,803 in the preceding year.

497. There were no candidates for the M. A. examination of the Calcutta University; but for the Honors in Arts examination of the Punjab University College there were 2 candidates, who both passed satisfactorily; 9 students went up for the B. A. examination, of whom 2 only were successful; and 4 out of 5 candidates passed the High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College.

498. For the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University there were 12 candidates, of whom 6 were successful, and for the Proficiency in Arts examination of the Punjab University College, 6 candidates, of whom 5 passed; 6 candidates also for the Proficiency examination, who attended both the Government and the Oriental College, though their names were not entered in the former, were successful; 3 students passed the Munshi examination in Persian of the Punjab University College. Two went up for the final examination in Law, and of these

1 was successful; and for the first examination in Law there were 21 candidates, of whom 17 passed.

499. During the year under report, 34 students left the Government College; 17 of whom obtained employment in different branches of the Government service, and 2 in Kashmir territory, and another has gone to England with the view of being called to the Bar.

500. SECONDARY EDUCATION.—*Schools for the Secondary education of boys.*—The Punjab contained at the end of the year 227 of these schools, with 5,669 scholars on the rolls; and the average attendance during the year was 4,710. Of these, 103 containing 3,207 boys are English schools, and 124 with 2,462 pupils are vernacular schools; 63 of the former containing 2,077 boys are Government schools. Of the aided schools, 4 are for Europeans and Eurasians and 36 with 1,058 boys are aided schools for Natives. All the vernacular schools for secondary education are Government institutions.

501. Schools for secondary education include high and middle schools. There are 21 high schools, all returned as English, though one of them contains a vernacular department. To each high school a middle school is attached, and the two together form ordinarily one institution for secondary education, consisting of two departments. There are altogether 21 high schools containing 414 boys, and 206 middle schools with 5,255 boys.

502. In 16 districts there are in each one or more English high schools, Government or aided, and all the remaining 16 districts have one or more English middle schools.

503. *Government English Schools.*—Amongst these the most important are district schools, which are under the direct management of the Educational department. A district school is one supported mainly at the expense of Government for the benefit of the whole district; 24 districts contain district schools, and 2 districts are each provided with 2 institutions of this description; in 8 districts there are none. Amongst the remaining schools, which are all of the middle class, are comprised schools under deputy commissioners and cantonment magistrates.

504. Of the 63 Government English schools, 9 are district high schools, to each of which a district middle school is attached; 17 are district middle schools unattached to high schools. The number of boys borne on the rolls of Government English schools was 2,077, of whom 241

were in high schools and 1,836 in middle schools. Eighty-one boys were successful in the Entrance examination and 352 in the middle school examination. Of the former, 26 passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, 59 that of the Punjab University College, and 3 passed both examinations. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 75, and the cost to Government Rs. 57-10.

505. *Aided Schools for the Secondary Education of Europeans and Eurasians.*—There are 4 of these schools—the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, including a high and a middle school; the High School at Lahore for Europeans and Eurasians, which, however, is really a middle school; and that part of the boys' department of the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree which is organized as a middle school. These schools contained 72 boys; and the total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 310-4-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 105-9-0. The middle school examination for European and Eurasian schools will be held for the first time in September next.

506. The Bishop Cotton School contained 53 boys, of whom 29 were in the high and 24 in the middle school. From the high school there were 11 candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 7 passed, and 3 for that of the Rúrki College, of whom 2 were successful. It is anticipated that all the boys of the middle school will appear at the approaching middle school examination.

The middle school for Europeans and Eurasians at Lahore contained 6 boys only, and the middle school of the Lawrence Asylum at Murree 13 boys.

507. *Aided English Schools for the Secondary Education of Natives.*—There are 36 of these schools, all of which, with one exception, are Mission schools; 11 are high schools, each with a middle school attached to it. The high schools contained at the close of the year 144 scholars, and the middle schools 914. In the Entrance examination 26 boys were successful, of whom 8 passed the Calcutta University examination and 22 that of the Punjab University College, 4 being successful in both examinations; 119 boys passed the middle school examination. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 58-5, and the cost to

508. *Vernacular Middle Schools.*—There were 124 of these schools containing 2,462 boys; they are all Government institutions. In the middle school examination 495 boys from vernacular schools were successful out of 695 who presented themselves.

The charges on account of vernacular middle schools are paid mainly from the district funds, which contributed during the year under report Rs. 29,806, or nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure; municipalities contributed Rs. 9,864. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 18-12, and the cost to Government Rs. 1-9. The latter item will disappear in future years.

509. PRIMARY EDUCATION.—*Primary Schools for boys.*— There were at the close of the year 1,527 primary schools with 84,543 pupils, and the average attendance during the year was 65,864. Of these schools, 209 with 21,295 pupils are returned as English and 1,318 with 63,248 pupils as vernacular schools. Of the 209 English schools, 120 with 13,404 pupils are Government schools, 6 with 250 pupils are aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and 83 with 7,641 pupils are aided schools for natives. Amongst the vernacular schools, 23 only with 599 scholars are aided schools and the remainder Government schools. All these schools consist, as laid down in the rules above quoted, of two sections termed the upper and lower divisions.

510. *English Schools for Native boys.*—Of the 13,404 boys in Government English schools, 4,115 were in the upper and 9,289 in the lower division; 679 were successful in the upper and 1,190 in the lower primary school examination. In aided English schools for natives, 1,481 boys were in the upper and 6,160 in the lower division: 170 boys were successful in the upper and 439 in the lower primary school examination. The total cost during the year of educating each pupil in Government schools was Rs. 8-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 3-3. In aided schools for natives the total cost of educating each boy was Rs. 8-2, and the cost to Government Rs. 3-4.

511. *Primary Schools for European and Eurasian boys.*—There were at the close of the year 6 of these schools, containing 250 boys, of whom 79 were in the upper and 171 in the lower division. The upper and lower primary school examinations were held in one school only during 1879-80, but will be conducted in all the schools during the current year. The total cost of educating each boy was Rs. 93-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 54-14.

512. Of these schools, two are in Simla and two in Lahore, *viz.*, the primary department of the Bishop Cotton School, the Christ Church school attended chiefly by the children of clerks on small salaries, the primary department of the Lahore High School, and the boys' department of the St. James' Orphanage. The remaining schools are the primary department of the boys' school belonging to the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree, and a small primary school at Mooltan.

513. *Vernacular Primary Schools.*—Government vernacular primary schools are under the management of deputy commissioners, who appoint teachers; but considerable influence is exercised by the district committees who have to provide the funds. There were at the close of the year 1,296 schools of this class with 62,649 pupils, of whom 15,138 were in the upper and 47,511 in the lower division; 2,350 boys were successful in the upper and 5,541 in the lower primary school examination. The average attendance was 48,950. The majority of these schools are detached schools situated in villages; 124 are attached to middle vernacular schools, of which they form the primary department.

514. The only aided primary vernacular schools are those maintained by the Baptist Mission at Delhi for boys of low caste; they are 23 in number, and contained at the close of the year 599 boys; the secular education imparted is of an inferior character, and the discipline generally lax.

515. *Female Primary Schools.*—There were 328 female primary schools at the close of the year containing 9,557 girls, and the average attendance was 7,359. Of these schools, 13 with 514 scholars were English and 315 with 9,043 pupils were vernacular schools. Of the English schools, 1 is a Government school attended by native Christians, 9 with 461 girls are aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and 3 with 39 pupils are aided schools for natives. Of the vernacular schools, 148 with 4,014 girls are Government schools, and 167 with 5,029 pupils are aided schools.

516. *English Female Primary Schools for Natives.*—The single Government English school is in the Gujránwála district. It contained 14 girls, and the cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 59-6, of which half was paid by Government. Of the 3 aided English schools for natives, 2 are at Kotgarh in the Simla district, and the third is at Lahore. The school at Lahore contains 17 pupils, all in the lower division. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 263-13, whilst

the cost to Government was Rs. 42-6. The managers hope to raise the standard of education and to convert this institution into a high school.

517. *Primary Schools for European and Eurasian girls.*—Of the 9 aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 1 is in Delhi, 3 are at Simla, 3 at Lahore, and 2 at Murree. They contained 461 pupils in all, of whom 88 were in the upper and 373 in the lower division. The upper and lower primary school examinations will be held in these schools in September next. The cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 92-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 46-9.

518. The European day school at Delhi under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission is intended specially for Europeans and Eurasians. Of 54 girls, however, whose names were on the rolls at the close of the year, 34 were native Christians.

519. The 3 schools at Simla are the Auckland House School, the Mayo Industrial School, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage. They contained 220 girls, of whom 67 were in the upper and 153 in the lower division. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 98-5, and the cost to Government Rs. 38-8. The Auckland House School was not in a satisfactory condition, the Mayo Industrial School is reported to be making good progress, and the Roman Catholic Orphanage is in good order.

520. The 3 schools at Lahore are the girls' department of the St. James' Orphanage, the Anárkali Girls' School, and the Railway School. They contained 89 girls, of whom 9 are returned as being in the upper division. The cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 87-12, and the cost to Government Rs. 37.

521. The schools at Murree are the girls' department of the Lawrence Asylum, and the St. Michael's Convent School. The girls' department of the Lawrence Asylum is reported to be well managed; much time is devoted to household work and making up clothes for the Asylum. In the convent school the general arrangements appear to be good and the teaching adequate, except perhaps in arithmetic.

522. *Female Vernacular Schools.*—There were 148 Government vernacular schools containing 4,014 scholars of whom only 12 were in the upper division. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 4-9, and the cost to Government Re. 0-11. The majority of these schools are not in an efficient state. In some districts, however, successful

endeavours have been made lately to render female education something more of a reality than it has been up to the present time.

523. In the 167 aided vernacular female primary schools there were 5,029 girls, 33 of whom are returned as reading in the upper division. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-11, and the cost to Government Rs. 3-3. Some of these schools enjoy the great advantage of being under the care of English ladies who devote to them much time and attention. The results achieved up to the present time, however, cannot be considered very satisfactory.

524. *Schools for special and technical training.*—The Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore contained at the close of the year 55 scholars, and the average daily attendance was 43. There were 8 Hindus, 24 Muhammadans and 23 Sikhs. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 231-10, of which Rs. 214-8 were paid by Government. The school has made satisfactory progress during the year.

525. *Industrial Schools.*—The only industrial school which appears in the returns of the year under report is the aided school at Delhi. It contains 28 Muhammadan women, who are allowed small stipends and receive instruction in fancy-work of various kinds. There is, however, another Industrial School at Kasúr in the Lahore district which has been in existence for four years and is maintained out of district and municipal funds; the pupils receive instruction in reading and writing, and are trained by skilled workmen in useful trades. The school is well attended.

526. *Normal Schools for Masters.*—There are 3 Government normal schools for masters, at Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi, and an aided normal school at Amritsar. The former contained at the close of the year 233 students, and the latter, which is maintained by the Christian Vernacular Educational Society at Amritsar, 30 students. In the Government schools the cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 70-7, of which Rs. 18-2 were paid by Government; in the aided school the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 256-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 79-11. In the examination for certificates of the Government schools, 91 candidates were successful, against 59 in the previous year. Of these, 1 obtained a certificate of the 1st grade, and 16, certificates of the 2nd grade, qualifying for the charge of middle vernacular schools; and 7 obtained certificates of the 3rd, and 67 of the 4th grade, qualifying for the charge of primary

schools. Twenty students also went up for the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 16 were successful.

527. *Aided Female Normal Schools for Mistresses.*—There is 1 aided normal school for European mistresses, and there are 4 for native mistresses. The former contained 5 scholars, and is maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission at Delhi. Its principal object is to train teachers suited for zanána work. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 232-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 72. The aided schools for natives are—1 at Delhi under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission, 1 at Jullundur maintained by the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, 1 at Amritsar, and 1 at Lahore. The two latter are under the management of committees consisting chiefly of native gentlemen, though the official element is also represented. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 65-13, and the cost to Government Rs. 50-7.

528. *Financial Statistics.*—The total expenditure incurred in the department during the year from various sources was as follows :—

Provincial Services	...	Rs. 6,58,522
Local and District Funds and other sources	...	„ 7,82,597
TOTAL	...	Rs. 14,41,119

529. *Lahore Medical School.*—This institution has heretofore consisted of two departments, in one of which the students undergo a course of study extending over five years, to bring them up to a standard qualifying for a diploma as Licentiate in Medicine, and for employment as assistant surgeons; in the other, the students are taught in Urdu up to the standard of hospital assistant in a course of study extending over three years. During the past year an alteration has been made by admitting students to a new class of civil medical pupils, who are to be trained as hospital assistants for the smaller civil dispensaries of this province, and who are required to have a sufficient knowledge of English to be taught in that language instead of being confined to Urdu.

530. Students are received from the North-Western Provinces as well as from the Punjab, and comprise those who hold Government scholarships and are studying for the post of assistant surgeons under their respective Governments; free students who receive no scholarships but are eligible for Government appointments if they pass; local students

who receive scholarships from the local funds of districts or from Native States to which they return for employment if not required for the Government service; University students who are permitted to compete for Government appointments; and civil medical pupils receiving stipends from the Punjab Government who are trained in English in the new class for the smaller dispensaries.

531. The lower or Hindustani class, as explained last year, consists of military students who have spent a year with a regiment or in a dispensary, and are then sent to the medical school to complete their education to qualify for hospital assistant; local students sent at the expense of districts or Native States to which they return for employment when qualified; the hakím class, consisting of relatives of native hakíms or baids, some of whom receive scholarships from Government and others from the University, and who return with the knowledge gained at the school to practise in their native towns; and Mission students paid by the several Mission societies, to be employed, when qualified, as assistants to the missionaries.

532. During the past year provision has been made for the grant of further scholarships from the proceeds of a new fund amounting to Rs. 10,000 presented by His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur; these will consist of one local scholarship in the upper or English class, and two in the lower or Urdu class; the conditions being the same as those under which other local scholarships are given, that the students, after qualifying, should return to the Baháwalpur State if their services are required.

533. The following statements show the number of students who attended the institution during the year :—

English Class.	North-Western Provinces Students.			Punjab Students.					Grand Total.
	Government.	Free.	Total.	Government.	Free.	Local.	University.	Total.	
Present, 1st April 1879 ...	23	7	30	13	4	6	...	23	53
Entered during the year ...	7	2	9	6	...	3	1	10	19
	30	9	39	19	4	9	1	33	72
Passed out or left ...	5	3	8	10	4	2	...	16	24
Remaining on 1st April 1880 ...	25	6	31	9	...	7	1	17	48

Civil Medical Pupils	Punjab.		
	Government.	Free.	Total.
Entered during the year ...	7	3	10
Left ...	2	3	5
Remaining on 1st April 1880 ...	5	...	5

	Lower or Hindustani Class.					
	Medical pupils.	Government hakims.	Local students.	Punjab University students.	Mission students.	Total.
Present, 1st April 1879 ...	66	11	20	...	4	101
Entered during the year...	8	13	15	2	1	39
	74	24	35	2	5	140
Passed out or left ...	27	9	13	1	...	50
Remaining on 1st April 1880	47	15	22	1	5	90

534. Of the 5 Government scholars of the North-Western Provinces in the upper or English class who left during the year, 2 passed the final examination and returned to their own province, 1 left to complete his studies in England, and the remaining 2 left of their own accord; the 3 free students who passed out were merely transferred from the free to the Government class, receiving vacant scholarships and remaining in the school. Of the 10 Punjab Government students who left, 9 passed the final examination as assistant surgeons, and most of them volunteered for service in Afghánistán, the other left without qualifying; the 2 local and 1 of the free students withdrawn were transfers only, as they received Government scholarships and remained in the school; the other 3 free students left without completing their course of study.

535. The number of Punjab Government students remaining at the close of the year shows a further considerable reduction, which is due to the limit necessarily placed on the admission of candidates during the last few years, as the number of qualified men who had for some considerable period passed out into the Government service was

rather in excess of its requirements, and the restrictions placed on the number of admissions had become necessary until the surplus staff had been absorbed. The strength of the establishment, however, enabled this Government to meet the many demands made upon it for the services of assistant surgeons for duty in the field during the recent military operations, and an excellent spirit was displayed by the young men as they passed out of the school qualified for employment, in freely offering their services with the army.

536. The civil medical class which has just been started will, it may be hoped, turn out a useful body of men for the duties of which they are being trained.

537. In the lower or Hindustani class 17 medical pupils, 1 hakím student and 3 local pupils passed the final examination and left the institution; 9 medical pupils, 8 hakím students, 10 local and 1 university pupils left or were discharged, and 1 medical pupil died, leaving 90 pupils at the end of the year as shown in the foregoing statement. The establishment of hospital assistants under this Government was also largely drawn upon for military duty, and the majority of the men selected to meet the requirements of the Military Department are reported to have done good service.

538. The practising hakíms continue to attend the special lectures which are given once a week in the additional class formed for the purpose of giving these men some slight knowledge of, and preparing them for an examination in English medical science. There were 17 in attendance during the year, but none of them passed an examination, although it is expected that 2 or 3 will be prepared to do so next year.

539. In the class of native midwives or dhais to whom lectures are given on the diseases of women and children and on midwifery proper, there were 23 pupils, and an examination was held at the end of the year, at which 6 of the most promising students who had attended lectures regularly for about three years were selected to pass a final examination before the Professor of Midwifery and the Principal of the Medical School. Five acquitted themselves very successfully; the sixth was prevented by illness from attending. This is a most useful branch of the institution from which excellent results have already been obtained, as the knowledge thus acquired by these women has proved of great service, not only to their own countrywomen, but also to the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians.

540. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 73,317, of which Rs. 63,274 was received from Government and Rs. 10,043 from local funds and other sources; and the expenditure was Rs. 68,349.

541. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 1 English and 22 vernacular newspapers.

The English newspaper was the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a daily paper published at Lahore, with a bulletin issued at Simla.

Five Commercial Advertisers were also published, 4 at Simla and 1 at Lahore.

542. The following is a list of the vernacular newspapers :—

NAME OF PAPER.	Where published.	Language.	Weekly or otherwise.
Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi	Urdu.	Weekly.
Khair Khwáh Álam ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Safir-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lytton Gazette ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nasrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nasrat-ul-Islám ...	Do.	Do.	Tri-monthly.
Mihr Darakhshán ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Rahnáma-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dáwat-i-Hak ...	Do.	Do.	Bi-monthly.
Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Tri-monthly.
Nur-Afshán ...	Ludhiána.	Do.	Weekly.
Safir-i-Hindustán ...	Amritsar.	Do.	Do.
Rafá-i-Ám ...	Siálkot.	Do.	Do.
Koh-i-Núr ...	Lahore.	Do.	Do.
Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Do.	Do.	Bi-weekly.
Akhbárón-ka-Kiblagah ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Akhbár-Punjabi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Akhbár-i-Ám ...	Do.	Urdu-Punjabi.	Do.
Akhbár-i-Anjumán-i-Punjab ...	Do.	Urdu.	Do.
Mitra-Vilas ...	Do.	Hindi.	Do.
Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwála.	Urdu.	Do.

543. Besides the above the following were published in foreign territory :—

Sadik-ul-Akhbár, Baháwalpur, weekly.
Patiála Akhbár, Patiála, do.
Akhbár Sabha, Kapurthala, do.

544. *Periodicals.*—There were also three English periodicals published in the province. These were—

(1) *The Punjab Record.*

(2) *The Journal of the United Service Institution.*

(3) *The Journal of the Roman-Urdu Society.*

Three periodicals, *viz.*, the *Indian Christian Intelligencer*, the *Christian Telephone* and *Indian Society*, mentioned in the Report for 1878-79, ceased to appear during the year under report.

545. The total number of publications registered during the calendar year 1879, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, was 926, against 915 of the previous year, and they may be classified as follows :—

Books	341
Pamphlets	384
Periodicals	194
Miscellaneous	7
TOTAL ...	926

Of these, 38 were in English, 676 in the vernacular languages of the province, 127 in Oriental classical languages, and 85 in more than one language ; 369 were original works, and the remainder translations and republications.

546. Of the 38 English works registered during the year, 12 were numbers of the *Punjab Record* and 6 those of the *Journal of the United Service Institution of India*. Of the remaining 20, 3 were law-books, 12 educational books and 5 of a miscellaneous character.

547. Of the law-books, two were reprints or revised editions of works published in previous years, and the third was an edition of the Limitation Act, 1877, with notes by Mr. H. T. Rivaz, barrister-at-law.

548. The educational works comprise 8 new publications and 4 reprints, the most noteworthy of the former being an English primer by Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction in this province, intended for the use of natives ; and English editions of the third and fourth readers of the Indian vernacular series, by the same author. Among educational reprints, an edition of Poetical Selections by Mr. J. Sime, B.A., Professor in the Lahore Government College, may be mentioned.

549. The only work among those of a miscellaneous character worth noticing is "The Game, Shore and Water Birds of India" by Major A. LeMessurier.

550. The books published in the vernacular languages of the province are thus classified :—

SUBJECT.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashtu.	TOTAL.
Biography	2	...	...	...	2
Drama	7	11	...	...	18
Fiction	10	3	1	1	15
History	9	2	...	...	11
Language	35	8	5	1	49
Law	86	...	...	...	86
Medicine	51	...	3	...	54
Miscellaneous	53	3	1	...	57
Philosophy (Moral)	3	...	...	...	3
Poetry	29	48	119	3	199
Religion	84	19	39	5	147
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ..	23	6	2	...	31
Do. (Natural and others) ...	3	1	...	...	4
TOTAL ...	395	101	170	10	676

551. *Biography.*—Under this head the only book worthy of notice is the Ramzat-ul-Udaba ('the garden of the literati') by Munshi Muhammad-ud-dín, teacher in the Oriental College, Lahore. This work, which was published under the auspices of the Punjab University College, contains brief notices of the lives of the principal historians, poets, philosophers and divines of modern times who wrote in Arabic.

552. *History.*—Among historical works two very valuable books were produced during the year. The one, the Táríkh-i-Hind, Part III, is a History of India by Munshi Zaká-ulla of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, intended for the use of the students of the Anglo-Muhammadan school at Aligarh. It is a very voluminous work, and has been compiled from both English and Oriental sources, the volume issued during the year comprising the history of the early period of British rule in India. The other is the Táríkh-i-Patiála, a history of the Patiala State, with photographs of its rulers, compiled by Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hosein, the prime-minister.

553. *Language.*—The publications under this head consist chiefly of educational books, such as primers, letter-writers, treatises on grammar,

&c. The only new book deserving of mention is the Muntakhabát-i-Urdu, which comprises selections from Urdu prose-works and is used in the Government primary schools of the province.

554. *Law.*—Of the 86 publications under this head, 71 are numbers of three journals published at Lahore. Of the remaining 15 the most noteworthy is a Digest of the lectures delivered to the Law class of the Punjab University College on the constitution of law in India, compiled by Syad Amír Shah of Lahore.

555. *Medicine.*—The following books deserve mention :—A treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Dr. Brij Lál Ghose, and another on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery by Dr. Rahím Khan, Khan Bahádur.

556. *Poetry.*—The most important work under this head is the Musaddas-i-Hali, a poem on the rise and fall of Islám, or rather on the progress and decline of civilization among the Musalman nations of the world, and especially among those of India. The poetical merits of this work, and the useful and varied information which it contains, perhaps never before displayed in an Urdu poem, have been admired by all educated Muhammadans.

557. *Religion.*—Of the publications under this head, 14 relate to Christianity, consisting of tracts and translations of some of the books of the Old Testament; 66 to Muhammadanism, comprising chiefly, besides a few works of a controversial character and a commentary on a portion of the Qurán in Punjabi, numbers of a journal conducted by the leader of the Wahábís in the Punjab, and tracts treating of religious observances; and 67 to Hinduism, among which may be noticed a translation into Urdu of the institutes of Manu, by Pandit Rám Bharú, a pleader of Benares.

558. *Sciences.*—Among mathematical works brought out during the year the following deserve mention :—Translations into Urdu of Nelson's School Arithmetic and the key to Barnard Smith's exercises in Arithmetic, and a treatise on practical Arithmetic in Punjabi. And among works on natural and other sciences may be noticed a translation of Roscoe's elementary lessons on chemistry and lectures on physical science, by Assistant Surgeon Amír Shah; a translation of Blanford's Physical Geography for Indian Schools brought out by the Government Central Book Depôt; and an elementary treatise on natural philosophy in Hindi by Munshi Nanné Mal of Delhi.

559. The following table shows the distribution according to subjects and languages of the 127 works in Oriental classical languages published during the year :—

SUBJECT.			Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	TOTAL.
Language	...	...	30	12	1	43
Law	...	...	...	1	...	1
Medicine	...	...	7	1	8	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	3	...	...	3
Poetry	...	...	15	...	2	17
Religion	...	...	11	33	3	47
	TOTAL	...	66	47	14	127

Of the above, the following are noteworthy :—

Poetry.—New editions of the works of Háfiz, the famous bard of Shiráz, and of the poetical works of the celebrated Muhammadan saint Shams Tabrez and the Hindu saint Wali Rám, both Sufi poets.

Religion.—A table of contents and a dictionary in Persian of the Qurán, by Maulvi Muhammad Badi-uz-Zamán; a comprehensive commentary in Arabic on the Qurán by Shekh Muhammad-ud-dín; and a standard work on Muhammadan theology, in Arabic, by Kázi Mubárak, with the commentary of Shekh Shukr-ud-dín, dedicated to the late Amír Sher Ali of Afghánistán.

560. The works in more than one language registered during the year are thus distributed according to subjects :—

Language	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	24
Poetry	...	...	...	14
Religion	...	...	...	37
		TOTAL	...	85

None of the above are worthy of mention.

561. Arts and Sciences.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—Among the additions made during the year to the collections in the museum are fragments of sculpture, mostly in plaster of paris found in the Ahíh Posh Tope at Jalálabad, and presented by Mr. Simpson, Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News,* during the recent military operations in Northern Afgháuistán. Other articles have been presented, and some purchases have been made, including many interesting specimens of Indian art.

562. The most notable improvement of the year is the rearrangement, or rather the renewal, of the section showing the woods of the country generally, and of this province, which has been done by Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab. The woods of the country are now arranged in billets of uniform size, according to the classification by natural orders, and on the other side those of the province so set forth as to show the products of the upper and the lower hills, the adjacent country and the plains. Woods in ordinary use, those of rarer kinds, and those used as fuel, are also discriminated. Mr. Baden-Powell has also contributed pictures of the ravages of sand-streams consequent on the denudation of the upper hills, the "chos" of the Hoshiárpur district, and other sketches. Under his care, and with the co-operation of other officers of the Forest department, this section will become a really valuable exposition of its important subject.

563. Dr. Stulpnagel of the Educational department is arranging the collection of coins, and writing a descriptive catalogue of all those deposited in the museum of which it has been thought worth while to attempt illustrations in lithography by the students of the School of Art, who have struck off some specimens. The work is instructive as practice in accuracy of delineation, but it will probably be found necessary for the sake of fineness of line to etch some of the plates on copper.

564. The naming and cataloguing of the series of birds in the museum has also been undertaken; and an effort has been made to increase the popular knowledge of the fishes of the country, many of which are curious in form and beautiful in colour. Casts have been made from nature of eleven varieties of fish caught in the Rávi, some of large size. This series, when coloured, being absolute fac-similes as to every detail of form, cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

565. About seventy of the Buddhist sculptures in the museum are now moulded; but, although it has been made known to the directors of museums at home that casts are available, no applications have been received for them.

566. There was again an increase in the number of visitors from 164,922 in 1878-79 to 167,469 in 1879-80; the expenditure was Rs. 2,587, against Rs. 2,991 in the previous year.

567. *Government Book Depôt.*—The transactions of the Central Book Depôt during the past year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,850.

568. No official books were received during the year of which the cost had been paid from the Imperial revenue. Of those already in stock, books of the value of Rs. 1,597-8 were supplied on public service, and books worth Rs. 498-8 were sold to the public. The value of old and obsolete official books, as also that of spare copies of books received from different Government offices, sold during the year, was Rs. 130-6. The following new books were issued from the Educational Press or published for the department during the year:—

(1) English edition of Third Reader of the Indian Vernacular Series, 2nd edition;

(2) English edition of the Fourth Reader of the Indian Vernacular Series;

(3) Muntakhabát-i-Urdu for 5th Class of Vernacular Primary Schools;

(4) Translation of Blanford's Physical Geography;

(5) A Vocabulary of Technical Terms used in elementary vernacular school-books;

(6) Punjab Copy-slips, Nos. 1 to 6;

(7) The English Primer, first thirty-three lessons;

(8) Translation of Musketry Regulations for the instruction of Native Troops;

(9) Gulistán, first two chapters, expurgated edition.

569. A large number of reprints of books, chiefly of the educational class, were issued during the year, which call for no special remark here.

570. The aggregate value, calculated on the retail selling price, which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent., of books delivered by the Educational Press to the Depôt, was Rs. 39,492-3-6, and

the value of work done by the Press for the various public offices and others was Rs. 3,446-11-9. The translating staff of the Book Depôt have translated 1,829 pages of original matter during the year, of which 375 pages, or nearly one-fifth, belonged to educational books. Besides translating matter for the Urdu Gazette and for educational books, they revised their own translation of Dr. Roscoe's Chemistry Primer, which has just been published, a vocabulary of technical terms used in elementary school-books, maps of India and the Punjab, and the catalogue of the Lahore College library, which they are now carrying through the Press; corrected proofs of the Urdu Gazette, the translation of the Chemistry Primer, and the vocabulary of technical terms (2,600 pages). They also reported on several books.

571. The following books were in course of preparation, or actually in Press, at the close of the year :—

(1) Persian Course for the 5th class primary schools;

(2) Persian Course for the 3rd class middle schools;

(3) Persian Course for the 2nd class middle schools (revised edition);

(4) Persian Course for the 1st class middle schools (published);

(5) The Fourth Urdu Reader (published);

(6) Urdu edition of Chemistry Primer (published);

(7) Revised edition of the Primer on Physics;

(8) The English Readers, Nos. II and III;

(9) Translation of the History of the Imperial Assemblage (the publication of this book has been unavoidably delayed on account of the great demand for educational books, which the Educational Press with its present establishment is unable to meet);

(10) The English Primer, full edition;

(11) Translation of Primer on Logic;

(12) Arabic Course for the 4th class upper schools;

(13) Arabic Course for the 5th class upper schools (revised edition);

(14) A treatise on Persian Grammar;

(15) Arabic Readers;

(16) Translation of English Primer;

(17) Hidáyát-un-Nahv, abridged.

572. The statement given below shows the value of English and vernacular books brought on stock and issued during the year :—

Books.	In stock at the close of 1878-79.	Brought on stock during the year.	Total.	Issued during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	74,049 3 8	25,908 5 1	99,957 8 9	21,594 9 4	78,362 15 5
Vernacular ...	42,689 7 7	44,420 12 5	87,110 4 0	49,589 8 7	37,520 11 5
TOTAL ...	1,16,738 11 3	70,329 1 6	1,87,067 12 9	71,184 1 11	1,15,883 10 10

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	821	225	212	1,258
Gurgaon ...	1,552	133	253	1,938
Karnál ...	1,062	892	442	2,396
Hissar ...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	257	139	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116
Umballa ...	1,487	492	591	2,570
Ludhiána ...	1,119	144	112	1,375
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,036	141	145	1,322
Hoshiárpur ...	1,224	143	813	2,180
Kángra ...	957	383	7,049	8,389
Amritsar ...	1,198	163	212	1,573
Gurdáspur ...	1,338	139	345	1,822
Siálkot ...	1,344	284	330	1,958
Lahore ...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648
Gujránwála ...	956	1,090	541	2,587
Ferozepore ...	2,100	432	212	2,744
Ráwalpindi ...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,154	505	314	1,973
Shahpur ...	820	3,096	775	4,691
Mooltan ...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880
Jhang ...	643	3,939	1,120	5,702
Montgomery ...	559	4,791	224	5,574
Muzaffargarh ...	621	1,587	928	3,136
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377
Bannu ...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831
Pesháwar ...	1,414	470	620	2,504
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	261	210	2,367	2,838
Total ...	36,656	36,706	33,648	107,010

Note.—The above table was prepared for the

UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
...	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	60	535	...
...	...	42	509	...
...	...	54	490	...
...	20	3	491	...
24	72	191	468	42
...	...	127	217	36
1,715	...	...	262	...
...	80	86	373	49
...	60	16	697	...
33,179	74	...	1,482	...
4,341	41	76	288	61
...	109	66	595	...
2,457	30	18	747	...
236,536	104	107	688	97
154,527	84	51	1,078	43
...	128	80	710	...
520,180	96	97	1,123	...
472	127	28	882	...
52,975	72	55	650	...
797,786	112	...	1,077	...
1,214,485	261	51	907	130
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
664,813	210	...	1,007	82
307,537	162	12	524	...
806,791	120	31	1,538	...
212,949	235	...	1,565	...
...	72	...	797	...
...	67	55	550	...
...	...	...	676	...
7,017	...	...	242	...
7,326,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 2.—CLIMATE OF THE

PLACES AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS ARE TAKEN.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				TEMPERATURE IN		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	1·0	36·7	1·2	38·9	116·4	95·2	71·2
Gurgaon ...	0·7	22·0	1·8	24·5			
Karnál ...	1·5	21·4	0·3	23·2			
Hissar ...	0·6	10·0	2·0	12·6			
Rohtak ...	1·7	19·2	1·9	22·8			
Sirsa ...	0·6	10·3	0·3	11·2	117·5	91·9	66·7
Umballa ...	2·5	20·7	0·7	23·9			
Ludhiána ...	2·2	11·8	0·9	14·9	113·8	90·6	66·3
Simla ...	7·8	68·2	...	76·0	94·4	74·6	55·4
Jullundur ...	2·1	16·6	0·8	19·5			
Hoshiárpur ...	2·0	20·3	0·9	23·2			
Dharmsála ...	12·3	147·5	2·8	162·6			
Amritsar ...	1·4	15·6	2·3	19·3			
Siálkot ...	2·7	26·1	...	28·8	116·0	90·3	68·3
Gurdáspur ...	1·8	20·4	0·8	23·0			
Lahore ...	0·9	15·0	0·5	16·4	120·3	91·7	65·1
Ferozepore ...	0·4	9·6	0·6	10·6			
Gujránwála ...	0·9	14·3	0·7	15·9			
Ráwalpindi ...	3·2	29·5	1·4	34·1	114·0	85·3	62·2
Jhelum ...	2·7	25·5	0·7	28·9			
Gujrát ...	1·9	22·0	0·4	24·3			
Shahpur ...	2·1	8·5	...	10·6			
Mooltan ...	1·1	3·4	...	4·5	115·9	91·7	67·2
Jhang ...	0·9	3·3	...	4·2			
Montgomery ...	1·5	3·7	...	5·2			
Muzaffargarh ...	1·1	1·4	0·1	2·6			
Dera Ismail Khan...	1·5	3·2	...	4·7	118·5	89·3	66·8
Dera Gházi Khan...	1·9	2·9	...	4·8			
Bannu ...	5·6	5·6	0·1	11·3			
Pesháwar ...	2·9	1·3	0·5	4·7	111·5	83·9	61·7
Kohát ...	2·4	7·0	0·6	10·0			
Abbott-abad ...	7·7	25·8	2·2	35·7			
Murree ...	7·0	38·1	...	45·1	92·4	71·0	54·2
Leh (Ladákh) ...	...	1·9	...	1·9	76·0	52·1	30·5

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1879.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
98·6	85·6	76·2	77·7	59·4	41·3	W.	S. E.	W.
111·5	92·9	76·9	78·7	55·7	33·0	N. W.	W.	Changeable.
104·8	91·0	78·3	75·7	54·7	24·0	W.	S. E.	N. W.
77·3	67·5	58·4	65·3	51·0	34·6	...	...	...
104·5	89·3	73·8	73·2	54·4	33·6	N. W.	S. E.	Changeable.
110·5	93·4	76·9	75·7	55·3	34·8	W.	E.	N. W.
105·0	86·9	60·1	77·0	49·3	26·9	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
111·9	95·0	77·2	75·9	55·3	33·0	N. W.	S. W.	N. E.
112·5	93·2	65·8	81·7	53·4	32·0	N. W.	S. E.	N. E.
111·5	91·4	72·2	84·2	50·0	29·2	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.
84·6	70·7	56·8	64·8	47·8	28·7	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
89·3	67·6	46·5	45·4	25·5	3·5	S.	W.	S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British *Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its*

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,258	615,843	Delhi, 160,553; Sonepat, 13,637.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	689,653	Rewári, 25,100; Palwal, 13,553; Farukhnagar, 10,594; Firozpur, 10,530.
	Karnál ...	3	2,396	610,927	Pánipat, 24,500; Karnál, 24,015; Kaithal, 15,799.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwáni, 33,220; Hissar, 14,162; Hánsi, 12,210.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,994; Jhajjar, 12,456.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	210,795	Sirsa, 12,807.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,258; Jagádhri, 12,522; Shahabad, 11,660; Sádhaura, 11,167; Rúpar, 10,261.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	*Nil.*
Jullundur	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	794,764	Jullundur, 50,924; Ráhon, 12,914; Kartárpur, 11,053.
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,180	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 21,316; Urmar-*cum*-Tánda, 13,971.
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	743,882	*Nil.*
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	832,750	Amritsar, 142,381.
	Gurdáspur	5	1,822	906,126	Batála, 26,929.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,005,004	Siálkot, 32,989.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,648	789,666	Lahore, 128,441; Kasúr, 16,793.
	Gujránwála	3	2,587	550,576	Gujránwála, 20,362; Wazirabad, 15,346.
	Ferozepore	4	2,744	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,186.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1879-80.

Dependencies, constituted 1st *January* 1859.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE. Land.	Gross.
						Rs.	Rs.
808	12	16	24	12	1,149	8,66,100	11,68,940
1,264	10	12	25	8	500	12,17,175	14,25,233
922	16	18	40	15	618	6,42,911	7,80,236
658	10	16	36	26	538	4,24,196	5,08,364
507	9	26	20	7	460	10,18,832	11,61,618
659	12	9	40	15	376	1,82,629	2,26,380
2,310	21	14	28	10	1,152	7,80,390	10,97,047
880	14	13	54	13	553	7,88,484	10,17,171
270	6	8	12	2	185	13,595	1,44,024
1,272	16	17	24	5	527	12,09,205	16,83,198
2,182	26	18	48	12	499	12,86,499	15,98,765
665	19	16	34	10	417	6,12,873	8,76,639
1,074	16	16	30	12	922	7,77,852	12,29,755
2,355	17	15	21	8	594	10,61,400	13,50,981
2,522	19	16	25	13	544	10,98,099	13,79,374
1,512	20	17	26	13	1,347	5,61,629	11,05,181
1,217	15	26	32	12	500	4,89,415	6,60,061
1,319	17	17	44	16	562	5,06,751	7,25,794

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 20,802.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dádan Khan, 15,397.
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	616,347	Gujrát, 17,401; Jalálpur, 14,014.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	368,796	Bhera, 14,710.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,880	471,563	Mooltan, 50,878.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	348,027	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 22,227; Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery	4	5,574	359,437	*Nil.*
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,136	295,547	*Nil.*
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	5	9,296	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 19,954.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,377	308,840	Dera Gházi Khan, 19,133.
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	287,547	*Nil.*
Peshávar...	Pesháwar ...	6	2,504	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,430.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	*Nil.*
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	145,419	Kohát, 11,043.
	Total ...	128	107,010	17,611,498	

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1879-80—*(concluded)*.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,668	22	19	36	17	1,033	6,87,281	9,85,781	The column of gross revenue is exclusive of canal collections by the Irrigation department, which amounted during 1879-80 to Rs. 25,36,159.
976	13	11	35	16	579	5,73,781	7,39,443	
1,428	12	9	28	5	392	5,86,590	7,43,048	
667	11	9	54	19	479	3,76,490	5,29,463	
1,212	13	14	44	25	850	5,52,418	9,01,934	
791	8	6	37	18	503	2,78,588	4,67,940	
2,279	9	9	40	15	492	2,86,823	6,05,940	
722	13	12	45	19	378	4,64,844	6,33,343	
839	14	17	50	15	585	1,36,088		
672	17	19	30	8	508	3,63,620	5,30,680	
488	9	9	52	29	460	3,83,891	5,00,722	
654	16	21	38	9	1,104	6,62,027	9,42,694	
886	11	11	65	16	509	2,26,446	2,85,297	
343	11	11	70	20	483	69,383	1,25,163	
36,021	454	467	65	12	19,798	1,92,05,705	2,67,27,295	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Inhabited Houses (according to latest information contained in Revenue Report for 1878-79).			Popu	
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,666	111,678	171,334	192,007	174,818
Gurgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,020
Karnál ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	188,257	166,988
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiána ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur ...	25,884	216.948	242,832	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	49,518	204,018	253,536	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur ...	9,391	143,375	152,766	290,741	238,074
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Gujránwála ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Ráwalpindi ...	4,000	71,572	75,579	212,002	184,801
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur ...	12,787	70,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bannu ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Peshâwar ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Hazára ...	96	28,543	28,639	96,162	92,567
Kohát ...	300	75,000	75,300	45,299	39,012
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,499,860	4,721,350

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.

Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 12 *years.* Male.	Children under 12 *years.* Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of census.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION. *Christians.* Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,382	17,543	110,630	93,463	615,843	496	651	140	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	..
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,520	436,683	3,390,054	2,858,031	17,611,498	173	17,570	1,898	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.		Classification of Population—(cld).				
		Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi	...	582	442,641	133,858	36,496	615,843
Gurgaon	...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál	...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar	...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak	...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa	...	56,140	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiána	...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla	...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur	...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur	...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra	...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar	...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdáspur	...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Siálkot	...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore	...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujránwála	...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore	...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Ráwalpindi	...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum	...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát	...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur	...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan	...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang	...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery	...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh	...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu	...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Pesháwar	...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazára	...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohát	...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total	...	1,144,090	6,129,371	9,337,685	978,198	17,611,498

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868—*(concluded)*.

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
276,130	339,713	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
306,968	303,959	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahári.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pashtu.
267,434	99,784	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,695,495	7,916,003	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

State.		Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
(1) Jummu and Kashmir	...	1 Horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,534,972*	45,00,000*
(2) Patiála	...	100 Horsemen	1,586,000	47,26,925
(3) Baháwalpur	...	...	456,653	20,00,000
(4) Jínd	...	25 Horsemen	190,475	6,00,000
(5) Nábha	...	...	226,155	6,50,000
(6) Kapurthala	...	Rs. 1,31,000	258,372	9,75,000
(7) Mandi	...	„ 1,00,000	145,939	4,00,000
(8) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	...	90,000	2,10,000
(9) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
(10) Bashahr	...	„ 3,945	90,000	50,000
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	...	„ 5,000	70,000	90,000
(12) Keonthal	...	...	50,000	60,000
(13) Máler Kotla	...	25 Horsemen	91,650	2,64,000
(14) Farídkot	...	...	68,000	3,00,000
(15) Chamba	...	Rs. 5,000	130,000	2,35,000
(16) Súket	...	„ 11,000	44,180	90,000
(17) Kalsia	...	...	68,910	1,63,673
(18) Pataudi	...	...	20,990	82,000
(19) Lohárn	...	...	19,800	62,000
(20) Dujána	...	...	27,000	77,170
(21) Bághal	...	Rs. 3,600	22,000	60,000
(22) Bagh át	...	„ 2,000	10,000	8,000
(23) Jubbal	...	„ 2,520	40,000	30,000
(24) Kumhársain	...	„ 2,000	10,000	10,000
(25) Bhajji	...	„ 1,440	19,000	23,000
(26) Mailog	...	„ 1,440	9,000	10,000
(27) Balsan	...	„ 1,080	6,000	7,000
(28) Dhámi	...	„ 720	5,500	8,000
(29) Kuthár	...	„ 1,000	4,000	5,000
(30) Kunhiár	...	„ 180	2,500	4,000
(31) Mángal	...	„ 72	800	700
(32) Bíja	...	„ 180	800	1,000
(33) Darkuti	...	...	700	600
(34) Taroch	...	Rs. 288	10,000	6,000
(35) Sángri	...	...	700	1,000

* Repeated from last year's report. There are no means of veryfying these figures.

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1879-80.

Estimated Military Force including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
28,228	None	Timber, shawls, *papier-mâché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
9,029	"	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead-mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul; cereals.
1,354	"	Lúngis, sufi, silk-goods, indigo, cotton, and cereals.
2,100	"	Sugar, indigo, and cereals.
2,239	"	Sugar, cotton, and cereals.
1,387	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
875	"	Iron and salt mines, timber, and cereals.
633	"	Opium and cereals.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, cereals, and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and cereals.
108	"	Ditto.
476	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and cereals.
572	"	Cereals.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber, and ghi.
225	"	Cereals.
247	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar, and saffron.
89	"	Cereals, cotton, sugar, and spices.
154	"	Cereals.
195	"	Do.
200	"	Opium and cereals.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, cereals, and ginger.
15	"	Opium and cereals.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1879-80.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Ranbír Singh, of Jummu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Mahárája	Rájput	49	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture.	Has	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
(2) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála	Do.	Sidu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(3) Sádik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb	Dáúdputra	18	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State and is also under instruction by an English tutor.	No	No	...	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(4) Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	46	The Rája reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture.	Has.	
(5) Híra Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	37	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
(6) Jagatjít Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwáliá	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The estate is managed by a European Superintendent during the Rája's infancy.

(7) Beji Sein, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájput	33	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers
(8) Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	37	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(9) Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Bilászpur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput.	45	Knows Sanskrit, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maháraja of Jummu and Kashmir.
(10) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rájput	42	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(11) Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Do.	Do.	48	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(12) Mohindar Sein, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	54	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(13) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán	23	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(14) Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	38	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1879-80—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Shám Singh, of Chamba ...	Rája	Rájput	13	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
(16) Dusht Nikandan Sein, of Súket.	Do.	Do.	14	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17) Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját	28	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(18) Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawáb	Afghán	5	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(19) Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Lohárn.	Do.	Do.	47	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(20) Mumtáz Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	15	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khan, the Nawáb's uncle.
(21) Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájput	38	...	Administers his State.	Do.	...	Has.	
(22) Dalip Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána	Do.	21	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

(23) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	18	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(24) Híra Singh, of Kumhársain	Do.	Do.	30	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	38	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Dalíp Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur	Do.	50	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(27) Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do.	59	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(28) Fateh Singh, of Dhámi ...	Do.	Do.	27	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(29) Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	34	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(30) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur	Do.	45	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Jít Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána	Do.	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur	Do.	53	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33) Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do.	63	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
(34) Kidár Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do.	14	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(35) Híra Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián	Do.	29	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

Nature of Survey.	Survey.				
	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847—49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	122,627	12 4 4	29 4 6	1,785 square miles, at Rs. 38-4-2 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1879-80.

SETTLEMENT.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards	28,342	1,01,52,500	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	57,058	89,57,651	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	22,446	
Settlements in progress ...	19,741	29,42,077	
TOTAL ...	106,837	2,21,00,387	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	28,224	79,37,893	
Ditto without such record ...	23,176	64,11,804	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed

District.	Cultivated. Irrigated By Government works.	Cultivated. Irrigated By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Unculti[vated] Grazing-lands.	Unculti[vated] Culturable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi ...	95,346	80,376	349,954	525,676	10,115	133,642
Gurgaon ...	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758
Karnál ...	103,227	145,933	431,159	680,319	8,163	562,558
Hissar ...	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113
Rohtak ...	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250
Sirsa ...	175	27,710	922,606	950,491	...	853,778
Umballa ...	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539
Ludhiána ...	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138
Hoshiárpur ...	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174
Kángra ...	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	88,196
Amritsar ...	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199
Gurdáspur ...	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	...	89,184
Siálkot ...	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664
Lahore ...	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	811,691
Gujránwála ...	...	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613
Ferozepore ...	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,356
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	24,937	828,510	853,447	410,116	211,691
Gujrát ...	...	238,210	563,129	801,339	51,379	200,489
Shahpur ...	30,916	326,490	167,582	524,988	796,912	1,184,410
Mooltan ...	339,644	70,410	389,306	799,360	100,000	2,618,080
Jhang ...	...	204,081	207,468	411,549	1,520,383	1,001,035
Montgomery ...	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562
Muzaffargarh ...	279,103	118,376	50	397,529	86,917	928,689
Dera Ismail Khan	...	370,579	435,432	806,011	806,791	3,204,918
Dera Gházi Khan	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413
Bannu ...	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284
Peshâwar ...	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,646
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501
Total ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,820,426

Note.—The above was prepared for

AREA (IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.			
Uncultur-able waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1 13 6	1 7 2	1 3 3
162,096	246,854	1,240,366	12,57,385	1 4 3	1 2 8	1 0 3
282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1 3 7	0 11 9	0 9 3
127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0 5 10	0 3 3	0 3 0
89,176	253,328	1,159,350	8,98,570	0 15 10	0 13 7	0 12 4
188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 8
378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,30,916	1 6 4	1 0 10	0 12 11
71,953	164,042	880,226	7,90,000	1 1 8	0 15 8	0 14 4
...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1 9 6	1 5 4	1 5 4
93,154	183,324	846,606	13,08,118	1 15 6	1 11 9	1 8 8
518,779	612,078	1,395,061	13,59,602	1 11 9	1 8 10	0 15 7
882,683	970,879	1,583,410	7,89,007	1 5 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
136,160	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1 5 2	1 2 9	1 0 1
222,900	312,084	1,168,314	12,60,461	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 1 0
198,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1 6 11	1 2 8	0 15 8
357,940	1,169,631	2,334,552	7,43,528	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 5 1
346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1 0 6	0 7 7	0 6 1
135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 11
1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,463	6,07,748	0 11 5	0 6 7	0 3 11
156,505	408,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0 11 9	0 8 6	0 7 9
496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0 12 8	0 2 8	0 2 3
245,760	2,963,840	3,763,200	5,43,895	0 10 11	0 3 2	0 2 4
716,580	3,237,998	3,649,547	2,97,010	0 11 7	0 1 7	0 1 4
143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,352	0 14 2	0 1 8	0 1 5
594,684	1,610,290	2,007,819	5,14,640	1 4 9	0 5 9	0 4 1
1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,620	4,62,970	0 9 2	0 1 8	0 1 3
619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	3,70,397	0 5 10	0 2 5	0 2 1
1,146,312	1,869,596	2,451,944	4,46,112	0 12 3	0 5 8	0 2 11
396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0 15 11	0 12 0	0 9 0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 8
1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,08,266	0 11 11	0 6 7	0 1 1
16,376,346	41,128,830	64,652,334	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	0 7 5	0 5 6

the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the year 1879-80.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamíndárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zamíndárís ...	...	...	3	...	...	1,406
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	88
Small zamíndárís ...	2	...	28	714	...	535
Shares in ditto ...	6	2	128	70	40	64
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	490	...	356	16	...	65
Shares in ditto ...	339	25	1,877	142	154	79
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	12,630	364	60,105	19	45	22
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	3,013	19	11,023	8	3	14
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	37	...	1,013	3	...	7
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	854	71	11,834	12	15	8
Revenue-free tenures ...	14	...	1,779	5	...	29
Total ...	17,385	481	88,147	19	45	21

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1879-80.

Description of Revenue.	1878-79. Assessed.	1878-79. Realised.	1879-80. Assessed.	1879-80. Realised.	1879-80. Realisations of Balances of previous years.	1879-80. Total realised.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,94,05,583	1,87,92,087	1,92,41,653	1,88,62,652	3,43,053	1,92,05,705	...	...	6,79,384	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Added to roll during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Taken off ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	...	11,61,350	...	14,06,658	61,876	14,68,534	...	...	1,12,812		
Total ...	...	2,02,33,902	...	2,05,49,775	4,04,929	2,09,54,704	...	...	7,92,196		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1879.

Total of all Grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.		
						Officers.		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1879, from last year.	Recruited in 1879.	Total for 1879.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1879.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Asst. Dist. Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.
20,124	2,376	22,500	582	1,750	20,168	71	543	872	18,682	9,503	10,206	383

Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
Officers.		*Men.*				
Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,987	744	107	92	25,86,782	5,19,522	31,06,304

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &c., OF THE ORGANISED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of all Grades.	REMARKS.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	84	Christians ...	0·43
Muhammadans ...	10,885	Muhammadans ...	54·02
Brahmins ...	1,550	Brahmins ...	7·69
Rájpúts ...	1,459	Rájpúts ...	7·24
Sikhs ...	2,861	Sikhs ...	14·19
Gurkhas ...	19	Gurkhas ...	0·09
Kúkas ...	16	Kúkas ...	0·07
Mazbís ...	107	Mazbís ...	0·53
Hindús of all other castes ...	3,094	Other denominations ...	15·74
Other religions ...	75		
TOTAL ...	20,150		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	61	Europeans ...	0·30
Eurasians ...	10	Eurasians ...	0·05
Natives ...	20,079	Natives ...	99·99
TOTAL ...	20,150		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases							Persons.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	3
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
1	131, to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	202	1	191	10	2	151	142	4	...	226	4	234
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	18	...	16	2	...	12	10	...	1	25	1	27
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	165	13	168	5	...	126	119	4	...	198	1	203
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	292	6	277	20	1	246	238	177	...	2,845	67	3,089
6	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	35	1	31	5	...	31	28	...	...	40	2	42
		TOTAL ...	712	21	683	42	3	566	537	185	1	3,334	75	3,595
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
7	302, 303, 396.	(*a*) Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*) Ditto dakaits ...	20	...	20	...	...	1	1	6	...	12	...	18
9		(*c*) Ditto robbers ...	53	3	56	...	...	23	19	14	...	85	...	99
10		(*d*) Ditto poison ...	19	...	19	...	...	10	8	7	...	36	...	43
11		Other murders ...	247	33	278	...	...	150	128	113	1	485	1	600
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	49	6	55	...	...	27	26	16	...	63	...	79
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	202	6	205	3	...	143	134	45	...	333	...	378
14	376 ...	Rape ...	73	2	73	2	...	36	28	2	...	84	8	94
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	62	1	60	2	...	34	32	1	...	62	1	64
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	32	...	32	...	...	18	16	...	...	36	...	36
17	305, 306, 309,	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	176	1	176	1	...	124	116	3	...	173	...	176
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	529	7	521	12	1	365	335	32	...	732	9	773
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	33	...	33	...	...	12	11	3	...	26	...	29
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession	16	...	10	6	...	9	8	...	...	21	16	37

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															Rs.	Rs.
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	1	56	169	10	...	159	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	9	16	4	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	3	19	167	8	...	159	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	485	2,539	192	7	2,340	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	6	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	6	575	2,924	214	7	2,703	...	...	1	86	3	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
7	302, 303, 396.	(*a*) Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*) Ditto dakaits ...	...	10	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	9,226	8,534
9		(*c*) Ditto robbers ...	3	30	51	2	5	44	...	1	1	5	8	34	15	2,124	965
10		(*d*) Ditto poison ...	1	18	22	1	5	16	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	11	...
11		Other murders ...	4	175	345	18	70	250	4	...	2	57	20	15	4	2,539	817
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	1	27	39	...	3	36	...	2	...	10	...	1	1	19	19
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	1	98	260	19	19	217	1	1	1	15	6	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	1	36	52	15	...	37	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	26	37	2	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	8	23	2	...	21	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	48	125	7	...	118	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purprose of extorting poperty or confession ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	3	208	539	61	7	463	1	2	4	24	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	14	12	1	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	34	22
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	9	28	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	122	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	97	1	98	...	...	68	68	3	...	147	1	151
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	148	5	129	21	2	82	76	20	15	243	33	311
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	6	...	4	2	...	2	1	11	...	3	1	15
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	15	...	13	2	...	6	6	...	...	30	...	30

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	464	5	438		31	...	338	294	12	...	791	10	813
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	4	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	10	...	10
		TOTAL ...	2,247	70	2,226		82	3	1,451	1,310	288	16	3,378	80	3,762
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti ...	103	6	108	...	...	22	21	33	...	177	...	210
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	...	8
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	10	1	10	...	...	3	3	1	...	7	...	8
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	60	2	61	1	...	18	13	14	...	53	...	67
33	392, 393	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	25	2	24	3	...	9	9	4	...	33	...	37
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	94	4	98	...	...	37	30	6	...	119	...	125
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	121	4	117	6	...	58	51	9	...	163	...	172
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	248	3	232	19	...	69	56	3	...	223	12	238
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	353	5	333	25	...	179	167	35	...	360	14	409

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	33	114	...	...	114	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	14	88	181	12	...	169	1	6	1	20	...	2	2	42	42
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	12	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	1	9	13	...	...	13	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	265	526	61	...	463	...	...	2	22	...	2	2	25	25
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	33	1,123	2,385	204	109	2,049	7	12	12	177	36	66	30	14,142	10,424
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																
29	395, 397, 398...	Dakaiti ...	5	93	91	3	2	86	...	...	...	21	...	98	48	38,585	25,969
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	6
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	10	2	754	17
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	2	28	29	5	1	23	...	1	...	7	...	53	26	3,358	2,005
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	...	13	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	23	9	630	279
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	...	38	81	15	...	66	...	2	...	4	...	91	36	9,507	1,582
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	3	56	110	14	1	94	1	...	...	3	...	110	63	11,885	7,141
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	69	148	20	...	128	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	...	116	284	23	...	261	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	32	20

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	11,629	131	10,485	7	...	3,243	3,052	226	13	6,197	31	6,467
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	81	1	82	...	...	62	58	3	...	80	...	83

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	5	1	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	71	...	71
41	498 ...	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	238	13	196	55	...	101	83	20	...	204	5	229
		Total ...	12,971	173	11,755	117	...	3,810	3,552	354	13	7,695	62	8,124
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person*													
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,480	14	1,388	86	...	1,016	950	37	...	2,104	84	2,225
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	64	...	55	9	...	54	47	1	...	79	6	86
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	74	...	51	23	...	35	32	6	...	105	9	120
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	13	...	12	1	...	8	7	...	...	15	2	17
46	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,632	14	1,507	119	...	1,114	1,036	44	...	2,304	101	2,449
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,996	5	1,748	1	...	332	302	12	...	546	...	558
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	4,344	67	4,362	44	1	2,434	2,263	137	32	4,058	37	4,264
49		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	10,640	102	10,506	81	2	6,336	6,076	208	11	9,766	55	10,040
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	495	12	458	46	1	300	277	19	1	483	30	533
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3,206	104	3,274	19	...	2,457	2,211	146	29	4,745	86	5,006
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass	505	3	321	184	...	336	311	14	...	407	376	797
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	11	..	11	...	...	6	5	...	...	8	...	8
		Total ...	21,197	293	20,680	375	4	12,201	11,445	536	73	20,013	584	21,206
	Total of preceding classification I to V, excluding I A, substantive abetments		38,759	571	36,851	735	10	19,142	17,880	1,407	103	36,724	902	39,136

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	26	1,496	4,794	295	1	4,496	...	10	5	138	...	8,801	3,817	5,29,753	1,42,519
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	17	63	3	...	60	...	1	...	2	...	13	9	282	25

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually (*Frontier districts only.*)	1	63	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	83	82
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	2	81	132	31	...	99	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	39	2,072	5,773	409	5	5,354	1	15	7	222	...	9,207	4,017	5,94,878	1,79,645
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person*																
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	521	1,664	168	...	1,495	...	...	5	36	...	...	...	...	...
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	7	79	21	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	49	63	7	...	56	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	...	4	12	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	...	582	1,818	197	...	1,620	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	7	112	420	38	...	380	...	2	...	19	...	3	2	64	41
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	22	778	3,318	304	...	3,013	...	...	1	146	...	4,255	2,963	1,73,284	1,21,165
49		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	24	1,433	8,372	380	...	7,984	...	16	2	201	...	10,215	7,122	1,95,302	87,860
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	3	138	380	39	...	340	...	...	...	13	...	407	226	24,227	10,875
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	116	1,154	3,571	410	...	3,153	...	16	11	146	...	1,923	2,586	62,377	95,795
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass	...	389	400	46	...	354	...	...	...	8	...	6	5	154	150
53	461, 461 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	120	102
		TOTAL ...	172	4,005	16,468	1,219	...	15,229	...	34	14	533	...	16,814	12,906	4,55,528	3,15,988
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V, EXCLUDING I A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		250	8,357	29,368	2,243	121	26,955	8	61	39	1,063	39	26,087	16,953	10,64,548	5,06,057

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases							Persons.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*													
54	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	5	1	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	...	13
55	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	8,250	36	7,865	414	6	7,375	7,145	121	2	8,398	28	8,549
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	7	...	5	2	...	4	4	...	...	12	...	12

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	116	...	95		19	2	109	105	1	...	127	10	138
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1,514	2	1,485		31	...	1,433	1,394	3	...	1,488	30	1,521
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	26	...	26	...		...	26	26	...	...	26	...	26
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	129	2	118		12	1	109	99	5	...	170	9	184
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	71	...	41		30	...	62	58	...	...	135	6	141
64	Act III of 1867 Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	250	1	247		4	...	229	215	15	...	1,125	13	1,153
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act XII of 1870 (as amended by Act XII of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	4	...	2		2	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	4
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	24	...	22		2	...	13	13	...	...	26	...	26

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*																
54	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chap. XXXVIII Cr. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood.	41	672	7,558	429	...	7,101	...	6	45	255	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	...	12	124	3	...	121	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	...	82	1,439	41	...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	...	42	137	11	...	126	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	...	13	128	12	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	24	22	103	96
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	...	106	1,014	76	...	938	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act XII of 1870 (as amended by Act XII of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	...	7	14	1	...	13	...	...	...	5	...	9	4	1,246	184

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—(*concluded*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					Investigated					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act ...	74	...	60	14	...	60	60	1	...	85	15	101

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	5
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	12,703	8	12,683	28	...	11,870	11,546	23	...	13,137	32	13,192
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	656	8	663	1	...	639	589	11	36	800	...	847
73	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of capacity Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign Recruiting Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	82	4	41	45	...	74	74	14	...	126	65	205
76	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	140	1	94	47	...	126	125	10	...	122	43	175
		TOTAL CLASS VI ...	24,053	63	23,453	653	9	22,137	21,461	204	38	25,797	253	26,292
		GRAND TOTAL ...	62,815	634	60,307	1,388	19	41,282	39,343	1,611	141	62,524	1,155	65,431

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(concluded)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act ...	...	21	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	1	818	12,340	284	...	12,056	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	62	41	734	55	...	679	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of capacity Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign Recruiting Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	...	9	182	...	...	182	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	...	20	153	7	...	146	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI ...	104	1,847	23,951	919	...	23,004	...	9	70	339	...	33	26	1,349	280
		GRAND TOTAL ...	354	10,204	53,322	3,163	121	49,961	8	70	109	1,402	39	26,120	16,979	10,65,897	5,06,337

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1879—*(concluded)*.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*							
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	7	10	...	5	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	640	1,019	274	617	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	141	222	55	163	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	139	179	76	96	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	36	50	19	30	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	66	114	53	60	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	93	538	164	374	...	...
		Total ...	1,122	2,132	641	1,345	...	...

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	22	27	20	7	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22	27	20	7	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	41	40	16	22	336	76
		Total ...	41	40	16	22	336	76
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	295	507	221	280	...	...
		Total ...	295	507	221	280	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	174	243	75	158	1,564	1,368
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	320	438	108	319	5,098	3,421
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	43	61	23	36	6,519	2,910
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	184	310	82	204	81	81
		Total ...	721	1,052	288	717	13,262	7,780
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	173	237	106	123	...	...
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	3	4	1	3	...	...
22	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	124	161	15	146	...	...
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	5	4	3	1	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	24	33	12	20	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A	Public and local nuisances ...	102	363	55	308	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code ...	343	1,764	194	1,567	...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	2,292	2,460	232	2,107	...	...
		Total ...	3,066	5,026	618	4,275	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,267	8,784	1,804	6,646	13,598	7,856

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Munsiffs, exercising Civil powers only.	Paid ...	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	74	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300 ...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				10	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.	...
	Unpaid				15	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				48	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 50.	...
	Unpaid				10	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				4	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	...
	Unpaid				34	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				132	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 300, or in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Honorary Judges, up to Rs. 500.	...
	Unpaid				30	1		...
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions.					4	1	Powers under Act XI of 1865 ...	...
Small Cause Courts, exercising also Criminal powers.					8	1	Powers under Act XII of 1864, Act XI of 1865, and Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1879.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	74	Rs. 15,547.	Rs. 2,049.	Rs. 21,17,229.	Rs. 10,00,000.	No executive functions.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	11 Advocates, 103 Pleaders and 109 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	52	141,823	...	...
...	6	2	2					Superintendents of Jails, Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			165	...	...	...
...	2	2	11					Honorary Magistrates.			274	...	...	...
4	1	2	41					Tahsildárs, Náib Tahsíldárs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			5,986	5,767	12,873	...
...	...	...	10					Honorary Magistrates.			350	1,592	...	...
2	4	13	2					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			525	...	...	...
...	...	...	17					Honorary Magistrates.			1,447	...	...	...
3	1	4	124					Tahsíldárs, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			23,158	29,061	110,031	...
...	...	...	30					Honorary Magistrates.			2,060	11,165	324	...
1	...	3	...					...			101	12,082	...	...
...	8	...	...					...			4,706	6,728	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Municipal Benches ... Unpaid	10 Divisions, containing 33 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	19	*4	Magisterial powers ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only. ... Unpaid				3	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. Paid ...				100	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, and Civil powers up to Rs. 10,000. Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants have power to hear original Civil suits of any value, and also to hear Criminal appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, and Civil appeals from Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, with special and ordinary powers.	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. Unpaid				26	1		...
Magistrates of Districts, exercising also Civil powers.				32	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and power to hear Criminal appeals from Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class, and, on the Civil side, power to hear original suits of any value, and appeals from Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers. These officers also exercise the pecial powers of Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	...
Sessions Courts, exercising also Civil powers.				13	1 aided by 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Sessions Judge. On the Civil side these officers have no ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; they hear appeals from Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers and Deputy Commissioners.	...
Chief Court ...				1	3 aided by a Jury of 9 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Powers described in Chapter III of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877.	...
Total ...				563			

* Average number.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded)*.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	76	Rs. 15,547.	Rs. 2,049.	Rs. 21,17,229.	Rs. 19,60,099.	City Magistrates.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	11 Advocates, 103 Pleaders and 109 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	7,654	...	...	...
...	...	...	4					Honorary Magistrates.			1,148	...	...	...
30	8	17	58					Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants.			29,466	44,702	26,315	10,179
...	...	...	13					Honorary Magistrates.			420	8	2,816	...
19	13	...	...					Deputy Commissioners.			4,012	159	73,470	4,460
6	7	...	...					Commissioners and Superintendents of Revenue.			389	...	...	6,316
2	...	1	...					No executive functions.			1	3	...	2,128
67	50	44	462								81,914	253,090	225,829	23,083

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	I.—Offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.							
	A.—Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	4	6	2	4	...	...
2	Waging war against the Queen ...	121	4	10	...	10	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	7	34	7	26	1	..
4	Fabricating false evidence...	194 to 196	4	6	5	1	...	...
5	Wilful omission of public servant to apprehend a convict ...	222	1	2	...	2	...	...
6	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	5	4	...	4	...	...
7	Escaping or attempting to escape from custody for failing to give security for good behaviour ...	225A	1	6	...	6	...	...
8	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	12	15	3	12	...	...
9	Import or export of counterfeit coin ...	237, 238	2	2	...	2	...	...
10	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	184	198	55	143	...	...
11	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	10	21	5	16	...	...
12	Murder by thags ...	302, 303, 396	6	3	1	2	...	...
13	" dakaits ...	"	19	14	5	9	...	...
14	" robbers ...	"	34	47	22	25	...	...
15	" poison for sake of robbery ...	"	7	7	...	7	..	...
16	" poison from other motives ...	"	18	15	3	11	...	1
17	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	"	122	191	44	141	2	4
18	Other murders from other motives ...	"	165	254	58	162	7	27
19	Attempt to murder ...	307	59	61	10	41	...	10
20	Culpable homicide ...	304	189	279	75	191	2	11
21	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	7	10	5	5	...	...
22	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	7	8	5	2	...	1
23	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	32	42	23	19	...	...
24	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 & 333 ...	4	5	5	...	..	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable—(*ctd.*)							
25	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	56	39	25	13	1	...
26	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	16	28	8	19	...	1
27	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	167	259	117	127	9	6
28	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	51	76	43	27	1	5
29	Habitual dealing in slaves	371	2	2	2	...	...	...
30	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	19	41	26	14	...	1
31	Rape ...	376	102	105	58	39	1	7
32	Unnatural offences ...	377	73	65	27	37	...	1
33	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	4,456	3,393	955	2,978	13	47
34	„ ordinary ...	„	11,037	10,528	2,149	8,279	22	78
35	„ of cattle, after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	382	8	10	5	5	...	...
36	Theft, ordinary, after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	„	7	5	1	3	1	...
37	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation ...	386 to 389	3	17	17	...	...	...
38	Robbery in a dwelling-house	392, 393	55	59	23	36	...	...
39	„ on the highway ...	„	98	112	63	47	...	2
40	„ elsewhere ..	„	118	117	47	61	9	...
41	„ with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs	394, 397, 398	44	25	7	13	...	5
42	„ with hurt or deadly weapon, by other means ...	„	38	46	18	24	3	1
43	Dakaiti ...	395, 398	110	146	74	64	8	...
44	„ with grievous hurt	397	7	12	8	3	1	...
45	Preparation or assembly for dakaiti ...	399, 402	5	17	2	15	...	...
46	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	6	33	25	8	...	...
47	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	679	861	419	415	8	19
48	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,358	4,698	1,616	2,949	56	77

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable—(*cld.*)							
49	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	146	23	14	9	...	...
50	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	2	3	3	...	...	...
51	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft...	451	59	58	23	35	...	...
52	House-trespass in order to the committing an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	8	...	...	...	...	...
53	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	36	15	11	4	...	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,266	597	152	438	3	4
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	10,843	5,590	1,508	4,009	18	55
56	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	"	209	138	50	87	...	1
57	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	181	86	34	37	3	12
58	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	22	53	17	29	3	4
59	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	52	99	55	44	...	...
60	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	8	17	16	1	...	...
61	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace...	505	1	2	1	1	...	...
	B.—Bailable.							
62	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence,	119, 120	1	1	...	1	...	...
63	Personating a soldier ...	140	6	47	16	31	...	...
64	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly	143 to 145, 151, 158	24	222	109	113	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B—Bailable—(*ctd.*)							
65	Abetment of an unlawful assembly ...	150, 157	1	1	...	1	...	...
66	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153.	345	2,920	673	2,219	2	26
67	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	1	26	26	...	...	...
68	Affray ...	160	208	1,016	316	699	1	...
69	Bribery ...	161 to 165	148	217	153	57	...	7
70	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	11	14	7	7	...	...
71	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	8	15	8	6	...	1
72	Personating a public servant	170, 171	41	53	16	32	1	4
73	Evading, disobeying, or preventing service of summons	172 to 174	118	434	152	280	...	2
74	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	1	2	2	...	...	...
75	Omitting to give information ...	176	76	208	75	125	...	8
76	Giving false information ...	177, 182	440	521	185	321	2	13
77	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	4	4	...	4	...	...
78	Making false statement on oath ...	181	21	32	5	25	1	1
79	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	151	315	152	159	...	4
80	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	220	458	195	248	2	13
81	Disobedience to lawful order	188	150	447	153	291	...	3
82	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	5	8	...	8	...	...
83	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	197	364	178	164	4	18
84	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	14	17	6	11	...	...
85	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	4	16	10	5	...	1
86	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	10	20	2	18	...	...

No. 15—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B—Bailable—*(ctd.)*							
87	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	19	57	22	33	...	2
88	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	38	95	33	54	...	8
89	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	3	5	2	3	...	...
90	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	9	8	6	2	...	...
91	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	25	42	10	30	...	2
92	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	14	31	15	16	...	...
93	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	6	10	9	1	...	...
94	False claim ...	209	14	19	7	10	...	2
95	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	14	15	9	6	...	...
96	False charge of an offence	211	180	240	133	92	...	15
97	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	14	32	19	12	1	...
98	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	26	47	19	27	...	1
99	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	19	21	11	9	1	...
100	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	12	21	10	11	...	...
101	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	72	98	16	81	...	1
102	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	152	190	30	148	2	10
103	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	49	57	4	53	...	...
104	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp ...	255, 258, 259	1	4	...	4	...	...
105	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	16	19	5	14	...	...
106	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	91	131	34	96	...	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—(continued).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B—Bailable—(ctd.)							
107	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269, 270, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289.	133	265	50	212	...	3
108	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	68	99	27	72	...	...
109	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	3	3	1	2	...	...
110	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	1	5	5	...	...	...
111	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	28	73	23	50	...	...
112	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	21	113	18	95	...	...
113	Obstructing a public way...	283	17	35	4	31	...	...
114	Committing nuisance ..	291	240	893	216	675	...	2
115	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	7	29	8	21	...	...
116	Obscene songs ...	294	19	57	30	27	...	...
117	Religious insult ...	295, 297	61	145	105	38	...	2
118	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	11	20	9	10	...	1
119	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304A	44	84	36	45	1	2
120	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	9	12	2	10	...	...
121	Attempt to commit suicide	309	178	165	51	114	...	...
122	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	13	26	19	7	...	...
123	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	18	10	6	4	...	...
124	Concealment of birth ...	318	20	23	5	17	1	...
125	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	2,691	5,624	3,345	2,203	1	75
126	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	92	128	22	106	...	...
127	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	22	86	49	86	1	...
128	Grievous hurt ...	325	499	712	296	393	3	20
129	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	43	56	13	43	...	...
130	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	13	20	5	15	...	...
131	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	8	10	5	5	...	...
132	Wrongful restraint ..	341	303	671	570	101	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B—Bailable—*(ctd.)*							
133	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 344, 346.	164	313	226	82	...	5
134	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	10	24	23	1	...	...
135	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358.	17,635	39,294	32,978	5,831	10	475
136	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	3	2	2	...	...	...
137	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	7	9	8	1	...	...
138	Extortion ...	384, 385	229	374	315	56	...	3
139	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	518	791	393	384	1	13
140	Cheating ...	417 to 420	697	1,015	686	316	1	12
141	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	16	34	23	8	...	3
142	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	12	29	13	16	...	...
143	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433.	1,416	3,302	2,301	965	4	32
144	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	462	463	232	223	...	8
145	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	45	102	72	20	...	10
146	Mischief by fire ...	435	67	43	27	15	1	...
147	Criminal trespass ...	447	1,117	2,199	1,649	521	...	29
148	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	427	632	393	233	1	5
149	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	39	49	23	26	...	...
150	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	11	10	7	3	...	...
151	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	74	138	93	31	...	14
152	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488.	5	8	6	1	...	1
153	Making or possessing instrument for counterfeiting a trade-mark ...	485	1	1	...	1	...	...
154	Removing or destroying a property-mark ...	489	4	9	7	2	...	...
155	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	121	283	103	178	...	2

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B—Bailable—*(cld.)*							
156	Bigamy ...	494	99	231	168	40	7	16
157	Adultery ...	497	77	88	62	25	...	1
158	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,069	4,146	3,460	568	23	95
159	Defamation ...	500 to 502	183	263	202	57	...	4
160	Insult ...	504, 509	512	816	578	225	2	11
161	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	3	75	63	12	...	...
162	Being drunk and disorderly	510	13	17	4	13	...	...
	II.—Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code.							
163	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	Section 435, Cr. P. C.	156	173	4	169	...	...
164	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	Section 209, Cr. P. C.	595	659	...	659	...	...
165	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	Sections 489, 497, 499, Cr. P. C.	790	3,430	924	2,483	2	21
166	Security to keep the peace	Section 490, 497, 499, Cr. P. C.	1,196	4,462	1,025	3,361	1	75
167	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	Section 504, Cr. P. C.	470	742	135	599	2	6
168	Bad livelihood ...	Sections 505, 506, Cr. P. C.	5,771	7,921	1,029	6,743	9	140
169	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX, Cr. P. C.	96	342	91	248	...	3
170	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	Chap. XL, Cr. P. C.	119	272	191	79	...	2
171	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XLI, Cr. P. C.	3,389	3,416	2,702	645	6	63
172	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused	Section 396, Cr. P. C.	31	49	16	29	2	2
173	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties	Section 397, Cr. P. C.	38	44	12	32	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*(cld.)*							
174	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	Section 502, Cr. P. C.	21	31	4	27	...	...
175	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	72	101	18	79	...	4
176	Recovery of penalty from witnesses ...	Section 398, Cr. P. C.	1	2	...	2	...	...
177	Arrest without warrant of any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army ...	Clause 7, Section 92, Cr. P. C.	1	1	...	...	1	...
178	Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property	Section 415, Cr. P. C.	1	2	2	...	...	...
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
179	Breach of laws relating to excise on Spirits and Drugs	Acts X of 1871 & XVI of 1863.	174	263	75	187	...	1
180	Ditto ditto Opium ...	Acts X of 1871, XXVI of 1872, and XII of 1878.	352	520	155	361	3	1
181	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre ...	Acts XXXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, and XXXVI of 1855.	31	44	8	36	...	...
182	Ditto ditto Customs ...	Act VIII of 1875.	177	528	98	430	...	...
183	Ditto ditto Stamps ...	Acts XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	251	446	83	358	2	3

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—*(ctd.)*							
184	Breaches of laws relating to Post Office ..	Act XIV of 1866.	36	49	18	29	...	2
185	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph ...	Act VIII of 1860.	2	2	...	2	...	...
186	Ditto ditto Prisons ...	Act XXVI of 1870.	162	168	6	162	...	...
187	Ditto ditto Forests ...	Act VII of 1878.	643	3,039	558	2,465	3	13
188	Ditto ditto Ferries ...	Act XVII of 1878.	3	3	...	3	...	...
189	Ditto ditto Canals ...	Act VIII of 1873.	368	1,144	304	839	1	...
190	Ditto ditto Railways ..	Acts XVIII of 1854, XIII of 1870, XXV of 1871 and IV of 1879.	354	541	143	395	...	3
191	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches	Act XVI of 1861.	20	38	20	18	...	...
192	Ditto ditto Gaming ...	Act III of 1867.	312	1,353	250	1,101	2	...
193	Ditto ditto Cattle-trespass	Act I of 1871	795	2,296	1,706	559	...	31
194	Ditto ditto Arms ...	Act XI of 1878.	149	192	37	155	...	...
195	Ditto ditto City Chaukidárs ...	Act XX of 1856.	11	14	4	10	...	...
196	Ditto ditto Cantonments	Act XXII of 1864.	3,989	5,843	426	5,417	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Section 34 of the Police Act ...	Act V of 1861	4,829	11,110	943	10,156	...	11
198	Breach of the Police Act by Police Officers ...	Do.	52	68	12	56	...	...
199	Other offences punishable under the Police Act ...	Do.	21	19	4	15	...	...
200	Nuisances under the Punjab Municipal Act ...	Act IV of 1873.	3,722	6,330	1,496	4,824	1	9
201	Other offences under the Punjab Municipal Act ...	Do.	443	716	122	584	4	6

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—*(ctd.)*							
202	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act ...	Act VII of 1867.	1	1	...	1	...	...
203	Breach of law relating to Municipal Committee ...	Act XV of 1867.	3	3	...	3	...	...
204	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen ...	Act XIII of 1859.	362	737	592	102	2	41
205	Breaches of contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works ...	Act IX of 1860.	20	24	24	...	...	...
206	Breaches of laws relating to European Vagrancy ...	Act IX of 1874.	26	3	...	3	...	...
207	Ditto ditto Registration	Act III of 1877.	79	94	14	77	...	3
208	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Act XXVII of 1871.	538	727	96	614	14	3
209	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	Act IV of 1872.	497	870	198	659	2	11
210	Ditto ditto Village Headmen ...	Act IV of 1872.	19	71	25	45	1	...
211	Ditto ditto Track Law...	Act IV of 1872.	11	14	4	8	2	...
212	Breach of other rules under the Punjab Laws Act ...	Act IV of 1872.	136	247	5	191	...	...
213	Breaches of laws relating to Prostitutes ...	Act XXII of 1864.	197	439	109	330	...	...
214	Ditto ditto Petition-writers ...	Section 26, Act XVII of 1877.	3	5	...	4	...	1
215	Ditto ditto Writing rules	Act X of 1877	1	1	1	...	...	...
216	Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	Section 651, Act X of 1877.	5	5	...	5	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded)*.

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—(*cld.*)							
217	Breach of law relating to Treasure Trove ...	Act VI of 1878.	5	10	2	8	...	...
218	Offences under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, Section 3 ...	...	4	17	...	17	...	...
219	Ditto ditto Section 4 ...	...	5	6	...	6	...	...
220	Ditto ditto Section 8 ...	...	7	19	3	16	...	...
221	Ditto IV of 1873, Section 2 ...	...	...	1,444	600	820	2	22

No. 16.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL
PUNJAB DURING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						
		Brought to trial during the year.					
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	TOTAL.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	83	8,074	870	17,730	690	...	27,447
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates	740	28,468	3,102	36,823	2,744	10	71,887
Paid 1st class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	807	27,346	4,371	21,700	1,142	36	55,402
Chief Magistrates of the district ...	62	4,863	294	1,017	145	6	6,387
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ..	58	1,264	82	7	8	...	1,419
Total Magistracy ...	1,750	70,015	8,719	77,277	4,729	52	162,542
Sessions Courts ...	69	741	...	...	...	...	810
Chief Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,819	70,757	8,719	77,277	4,729	52	163,353

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE THE YEAR 1879.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
9,739	3,944	13,613	8	14	27,318	129	6	27,797
26,543	7,063	37,482	106	86	71,280	607	7	75,452
19,454	4,946	29,340	554	147	54,441	961	10	89,299
1,732	462	3,984	31	54	6,263	124	6	8,345
154	107	1,128	...	7	1,396	23	14	5,645
57,622	16,522	85,547	699	308	160,698	1,844	8	206,538
...	237	406	108	12	763	47	44	4,314
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	29	8
57,622	16,760	85,953	807	320	161,462	1,891	8	210,860

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted Punjab during

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment, Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment, Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Persons sen						
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	787	790	109
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates	...	...	...	...	3,275	3,152	273
Paid 1st class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district...	...	...	...	...	5,652	2,231	280
Chief Magistrates of the district ...	...	...	...	...	639	236	25
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...	...	...	13	...	961	105	5
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	13	...	11,314	6,514	692
Sessions Court ...	108	134	19	...	115	99	6
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	108	134	32	...	11,429	6,613	698

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1879.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					Persons ordered to find or give		
	Fine.		Whipping.				
Forfeiture of property.	With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	846	11,180	17	315	5	13	303
...	4,457	27,229	98	1,977	555	219	738
...	5,214	8,809	307	1,732	2,489	2,166	5,027
...	399	1,311	84	241	312	85	1,274
...	557	29	71	19	...	...	...
...	11,473	48,566	577	4,284	3,361	2,483	7,342
8	81	32	1	1	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	11,554	48,598	578	4,285	3,363	2,483	7,352

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab during

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Detail of								
	Fine.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	11,084	911	28	12	...	...	44,127	37,115	3,215
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates ...	28,095	3,405	171	15	...	...	169,572	137,583	11,556
Paid 1st class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	9,461	4,141	324	87	10	...	206,974	147,781	10,380
Chief Magistrates of the district	774	582	162	182	8	2	68,354	51,276	18,680
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...	69	369	88	49	8	2	39,527	14,392	1,579
Total Magistracy ...	49,483	9,408	773	345	26	4	528,554	388,147	45,419
Sessions Courts ...	17	67	23	3	2	1	8,795	9,487	299
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	49,500	9,475	796	348	28	5	537,349	397,634	45,718

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded)*.

PUNISHMENTS.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
543	98	763	11	255	...	6	...	...	...	105	139	56
1,801	201	3,979	67	643	5	4	...	...	...	754	972	359
906	162	2,736	102	4,245	17	5	...	...	...	399	1,008	654
65	10	248	13	562	1	1	...	...	...	64	129	132
3	2	78	3	266	...	711	...	8	...	2	13	75
3,318	473	7,804	196	5,971	23	727	...	8	...	1,324	2,261	1,276
3	1	24	4	60	1	116	...	11	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,321	474	7,828	200	6,031	24	843	...	19	...	1,324	2,261	1,278

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab during the year 1879.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Number of Persons.							
Tribunals.		Number of persons appealing or applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	Pending.	Number of cases in which further enquiry or evidence was ordered.
Magistrates of districts ...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	557	181	149	56	141	...	13	17	12
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	2,911	825	724	467	759	28	87	21	53
Total ...		3,468	1,006	873	523	900	28	100	38	65
Sessions Courts	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	46	29	...	7	9	...	...	1	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates...	3,079	1,269	938	310	488	2	14	58	55
Total ...		3,125	1,298	938	317	497	2	14	59	55
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	841	332	270	96	62	...	...	81	12
	Revision ...	954	776	79	81	144	79	...	124	...
Total ...		1,795	1,108	349	177	206	79	...	205	12
Grand Total ...		8,388	3,412	2,160	1,017	1,603	109	114	302	132

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in the year 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in which class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sessions Courts.								Assessors in all Sessions cases.
Delhi ...	3	...	26	...	...	22	4	
Hissar ...	3	...	10	...	...	9	1	
Umballa ...	3	1	21	...	1	20	1	
Jullundur ...	3	...	17	...	...	17	...	
Amritsar ...	3	...	22	...	...	20	2	
Lahore ...	3	...	34	...	...	25	6*	
Râwalpindi ...	3	...	65	...	...	58	7	
Mooltan ...	3	...	28	...	...	27	1	
Derajât ...	3	...	42	...	...	42	...	
Peshâwar ...	2	...	103	...	...	87	16	
Total ...	3	2	368	1	1	327	38	

* Accused having confessed in three cases the opinion of Assessors was not taken.

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	300	19	319
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	24	...	24
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	163	5	168
			Under trial...	29	3	32
			Civil ...	4	...	4
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	285	18	303
			Under trial...	5	1	6
			Civil ...	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	184	5	189
			Under trial ...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	176	4	180
			Under trial...	10	1	11
			Civil ...	2	...	2
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	222	2	224
			Under trial...	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	544	16	560
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	1,830	...	1,830
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	220	14	234
			Under trial...	30	4	34
			Civil ...	1	...	1
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	4	...	4
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	338	14	352
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	17	4	21

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
998	59	1,057	1,298	78	1,376	1,046	62	1,108
30	3	33	30	3	33	29	3	32
53	3	56	53	3	56	52	2	54
714	29	743	738	29	767	730	26	756
786	80	866	949	85	1,034	850	82	932
451	14	465	480	17	497	468	17	485
6	...	6	10	...	10	10	...	10
449	14	463	734	32	766	525	26	551
290	17	307	295	18	313	292	18	310
7	...	7	8	...	8	7	...	7
604	15	619	788	20	808	568	16	584
431	10	441	445	10	455	436	10	446
40	...	40	41	1	42	38	1	39
545	22	567	721	26	747	565	21	586
397	19	416	407	20	427	396	19	415
25	...	25	27	...	27	26	...	26
334	6	340	556	8	564	315	7	322
123	3	126	130	3	133	130	3	133
3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
1,124	62	1,186	1,668	78	1,746	1,136	61	1,197
805	25	830	817	25	842	805	25	830
45	2	47	48	2	50	46	2	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,232	...	2,232	4,062	...	4,062	1,786	...	1,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
569	36	605	789	50	839	576	43	619
1,007	51	1,058	1,037	55	1,092	970	54	1,024
10	2	12	11	2	13	11	2	13
89	6	95	97	6	103	92	6	98
37	2	39	37	2	39	37	2	39
30	...	30	34	...	34	33	...	33
56	11	67	57	11	68	57	11	68
954	112	1,066	1,292	126	1,418	1,033	115	1,148
69	1	70	70	1	71	70	1	71
1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
477	47	524	494	51	545	488	50	538

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of … and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	252	16	268
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	8	3	11
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	99	3	102
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	209	6	215
			Under trial...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	220	4	224
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	3	...	3
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	156	5	161
			Under trial...	11	1	12
			Civil ...	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	241	1	242
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	532		549
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,276	...	2,276
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	213	7	220
			Under trial...	67	1	68
			Civil ...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	5	...	5
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail..	Convicted ...	259	11	270
			Under trial ..	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	1	1
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	6	1	7

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
326	20	346	335	20	355
4	...	4			
5	...	5			
19	...	19	19	...	19
150	7	157	166	7	173
14	...	14			
2	...	2			
246	7	253	255	7	262
8	...	8			
1	...	1			
243	5	248	257	5	262
10	...	10			
4	...	4			
205	5	210	227	6	233
20	1	21			
2	...	2			
228	1	229	231	1	232
3	...	3			
...	...	...			
561	18	579	594	19	613
26	1	27			
7	...	7			
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,802	...	1,802	1,802	...	1,802
...	...	...			
...	...	...			
234	12	246	289	15	304
53	3	56			
2	...	2			
19	1	20	22	1	23
1	...	1			
2	...	2			
1	...	1	1	...	1
341	16	357	343	16	359
2	...	2			
...	...	...			
9	1	10	9	1	10

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	17	1	18
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	5	...	5
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	114	15	129
			Under trial ..	5	...	5
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
14	Amritsar ..	District Jail...	Convicted ...	452	3	455
			Under trial ..	15	...	15
			Civil ...	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	248	9	257
			Under trial...	24	1	25
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Dalhousi ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	374	18	392
			Under trial...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	3	1	4
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,110	...	2,110
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	20	1	21
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19	...	19
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary ...	Convicted ...	...	226	226
			Under trial...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Do. ...	District Jail...	Convicted ..	657	...	657
			Under trial...	5	...	5
			Civil ...	7	...	7
20	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	431	9	440
			Under trial...	9	1	10
			Civil ...	8	...	8
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	269	7	276
			Under trial...	4	2	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ..	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	5	...	5

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
441	34	475	458	35	493	450	34	484
411	36	447	423	36	459	408	35	443
48	...	48	53	...	53	52	...	52
320	49	369	434	64	498	342	58	400
105	11	116	110	11	121	109	11	120
2	3	5	4	3	7	4	3	7
47	6	53	48	6	54	45	5	50
1,414	90	1,504	1,866	93	1,959	1,383	75	1,458
1,253	55	1,308	1,268	55	1,323	1,243	52	1,295
23	2	25	25	2	27	25	2	27
844	128	972	1,092	137	1,229	848	128	976
690	73	763	714	74	788	690	74	764
40	1	41	42	1	43	40	1	41
10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12
994	77	1,071	1,368	95	1,463	1,017	81	1,098
784	56	840	799	56	855	779	56	835
55	3	58	58	4	62	57	4	61
2,129	...	2,129	4,239	...	4,239	2,083	...	2,083
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
1,582	94	1,676	1,602	95	1,697	1,558	95	1,653
503	14	517	522	14	536	515	13	528
...	174	174	...	400	400	...	180	180
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
1,412	...	1,412	2,069	...	2,069	1,520	...	1,520
36	...	36	41	...	41	40	...	40
84	...	84	91	...	91	87	...	87
745	46	791	1,176	55	1,231	827	44	871
716	41	757	725	42	767	702	40	742
59	...	59	67	...	67	60	...	60
799	33	832	1,068	40	1,108	718	30	748
97	7	104	101	9	110	96	8	104
43	1	44	43	1	44	42	1	43
551	27	578	556	27	583	542	27	569

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	8	1	9
			Under trial...	15	1	16
			Civil ...	1	...	1
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	92	6	98
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	3	1	4
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	483	18	501
			Under trial...	25	3	28
			Civil ...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	244	9	253
			Under trial...	24	...	24
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	351	14	365
			Under trial...	20	...	20
			Civil ...	1	...	1
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,156	...	2,156
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	44	...	44
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7	1	8
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary.	Convicted ...	...	220	220
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Do. ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	549	...	549
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	4	...	4
20	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	349	11	360
			Under trial..	23	2	25
			Civil ...	7	...	7
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	350	10	360
			Under trial...	5	1	6
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	14	...	14

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15	1	16			
9	1	10	29	2	31
5	...	5			
122	14	136			
4	1	5	127	15	142
1	...	1			
2	...	2	2	...	2
489	12	501			
29	1	30	520	13	533
2	...	2			
294	18	312			
19	2	21	317	20	337
4	...	4			
1	...	1	1	...	1
397	15	412			
21	1	22	423	17	440
5	1	6			
2,048	...	2,048			
...	...	...	2,048	...	2,048
...	...	...			
41	2	43	41	2	43
24	...	24	24	...	24
...	226	226			
...	...	...	...	226	226
...	...	...			
673	...	673			
5	...	5	686	...	686
8	...	8			
457	12	469			
18	1	19	481	13	494
6	...	6			
341	8	349			
6	1	7	351	9	360
4	...	4			
13	1	14	13	1	14

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	732	34	766
			Under trial...	19	1	20
			Civil ...	7	...	7
	Ditto ..	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	10	1	11
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6	...	6
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	232	12	244
			Under trial ...	12	1	13
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	4	...	4
24	Gujrát ..	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	255	8	263
			Under trial ...	25	3	28
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	327	7	334
			Under trial...	11	1	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	794	22	816
			Under trial...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	4	...	4
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	17	...	17
27	Jhang ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	225	5	230
			Under trial...	17	...	17
			Civil ...	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	463	2	465
			Under trial...	39	...	39
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	30	1	31
			Under trial...	11	...	11
			Civil ...	3	...	3
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	405	13	418
			Under trial...	30	3	33
			Civil ...	2	...	2

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,567	47	1,614	2,299	81	2,380	1,518	64	1,582
57	2	59	76	3	79	62	3	65
68	6	74	75	6	81	72	5	77
441	15	456	451	16	467	441	16	457
125	2	127	125	2	127	123	1	124
160	1	161	160	1	161	160	1	161
718	29	747	950	41	991	679	35	714
373	12	385	385	13	398	360	11	371
16	1	17	18	1	19	16	1	17
276	14	290	280	14	294	276	12	288
474	32	506	729	40	769	575	33	608
536	19	555	561	22	583	544	22	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482	14	496	809	21	830	548	18	566
430	8	438	441	9	450	419	8	427
4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4
1,650	51	1,701	2,444	73	2,517	1,753	50	1,803
34	17	51	38	17	55	36	15	51
75	2	77	79	2	81	77	2	79
921	18	939	938	18	956	905	16	921
544	7	551	769	12	781	524	9	533
501	8	509	518	8	526	506	8	514
10	...	10	12	...	12	10	...	10
841	6	847	1,304	8	1,312	821	5	826
521	11	532	560	11	571	551	11	562
20	1	21	20	1	21	19	1	20
674	26	700	704	27	731	669	25	694
613	31	644	624	31	655	594	29	623
26	...	26	29	...	29	29	...	29
776	49	825	1,181	62	1,243	757	31	788
682	26	708	712	29	741	689	29	718
12	...	12	14	...	14	13	...	13

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	781	17	798
			Under trial...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	3	1	4
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	10	...	10
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	1	3
	Murree ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	271	6	277
			Under trial...	25	2	27
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	4	2	6
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	154	7	161
			Under trial...	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	261	3	264
			Under trial...	22	1	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	691	23	714
			Under trial...	2	2	4
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	33	2	35
27	Jhang ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	245	3	248
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	483	3	486
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	1	...	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	35	2	37
			Under trial...	30	2	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	424	31	455
			Under trial...	23	...	23
			Civil ...	1	...	1

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
779	28	807			
19	...	19	805	28	833
7	...	7			
10	1	11	10	1	11
3	...	3	3	...	3
2	...	2	2	...	2
240	8	248			
19	1	20	261	9	270
2	...	2			
7	...	7	7	...	7
216	8	224			
13	...	13	229	8	237
...	...	...			
314	6	320			
19	...	19	334	6	340
1	...	1			
775	18	793			
4	1	5	785	19	804
6	...	6			
35	1	36	35	1	36
243	3	246			
16	...	16	260	3	263
1	...	1			
550	5	555			
23	...	23	576	5	581
3	...	3			
46	2	48			
20	1	21	67		70
1	...	1			
423	23	446			
63	1	64	488	24	512
2	...	2			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	288	13	301
			Under trial...	18	...	18
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Rajanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	101	5	106
32	Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	103	6	109
			Under trial...	37	1	38
			Civil ...	2	1	3
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
33	Peshāwar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	489	12	501
			Under trial...	74	1	75
			Civil ...	5	2	7
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	24	1	25
34	Hazára ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	15	...	15
			Under trial...	44	1	45
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	116	5	121
			Under trial...	67	4	71
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicted ...	13,416	525	13,941
			Under trial...	849	42	891
			Civil ...	73	5	78

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

6			7			8		
Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
820	30	850	1,108	43	1,151	808	26	834
637	55	692	655	55	710	601	45	646
17	1	18	17	1	18	16	1	17
747	27	774	848	32	880	758	28	786
400	36	436	503	42	545	401	30	431
629	34	663	666	35	701	620	34	654
21	4	25	23	5	28	20	5	25
152	15	167	153	15	168	148	14	162
1,188	31	1,219	1,677	43	1,720	1,289	33	1,322
1,604	47	1,651	1,678	48	1,726	1,572	46	1,618
56	4	60	61	6	67	59	6	65
1,049	36	1,085	1,073	37	1,110	1,043	35	1,078
427	26	453	442	26	468	402	25	427
634	48	682	678	49	727	666	46	712
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
339	11	350	455	16	471	310	10	320
366	26	392	433	30	463	371	29	400
2	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	4
28,682	1,438	30,120	42,098	1,963	44,061	28,734	1,463	30,197
23,161	1,126	24,287	24,010	1,168	25,178	23,091	1,117	24,208
902	45	947	975	50	1,025	932	47	979

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaining at the end of the year.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
31	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	300	17	317
			Under trial...	54	10	64
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Rajanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	90	4	94
32	Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	102	12	114
			Under trial...	46	1	47
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Miánẉáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	5	1	6
33	Peshâwar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	388	10	398
			Under trial...	106	2	108
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	30	2	32
34	Hazára ..	District Jail...	Convicted ...	40	1	41
			Under trial...	12	3	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	145	6	151
			Under trial...	62	1	63
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicted ...	13,364	500	13,864
			Under trial...	919	51	970
			Civil ...	43	3	46

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded).*

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
312	14	326			
25	3	28	338	17	355
1	...	1			
110	3	113	110	3	113
107	7	114			
36	2	38	145	10	155
2	1	3			
1	...	1	1	...	1
409	8	417			
103	3	106	515	12	527
3	1	4			
40	2	42	40	2	42
39	4	43			
28	2	30	67	6	73
...	...	...			
136	5	141			
60	2	62	197	7	204
1	...	1			
13,780	537	14,317			
1,018	40	1,058	14,888	580	15,468
90	3	93			

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	300	19	858	45	1,158	64
2	Gurgaon ...	163	5	786	80	949	85
3	Karnál ...	285	18	449	14	734	32
4	Hissar ...	184	5	554	15	738	20
5	Rohtak ...	176	4	545	22	721	26
6	Sirsa ...	222	2	233	6	455	8
7	Umballa ...	544	16	859	54	1,403	70
8	Rúpar ...	1,830	...	155	...	1,985	...
9	Ludhiána ...	220	14	568	36	788	50
10	Simla ...	8	...	89	6	97	6
11	Jullundur ...	338	14	954	112	1,292	126
12	Hoshiárpur ...	17	1	439	34	456	35
13	Dharmsála ...	114	15	312	49	426	64
14	Amritsar ...	452	3	1,141	41	1,593	44
15	Gurdáspur ...	248	9	840	128	1,088	137
16	Siálkot ...	374	18	962	77	1,336	95
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,110	...	18	...	2,128	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	226	....	47	...	273
19	Do. District do. ...	657	...	1,244	...	1,901	...
20	Gujránwála ...	431	9	745	46	1,176	55
21	Ferozepore ...	269	7	749	33	1,018	40
22	Ráwalpindi ...	732	34	1,174	28	1,906	62
23	Jhelum ...	232	12	715	29	947	41
24	Gujrát ...	255	8	474	32	729	40
25	Shahpur ...	327	7	481	14	808	21
26	Mooltan ...	794	22	1,020	30	1,814	52
27	Jhang ...	225	5	544	7	769	12
28	Montgomery ...	463	2	560	6	1,023	8
29	Muzaffargarh ...	30	1	669	26	699	27
30	Dera Ismail Khan	405	13	603	38	1,008	51
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	288	13	646	30	934	43
32	Bannu ...	103	6	400	36	503	42
33	Peshávar ...	489	12	1,188	31	1,677	43
34	Hazára ...	15	...	427	26	442	26
35	Kohát ...	116	5	339	11	455	16
	Total ...	13,416	525	21,740	1,189	35,156	1,714

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1879.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.		Grand Total.			A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
62	14	78	...	1,298	78	1,376	192	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	949	85	1,034	209	24	4	...
...	...	...	...	734	32	766	60	4	3	...
50	...	...	...	788	20	808	94	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	721	26	747	123	1	...	...
101	...	...	...	556	8	564	40	...	1	...
251	6	14	2	1,668	78	1,746	158	10	...	1
2,077	...	...	...	4,062	...	4,062	50	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	789	50	839	135	1	13	2
...	...	...	...	97	6	103	41	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,292	126	1,418	233	21	...	...
2	...	...	...	458	35	493	301	21	3	...
8	...	...	...	434	64	498	51	5	4	...
...	...	273	49	1,866	93	1,959	339	49	2	...
4	...	...	...	1,092	137	1,229	274	46	2	1
32	...	...	...	1,368	95	1,463	170	2	...	1
946	...	1,165	...	4,239	...	4,239	1,000	...	...	...
...	116	...	11	...	400	400	...	..	...	...
168	...	...	...	2,069	...	2,069	415	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	1,176	55	1,231	312	13	2	...
50	...	...	...	1,068	40	1,108	88	5	5	1
362	19	31	...	2,299	81	2,380	3	8	34	1
3	...		...	950	41	991	52	2	10	2
...	...	...	...	729	40	769	146	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	809	21	830	120	1	10	...
587	20	43	1	2,444	73	2,517	494	2	16	1
...	...	...	...	769	12	781	50	...	...	...
281	...	...	...	1,304	8	1,312	273	...	2	...
...	...	5	...	704	27	731	500	20	2	...
167	9	6	2	1,181	62	1,243	239	1	8	2
124	...	50	...	1,108	43	1,151	343	2	6	...
...	...	...	...	503	42	545	69	5	2	1
...	...	...	...	1,677	43	1,720	195	8	13	...
...	...	...	...	442	26	468	234	10	4	...
...	...	...	...	455	16	471	6	...	18	...
5,277	184	1,665	65	42,098	1,963	44,061	* 7,009	263	176	13

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	9									
		Released during the year.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government.			
								a.		b.	
Serial No.	Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	18	...	777	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	30	2	590	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	43	2	380	20	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	21	...	436	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	30	...	390	16	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	10	...	243	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	25	...	717	50	6	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	21	...	1,073	...	121	...	...	...	29	...
9	Ludhiána ...	39	5	343	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	1	...	48	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	25	...	739	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	5	...	140	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	29	2	241	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	60	...	928	25	3	...	2	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	42	...	515	81	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	42	...	789	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	3	...	548	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	1	...	158	...	10	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	49	...	953	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	30	1	441	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	15	...	575	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	59	...	1,096	51	16	...	9	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	38	...	535	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	38	1	384	32	3	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	34	1	365	16	...	...	...	...	3	...
26	Mooltan ...	48	3	1,138	40	2	...	...	...	14	...
27	Jhang ...	35	...	427	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
28	Montgomery ...	54	1	481	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	7	...	160	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	17	1	440	27	12	...	...	...	10	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	11	1	428	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	5	...	315	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	51	1	896	21	5	...	7	...	41	...
34	Hazára ...	5	...	133	15	...	...	7	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	6	...	268	10	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	946	22	17,932	1,115	347	10	30	...	98	..

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1879—*(concluded)*.

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	55	6	252	16	268	326	20	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	99	3	102	150	7	157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	209	6	215	246	7	253
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	220	4	224	243	5	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	156	5	161	205	5	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	241	1	242	228	1	229
25	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	199	...	532	17	549	561	18	579
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	510	...	2,276	...	2,276	1,802	...	1,802
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	1	213	7	220	234	12	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	19	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	31	...	259	11	270	341	16	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	9	15	1	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	92	6	98	122	14	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	1	483	18	501	489	12	501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	244	9	253	294	18	312
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	351	14	365	397	15	412
34	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	330	...	2,156	...	2,156	2,048	...	2,048
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	220	220	...	226	226
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	84	...	549	...	549	673	...	673
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	...	349	11	360	457	12	469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	350	10	360	341	8	349
...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	288	4	781	17	798	779	28	807
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	37	2	271	6	277	240	8	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	154	7	161	216	8	224
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	261	3	264	314	6	320
...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	33	3	691	23	714	775	18	793
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	245	3	248	243	3	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	483	3	486	550	5	555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37	46	2	48
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	29	...	424	31	455	423	23	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	300	17	317	312	14	326
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	102	12	114	107	7	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	71	3	388	10	398	409	8	417
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	40	1	41	39	4	43
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	145	6	151	136	5	141
59	..	6	..	8	..	86	1	2,037	37	13,364	500	13,864	13,780	537	14,317

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous
on the 31st

1	2	3					
		Reli					
		A.					
		Christians.					
		a.		*b.*		*c.*	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	3	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla	...	...	1	...	2	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	5	...	2	...	2	...
18	Do. Female do.	...	1	...	...	...	1
19	Do. District do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshámar	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	1	3	...	5	1

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

DECEMBER 1879.

GION.								4 AGE.					
B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindus.		D. Budhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
88	2	89	11	2	...	73	3	6	...	189	16
50	...	39	3	...	...	10	...	3	...	60	3
65	1	144	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	6
74	2	118	2	...	...	28	...	3	...	180	3
80	2	71	3	...	...	5	...	3	...	64	5
110	1	103	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	179	1
238	7	196	6	...	...	95	4	4	...	391	14
1,291	...	595	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	2,120	...
93	6	49	...	...	...	71	1	3	...	157	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
92	3	123	5	...	...	43	3	3	...	148	9
1	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1
16	...	63	5	...	...	13	1	...	...	75	4
193	5	168	7	...	...	122	6	...	...	366	16
116	3	74	2	...	...	54	4	1	...	213	8
170	7	107	6	...	...	74	1	6	...	284	11
1,405	...	515	...	...	...	227	...	86	...	1,344	...
...	129	...	61	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	186
340	...	89	...	...	...	120	...	4	...	468	...
221	7	81	...	...	...	47	4	3	...	260	9
168	5	115	3	...	...	67	2	5	...	178	9
724	15	45	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	475	8
216	6	54	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	234	4
139	4	8	1	...	...	7	2	4	...	120	6
208	2	14	...	...	...	39	1	...	...	191	2
602	21	48	2	...	...	40	...	...	...	602	20
220	3	7	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	196	3
378	1	76	...	...	...	29	2	6	1	416	1
28	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	32	2
404	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	27
251	13	17	1	...	...	30	3	1	...	203	10
98	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	85	10
370	7	17	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	362	9
38	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	33	1
130	6	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	131	5
8,617	304	3,073	128	2	...	1,653	66	150	4	10,313	416

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous
on the 31st

1	2	4						
		Age.				Previous		
		C.		D.		Ma		
						a.	b.	c.
Serial No.	Jails.	40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.
		M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Delhi ...	55	...	2	...	8	43	16
2	Gurgaon ...	33	...	3	...	2	...	...
3	Karnál ...	12	...	1	...	3	...	...
4	Hissar ...	36	1	1	...	1	28	2
5	Rohtak ...	88	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	60	...	...	...	3	...	...
7	Umballa ...	105	3	32	...	33	35	16
8	Rúpar ...	70	...	86	...	15	11	25
9	Ludhiána ...	34	...	19	...	10	...	13
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	Jullundur ...	96	2	12	...	4	...	18
12	Hoshiárpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
13	Dharmsála ...	17	2	...	...	3	25	4
14	Amritsar ...	117	2	...	...	1	...	27
15	Gurdáspur ...	29	1	1	...	5	...	4
16	Siálkot ...	50	3	11	...	...	21	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	610	...	116	...	72	171	52
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	28	...	4	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	50	...	27	...	61	42	13
20	Gujránwála ...	60	2	26	...	8	...	38
21	Ferozepore ...	132	1	35	...	5	28	26
22	Ráwalpindi ...	259	9	47	...	35	...	15
23	Jhelum ...	34	2	1	...	3	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	28	1	2	...	...	...	4
25	Shahpur ...	65	...	5	1	2	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	88	2	1	1	31	7	...
27	Jhang ...	39	...	9	...	2	1	...
28	Montgomery ...	61	1	...	...	14	...	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	72	4	1	...	12	...	4
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	80	6	14	1	8	...	126
32	Bannu ...	15	1	1	...	6	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	20	1	6	...	16	...	11
34	Hazára ...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...
35	Kohát ...	10	1	3	...	22	6	2
	Total ...	2,436	73	463	7	387	425	421

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DECEMBER 1879—*(concluded)*.

5								6		
OCCUPATION.								TOTAL.		
LES.				FEMALES.						
d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.			
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
109	...	...	76	11	...	5	...	252	16	268
61	...	...	36	3	...	...	...	99	3	102
127	10	...	69	6	...	...	...	209	6	215
118	17	...	54	4	...	...	...	220	4	224
140	5	...	10	5	...	...	...	156	5	161
234	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	241	1	242
211	70	30	137	10	1	6	...	532	17	549
1,360	135	...	730	..	...	...	...	2,276	...	2,276
46	16	...	128	5	1	...	1	213	7	220
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
105	32	...	100	11	...	...	...	259	11	270
2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	9
32	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	92	6	98
120	73	90	172	18	...	...	...	483	18	501
176	10	...	49	9	...	...	...	244	9	253
178	...	152	...	14	...	...	...	351	14	365
990	...	56	815	...	...	...	...	2,156	...	2,156
...	...	...	...	126	2	88	4	...	220	220
197	...	2	234	...	...	...	...	549	...	549
168	15	35	85	8	...	3	..	349	11	360
207	21	26	37	9	...	1	...	350	10	360
362	108	16	245	7	4	4	2	781	17	798
87	16	...	165	6	...	...	...	271	6	277
104	5	...	41	6	...	1	...	154	7	161
146	6	35	72	2	...	1	...	261	3	264
430	7	...	216	9	1	7	6	691	23	714
204	7	...	31	2	...	1	...	245	3	248
314	14	13	126	2	...	...	1	483	3	486
16	1	6	12	1	...	1	...	35	2	37
202	...	4	202	24	2	4	1	424	31	455
140	22	...	2	12	1	4	...	298	17	*315
60	3	8	25	9	3	...	...	102	12	114
254	...	51	56	9	...	...	1	388	10	398
35	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	1	41
92	...	...	23	4	...	...	2	145	6	151
7,027	599	525	3,978	341	15	126	18	13,362	500	13,862

* Tow war prisoners omitted.

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of
and length of

1	2	3								
			Number according to							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
		B ...	13	1	33	2	41	4	108	3
		Total ...	13	1	33	2	43	4	108	4
2	Gurgaon ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	2	...	6	1	26	2	39	...
		Total ...	2	...	6	1	26	2	39	...
3	Karnál ...	A ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	1	1	6	...	26	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	1	7	...	26	...
4	Hissar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B ...	1	...	15	...	36	...	69	4
		Total ...	1	...	15	...	37	...	69	4
5	Rohtak ...	A ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	5	2	5	1	44	...	70	1
		Total ...	6	2	5	1	44	...	70	1
6	Sirsa ...	A ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	1	...	...	...	28	1	87	...
		Total ...	1	...	2	...	28	1	87	...
7	Umballa ...	A ...	3	...	3	...	4	...	2	...
		B ...	1	...	22	3	98	3	157	8
		Total ...	4	...	25	3	102	3	159	8
8	Rúpar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	436	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	436	...

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES.

4																5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
33	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	250	15	265
33	2	11	1	1	...	..	..	10	1	...	1	...	...	252	16	268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	4	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	3	102
20	...	4	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	3	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	2
159	5	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	6	213
159	5	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	6	215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
68	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	219	4	223
68	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	4	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	1	13	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	5	160
17	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	156	5	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
93	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	239	1	240
93	...	29	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	241	1	242
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
164	1	45	...	17	...	1	..	2	1	5	1	5	...	517	17	534
167	1	45	...	17	...	1	..	2	1	5	1	5	...	532	17	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,016	...	698	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,276	...	2,276
1,016	...	698	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,276	...	2,276

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of
AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
			Number according to							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	Ludhiána ...	A ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	13	...	37	1	69	4
		Total ...	...	...	14	...	37	1	69	4
10	Simla ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
11	Jullundur ...	A ...	1	...	...	1	9	1	7	...
		B ...	11	3	32	3	83	2	27	1
		Total ...	12	3	32	4	92	3	34	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	...
13	Dharmsála ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		B ...	...	...	5	...	26	2	16	3
		Total ...	...	...	5	...	27	2	17	3
14	Amritsar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	...
		B ...	17	1	28	1	75	4	146	6
		Total ...	17	1	28	1	83	5	149	6
15	Gurdáspur ...	A ...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
		B ...	15	1	10	4	70	3	77	...
		Total ...	15	2	11	4	74	3	77	...
16	Siálkot ...	A ...	...	...	..	...	13	...	...	...
		B ...	7	...	24	4	89	5	99	2
		Total ...	7	...	24	4	102	5	99	2

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE

SENTENCES—*(continued)*.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE														TOTAL.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	1	...	1
66	1	20	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	212	7	219
66	1	20	1	3	...	...	.	1	...	1	..	2	..	213	7	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
59	...	26	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	242	9	251
59	...	26	...	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	..	259	11	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
29	1	10	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6	96
29	1	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	92	6	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
149	5	44	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	472	17	489
149	5	44	...	9	...	...	.	4	...	...	...	...	..	483	18	501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
42	...	23	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	239	8	247
42	...	23	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	244	9	253
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	13	...	13
85	2	31	..	...	...	...	..	3	1	..	...	...	..	238	14	352
85	2	31	...	...	...	...	.	3	1	...	...	...	..	351	14	365

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of
and length of

1	2	3	Number according to							
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	116	...
		Total ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	116	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	18
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	18
19	Lahore District Jail ...	A ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		B ...	11	...	41	...	103	...	130	...
		Total ...	14	...	41	...	104	...	134	...
20	Gujrânwála ...	A ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
		B ...	2	...	8	3	39	6	70	...
		Total ...	3	...	9	4	40	6	72	...
21	Ferozepore ...	A ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
		B ...	26	...	26	...	77	6	84	2
		Total ...	26	...	28	...	77	6	85	2
22	Ráwalpindi ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
		B ...	43	1	128	3	108	11	226	...
		Total ...	43	1	128	3	108	11	234	...
23	Jhelum ...	A ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B ...	8	1	26	...	62	...	63	5
		Total ...	10	1	26	...	63	...	63	5
24	Gujrát ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	8	1	6	...	33	3	32	2
		Total ...	8	1	6	...	33	3	32	2

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE
SENTENCES.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														TOTAL.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288	...	847	...	604	...	100	...	137	...	61	...	...	...	2,156	...	2,156
288	...	847	...	604	..	100	..	137	...	61	...	..	...	2,156	...	2,156
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	40	...	61	...	30	...	2	...	56	...	3	...	...	...	219	219
...	41	...	61	...	30	..	2	...	56	...	3	...	...	...	220	220
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	9
199	...	53	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	540
200	...	53	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
197	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	344	10	354
197	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	349	11	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	...	3
97	1	34	1	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	2	...	347	10	357
97	1	34	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	350	10	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
111	1	88	...	38	...	13	...	15	1	3	...	...	...	773	17	790
111	1	88	...	38	...	13	..	15	1	3	...	..	...	781	17	798
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
86	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	6	274
86	...	22	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	271	6	277
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	154	7	161
61	1	7	...	5	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	154	7	161

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3	Number according to							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	Shahpur ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	6	...	43	1	55	1
		Total ...	...	...	6	...	43	1	55	1
26	Mooltan ...	A ...	2	...	3	...	3	1	1	...
		B ...	5	...	22	3	140	8	249	3
		Total ...	7	...	25	3	143	9	250	3
27	Jhang ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B ...	3	1	10	1	125	...	52	...
		Total ...	3	1	10	1	126	...	52	...
28	Montgomery ...	A ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
		B ...	...	...	20	...	114	1	78	2
		Total ...	...	...	21	...	115	1	82	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	5	1	8	...	17	...
		Total ...	...	...	5	1	8	...	17	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	1
		B ...	2	...	8	...	35	6	170	14
		Total ...	2	...	8	...	40	6	176	15
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	A ...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	1
		B ...	...	...	13	...	28	5	46	3
		Total ...	...	...	17	..	30	6	47	4
32	Bannu ...	A ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2
		B ...	2	3	15	1	15	2	37	4
		Total ...	2	3	16	1	17	2	38	6

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(continued.)*

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	261	3	264
144	1	9	...	2	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	261	3	264
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
160	4	80	2	22	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	681	22	703
161	4	80	2	22	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	691	23	714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
36	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	244	3	247
36	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	245	3	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
212	...	50	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	3	480
212	...	50	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	3	486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37
3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
104	5	51	...	30	2	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	412	30	442
105	5	51	...	30	2	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	424	31	455
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
93	2	84	3	8	...	...	...	11	2	5	...	3	...	291	15	306
93	2	84	3	8	...	...	...	11	2	5	...	3	...	298	17	*315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
22	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	98	10	108
22	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	102	12	114

* 2 War prisoners omitted.

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of

AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
33	Pesháwar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
		B ...	6	...	64	...	74	2	108	4
		Total ...	6	...	64	...	74	2	130	4
34	Hazára ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	5	...	6	...	12	...	10	1
		Total ...	5	...	6	...	12	...	10	1
35	Kohát ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2
		B ...	1	...	11	...	36	3	34	...
		Total ...	1	...	11	...	39	4	36	2
	Grand Total ...	A ...	13	1	20	2	63	5	65	7
		B ...	196	15	614	32	1,775	91	3,008	91
		Total ...	209	16	634	34	1,838	96	3,073	98

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(concluded)*.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
65	...	30	3	7	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	366	10	376
65	...	30	3	7	1	...	..	10	...	...	..	2	...	388	10	398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	... 2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	40	1	41
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
22	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	139	3	142
22	...	23	...	11	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	145	6	151
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	168	16	184
3,904	75	2,427	72	845	34	116	2	216	67	75	5	18	...	13,194	484	13,678
3,910	76	2,428	72	845	34	116	2	216	67	75	5	18	...	13,362	500	13,862

No. 24.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails PREVIOUSLY

1	2	3							
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of Convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number pre[viously]				
					A.		B.		
					Once.		Twice.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	300	19	319	50	...	12	1
2	Gurgaon ...	163	5	168	45	1	31	2
3	Karnál ...	285	18	303	19	1	3	1
4	Hissár ...	184	5	189	40	1	9	...
5	Rohtak ...	176	4	180	18	...	2	...
6	Sirsa ...	222	2	224	...	...	23	...
7	Umballa ...	544	16	560	71	...	42	1
8	Rúpar ...	1,830	...	1,830	20	...	9	...
9	Ludhiána ...	220	14	234	55	...	11	...
10	Simla ...	8	...	8	2	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	338	14	352	43	2	15	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	17	1	18	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	114	15	129	12	1	10	...
14	Amritsar ...	452	3	455	45	...	23	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	248	9	257	36	...	7	...
16	Siálkot ...	374	18	392	62	2	26	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,110	...	2,110	78	...	40	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	226	226	...	9	...	6
19	Do. District Do. ...	657	...	657	85	...	55	...
20	Gujránwála ...	431	9	440	54	...	13	...
21	Ferozepore ...	269	7	276	8	...	4	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	732	34	766	34	...	4	...
23	Jhelum ...	232	12	244	38	1	7	...
24	Gujrát ...	255	8	263	18	...	16	...
25	Shahpur ...	327	7	334	4	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	794	22	816	87	...	23	...
27	Jhang ...	225	5	230	19	...	10	...
28	Montgomery ...	463	2	465	46	...	3	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	30	1	31	6	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	405	13	418	40	...	3	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	288	13	301	49	...	1	...
32	Bannu ...	103	6	109	5	...	3	2
33	Peshávar ...	489	12	501	57	...	10	...
34	Hazára ...	15	...	15	...	...	4	...
35	Kohát ...	116	5	121	26	...	6	...
	Total ...	13,416	525	13,941	1,172	18	425	13

OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1878 WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4					5			6					
VIOUSLY CONVICTED.								JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			A.			B.		
More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number in prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	...	82	1	83	27	5	26	3	...	3	1	...	1
23	...	99	3	102	61	60	61	3	...	3	..	...	...
7	...	29	2	31	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	52	1	53	28	20	28	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	21	...	21	12	...	12	4	...	4	1	...	1
7	...	30	...	30	14	..	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	1	143	2	145	26	12	26	1	...	1	1	...	1
12	...	41	...	41	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	78	...	78	35	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	64	2	66	19	14	19	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	26	1	27	23	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	81	...	81	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	46	...	46	19	...	18	1	...	1	...	..	...
5	...	93	2	95	25	11	24	3	...	3	...	...	...
45	...	163	...	163	8	...	8	62	..	62	24	...	24
...	1	...	16	16	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	175	...	175	27	...	27	4	...	4	...	...	...
9	...	76	...	76	18	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	...
3	...	15	...	15	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	42	...	42	6	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...
3	...	48	1	49	21	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	39	...	39	15	...	15	1	...	1	1	...	1
4	...	8	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	..	122	...	122	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	30	...	30	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	...	49	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	6	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	57	...	57	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	56	...	56	19	...	19	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	...	12	2	14	12	33	13	...	1	1	...	...	...
5	...	72	..	72	15	...	14	5	...	5	1	...	1
2	...	6	...	6	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	37	...	37	32	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	2	1,901	33	1,934	14	6	14	108	1	109	29	...	29

No. 24A.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into ... previously

1	2	3							
					Number pre...				
					A.		B.		
		Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Delhi ...	858	45	903	65	...	28	...	
2	Gurgaon ...	786	80	866	31	2	19	...	
3	Karnál ...	449	14	463	19	...	3	...	
4	Hissar ...	554	15	569	47	...	9	...	
5	Rohtak ...	545	22	567	38	...	15	...	
6	Sirsa ...	233	6	239	47	...	11	...	
7	Umballa ...	859	54	913	60	...	19		1
8	Rúpar ...	155	...	155	8	...	5	...	
9	Ludhiána ...	568	36	604	76	1	43	...	
10	Simla ...	89	6	95	6	...	2	...	
11	Jullundur ...	954	112	1,066	114	11	47	...	
12	Hoshiárpur ...	439	34	473	34	3	13	...	
13	Dharmsála ...	312	49	361	34	2	6	...	
14	Amritsar ...	1,141	41	1,182	94	1	55		1
15	Gurdáspur ...	840	128	968	55	2	17	...	
16	Siálkot ...	962	77	1,039	85	1	19	...	
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	18	...	18	2	...	1	...	
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	
19	Do. District Do. ...	1,244	...	1,244	109	...	45	...	
20	Gujránwála ...	745	46	791	71	3	16	...	
21	Ferozepore ...	749	33	782	35	1	2	...	
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,174	28	1,202	56	...	16	...	
23	Jhelum ...	715	29	744	63	1	19	...	
24	Gujrát ...	474	32	506	42	4	19	...	
25	Shahpur ...	481	14	495	27	...	6	...	
26	Mooltan ...	1,020	30	1,050	92	...	26	...	
27	Jhang ...	544	7	551	32	...	12	...	
28	Montgomery ...	560	6	566	32	...	5	...	
29	Muzaffargarh ...	669	26	695	56	1	10	...	
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	603	38	641	66	...	...	...	
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	646	30	676	101	3	5		1
32	Bannu ...	400	36	436	31	...	9	...	
33	Pesháwar ...	1,188	31	1,219	71	...	24	...	
34	Hazára ...	427	26	453	9	2	2		2
35	Kohát ...	339	11	350	22	...	6	...	
	Total ...	21,740	189	22,929	1,730	38	534		5

THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879 WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4					5			6					
VIOUSLY CONVICTED.								JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			A.			B.		
More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
27	...	120	...	120	14	...	13	16	...	16	7	...	7
4	...	54	2	56	7	3	6	40	2	42	2	...	2
11	...	33	...	33	7	...	7	4	..	4	2	...	2
7	...	63	...	63	11	...	11	12	...	12	2	...	2
1	...	54	...	54	10	...	10	11	...	11	1	...	1
2	...	60	...	60	26	...	25	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	1	84	2	86	10	4	9	5	...	5	2	...	2
...	...	13	...	13	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	139	2	141	24	6	23	3	...	3	3	...	3
...	...	8	...	8	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	178	11	189	19	10	18	14	...	14	4	...	4
6	...	53	3	56	12	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	44	2	46	14	4	13	7	...	7	...	...	...
25	...	174	2	176	15	5	15	3	1	4	...	...	...
9	...	81	2	83	10	2	9	16	3	19	3	...	3
5	...	109	1	110	11	1	11	22	3	25	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	17	...	17	1	...	1	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
2	...	156	...	156	13	...	13	25	...	25	4	...	4
21	...	108	3	111	14	7	14	9	3	12	2	...	2
5	...	42	1	43	6	3	5	18	...	18	3	...	3
14	...	86	...	86	7	...	7	14	...	14	...	...	...
6	...	88	1	89	12	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	66	4	70	14	13	14	5	1	6	...	...	...
8	...	41	...	41	9	...	8	4	...	4	2	...	2
14	...	132	...	132	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	46	...	46	8	...	8	5	...	5	1	...	1
5	...	42	...	42	7	...	7	5	1	6	...	...	...
3	...	69	1	70	10	4	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
10	...	76	...	76	13	...	12	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	...	118	4	122	18	13	18	6	...	6	1	...	1
5	...	45	...	45	11	...	10	6	3	9	1	...	1
12	...	107	...	107	9	...	9	8	...	8	5	...	5
...	...	11	4	15	3	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	32	...	32	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	2	2,535	45	2,580	12	4	11	266	20	286	45	...	45

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the … of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average Number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	326	20	2	...
2	Gurgaon ...	150	7	...	...
3	Karnál ...	246	7	4	...
4	Hissár ...	243	5	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	205	5	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	228	1	...	...
7	Umballa ...	561	18	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,802	...	6	...
9	Ludhiána ...	234	12	...	...
10	Simla ...	19	1	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	341	16	1	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	15	1	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	122	14	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	489	12	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	294	18	2	...
16	Siálkot ...	397	15	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,048	...	1	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	226	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	673	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	457	12	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	341	8	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	779	28	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	240	8	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	216	8	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	314	6	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	775	18	...	...
27	Jhang ...	243	3	2	...
28	Montgomery ...	550	5	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	46	2	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	423	23	1	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	312	14	...	...
32	Bannu ...	107	7	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	409	8	1	...
34	Hazára ...	39	4	...	...
35	Kohát ...	136	5	...	...
	Total ...	13,780	537	21	...

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

5					
BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.					
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	...	17	...	7	...
...	...	13	...	4	...
9	...	53	2	2	...
8	...	13	...	11	...
3	...	3	...	15	...
11	...	2	...	17	...
5	...	39	...	15	...
...	...	49	...	17	...
...	...	16	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	59	2	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	4	...
5	...	4	...	23	...
11	1	15	...	21	...
18	...	11	...	9	...
207	...	248	...	162	...
...	...	...	33	...	3
57	...	117	...	31	...
...	...	63	...	46	...
...	...	24	...	41	...
12	...	14	...	26	1
5	...	27	...	17	...
9	...	11	...	8	...
1	...	11	...	...	...
141	2	259	...	7	...
8	...	26	...	29	2
10	...	33	...	11	...
2	...	1	...	...	...
34	4	17	3	10	19
12	...	21	4	9	2
14	...	3	...	24	...
47	...	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	...
...	...	1	...	17	...
642	7	1,213	45	638	27

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by … of the Punjab

1	2				
		A.		A.	
		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.	
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	2	...	5	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	4	...	24	2
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	14	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	1	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	29	...
8	Rúpar ...	6	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	2	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	6	1	18	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	1	...	5	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	9	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	2	...	1	1
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	16	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1	...	306	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	...	...	14
19	Do. District do. ...	...	...	99	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	3	...	33	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	2	...	9	1
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	2	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	4	...	223	2
27	Jhang ...	2	...	31	2
28	Montgomery ...	2	...	14	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	2	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	23	15
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	22	6
32	Bannu ...	...	...	24	...
33	Peshávar ...	1	...	38	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	1
35	Kohát ...	...	...	6	...
	Total ...	37	1	956	44

CONVICTS, AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded)*.

6								7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.								Ratio of column 6 *C* to column 3.
B.—By Jail Officers.							*C.*	
B.		C.		D.	E.		Total punishment.	
Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishment.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
2	...	4	...	20	...	...	33	10
8	...	...	...	9	...	...	17	11
26	...	...	...	14	...	...	70	28
9	...	...	...	23	...	...	32	13
3	...	...	...	4	...	...	21	10
...	...	27	...	2	...	...	30	13
...	...	20	...	9	1	...	59	10
...	...	...	...	66	...	...	72	4
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	17	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	1	...	...	51	...	...	119	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	5	...	...	13	10
...	...	2	...	21	...	...	32	6
...	...	26	...	20	...	...	50	16
3	...	4	...	15	...	...	38	9
...	...	185	...	126	...	...	618	30
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	36	16
...	...	77	...	29	...	...	205	30
...	...	44	...	65	...	...	109	23
...	...	...	...	29	...	...	65	19
...	...	15	...	24	2	...	53	7
3	...	19	...	25	...	...	49	20
6	...	...	...	22	...	...	28	12
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	4
...	...	35	...	132	13	...	409	52
...	...	10	...	22	...	...	67	27
...	...	18	...	21	...	...	55	10
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	6
20	8	5	3	13	...	...	88	20
8	...	3	...	9	...	...	48	15
...	...	1	...	12	4	...	41	36
...	...	5	...	38	...	...	82	20
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	9
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	18	13
130	9	502	25	869	20	...	2,593	18

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of of the Punjab

1	2	3		4						5	
				Of those in column 3 there were							
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Daily average number of Convicts.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	858	45	834	45	11	...	13	...	326	20
2	Gurgaon ...	786	80	784	80	...	...	2	...	150	7
3	Karnál ...	449	14	442	14	4	...	3	...	246	7
4	Hissar ...	554	15	552	15	2	...	...	...	243	5
5	Rohtak ...	545	22	545	22	...	...	...	...	205	5
6	Sirsa ...	233	6	233	6	...	...	...	...	228	1
7	Umballa ...	859	54	832	54	15	...	12	...	561	18
8	Rúpar ...	155	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	...
9	Ludhiána ...	568	36	527	36	20	...	21	...	234	12
10	Simla ...	89	6	67	5	13	...	9	1	19	1
11	Jullundur ...	954	112	940	112	8	...	6	...	341	16
12	Hoshiárpur ...	439	34	412	34	17	...	10	...	15	1
13	Dharmsála ...	312	49	297	49	9	...	6	...	122	14
14	Amritsar ...	1,141	41	1,134	41	5	...	2	...	489	12
15	Gurdáspur ...	840	128	734	128	85	...	21	...	294	18
16	Siálkot ...	962	77	952	77	4	...	6	...	397	15
17	Lahore Central Jail...	18	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	2,048	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	226
19	Do. District do. ...	1,244	...	1,234	...	...	...	10	...	673	...
20	Gujránwála ...	745	46	740	46	3	...	2	...	457	12
21	Ferozepore ...	749	33	736	33	7	...	6	...	341	8
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,174	28	1,165	28	5	...	4	...	779	28
23	Jhelum ...	715	29	711	29	...	...	4	...	240	8
24	Gujrát ...	474	32	471	32	1	...	2	...	216	8
25	Shahpur ...	481	14	478	14	1	...	2	...	314	6
26	Mooltan ...	1,020	30	1,005	30	2	...	13	...	775	18
27	Jhang ...	544	7	542	7	...	...	2	...	243	3
28	Montgomery ...	560	6	556	6	4	...	...	...	550	5
29	Muzaffargarh ...	669	26	644	26	19	...	6	...	46	[illegible]
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	603	38	598	38	3	...	2	...	423	23
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	646	50	641	30	4	...	1	...	312	14
32	Bannu ...	400	36	400	36	...	...	...	...	107	7
33	Pesháwar ...	1,188	31	1,179	31	...	...	9	...	409	8
34	Hazára ...	427	26	422	26	4	...	1	...	39	4
35	Kohát ...	339	11	335	11	...	...	4	...	136	5
	Total ...	21,740	1,189	21,297	1,188	250	...	193	1	13,780	537

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

6		7		8						9					
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail: Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail: Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
44	...	64	...	53	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	109	...	102	...	4	...	3	...	68	...	35	...	6	...
21	...	35	...	33	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	14	...	2	...
17	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...
25	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
77	...	95	...	91	...	4	...	...	...	60	...	20	...	15	...
48	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	12	...
25	1	17	3	17	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	108	...	100	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	95	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	78	...	71	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	60	...	14	...
18	...	20	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	18	...
23	...	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	8	...
165	24	73	...	64	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	48	...	25	...
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
40	...	57	...	50	...	5	...	2	...	13	...	37	...	7	...
79	...	47	...	37	...	8	...	2	...	24	...	20	...	3	...
52	...	107	...	104	...	2	...	1	...	42	...	56	...	9	...
196	...	214	...	208	...	6	...	...	...	35	...	147	...	32	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	66	...	63	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	57	...	3	...
37	...	72	...	71	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	58	...	14	...
147	6	807	32	803	32	4	...	...	...	780	29	22	3	5	...
33	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	15	...	6	...
71	...	40	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	9	46	7	40	7	...	...	6	...	11	7	19	...	16	...
36	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	22	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,493	40	2,343	47	2,234	47	80	...	29	...	1,118	39	969	8	256	...

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and ... the year 1879 (excluding the cost of building new ...

1	2	3			
		Average number of Prisoners.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	346	4	5	355
2	Gurgaon ...	157	14	2	173
3	Karnál ...	253	8	1	262
4	Hissar ...	248	10	4	262
5	Rohtak ...	210	21	2	233
6	Sirsa ...	229	3	...	232
7	Umballa ...	579	27	7	613
8	Rúpar ...	1,802	...	...	1,802
9	Ludhiána ...	246	56	2	304
10	Simla ...	20	1	2	23
11	Jullundur ...	357	2	...	359
12	Hoshiárpur ...	16	10	5	31
13	Dharmsála ...	136	5	1	142
14	Amritsar ...	501	30	2	533
15	Gurdáspur ...	312	21	4	337
16	Siálkot ...	412	22	6	440
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,048	...	...	2,048
18	Do. Female do. ...	226	...	...	226
19	Do. District do. ...	673	5	8	686
20	Gujránwála ...	469	19	6	494
21	Ferozepore ...	349	7	4	360
22	Ráwalpindi ...	807	19	7	833
23	Jhelum ...	248	20	2	270
24	Gujrát ...	224	13	...	237
25	Shahpur ...	320	19	1	340
26	Mooltan ...	793	5	6	804
27	Jhang ...	246	16	1	263
28	Montgomery ...	555	23	3	581
29	Muzaffargarh ...	48	21	1	70
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	446	64	2	512
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	326	28	1	355
32	Bannu ...	114	38	3	155
33	Peshâwar ...	417	106	4	527
34	Hazára ...	43	30	...	73
35	Kohát ...	141	62	1	204
	Total ...	14,317	729	93	15,139

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
8,022	22	14	9	6,791	19	2	1	1,860	5	3	10
3,969	22	3	4	4,049	23	6	6	1,287	7	7	0
5,646	21	10	1	4,758	18	2	7	1,194	4	8	11
5,763	22	5	5	5,745	21	14	10	1,842	7	0	6
5,430	23	15	0	5,311	22	12	8	828	3	8	10
4,799	20	11	0	5,667	24	6	10	2,028	8	11	10
14,761	24	5	9	9,931	16	3	3	2,508	4	1	6
56,630	31	6	10	34,348	19	1	0	15,390	8	8	8
6,986	23	2	1	5,718	18	12	11	1,890	6	3	5
943	44	14	6	919	39	8	4	864	37	9	0
8,733	24	5	3	6,143	17	1	9	1,794	4	15	11
555	21	5	6	1,042	33	9	10	1,284	41	6	9
4,354	30	14	1	4,624	32	9	1	1,632	11	7	11
13,809	26	0	1	8,941	16	12	5	2,628	4	14	11
9,020	27	1	4	6,477	19	3	6	1,782	5	4	7
11,286	26	0	1	6,868	15	9	0	1,764	4	0	2
58,733	28	10	10	36,285	17	11	6	5,418	2	10	4
5,512	24	6	3	4,676	20	11	0	...	...	...	...
18,924	27	14	7	6,352	9	4	2	1,813	2	10	3
13,111	26	13	10	7,463	15	1	8	1,908	3	13	9
7,824	21	15	8	6,485	18	0	3	1,788	4	15	6
30,117	36	7	4	11,006	13	3	6	2,700	3	3	10
7,081	26	6	9	5,249	19	7	1	1,860	6	14	3
6,467	27	4	7	4,984	21	0	6	1,728	7	4	8
10,207	30	1	9	6,085	17	14	4	2,028	5	15	5
21,962	27	8	4	10,073	12	8	5	2,820	3	8	1
7,566	28	14	1	5,966	22	10	11	1,932	7	5	6
16,262	28	2	2	8,766	15	1	5	2,070	3	9	0
2,038	29	8	7	1,435	20	8	0	1,476	21	1	4
15,776	30	14	11	8,699	16	15	10	2,457	4	12	9
10,362	29	4	4	5,532	15	9	4	1,512	4	4	2
4,677	30	12	3	4,245	27	6	2	1,584	10	3	6
21,665	41	6	9	7,330	13	14	7	4,128	7	13	4
2,071	28	5	11	1,080	14	12	9	1,200	16	7	0
7,048	34	11	6	4,065	19	14	9	2,652	13	0	0
4,28,109	28	7	3	2,63,108	17	6	1	81,655	5	6	4

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and ... the year 1879 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, ...

1	2	7						
		Hospital Charges.						
		A.	B.			C.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi ...	683	1	14	9	32	8	5
2	Gurgaon ...	155	0	14	4	51	10	8
3	Karnál ...	306	1	2	8	43	11	5
4	Hissar ...	275	1	0	10	39	4	6
5	Rohtak ...	286	1	3	8	57	3	2
6	Sirsa ...	286	1	3	9	28	9	7
7	Umballa ...	2,093	3	6	8	48	10	9
8	Rúpar ...	11,028	6	1	11	38	6	10
9	Ludhiána ...	599	1	15	6	66	8	10
10	Simla ...	26	1	2	1	26	0	0
11	Jullundur ...	415	1	2	6	34	9	4
12	Hoshiárpur ...	119	3	13	9	119	0	0
13	Dharmsála ...	138	0	15	7	34	8	0
14	Amritsar ...	979	1	13	5	51	8	5
15	Gurdáspur ...	415	1	3	8	41	8	0
16	Siálkot ...	274	0	10	0	45	10	8
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	5,830	2	13	7	47	12	7
18	Do. Female do. ...	517	2	4	7	43	1	4
19	Do. District do. ...	1,187	1	11	8	40	14	11
20	Gujránwála ...	1,065	2	2	6	36	11	7
21	Ferozepore ...	620	1	11	6	38	12	0
22	Ráwalpindi ...	4,214	5	0	11	65	13	6
23	Jhelum ...	898	3	5	3	56	2	0
24	Gujrát ...	197	0	13	4	32	13	4
25	Shahpur ...	218	0	10	3	54	8	0
26	Mooltan ...	1,626	2	0	4	45	2	8
27	Jhang ...	403	1	8	6	80	9	7
28	Montgomery ...	462	0	12	9	51	5	9
29	Muzaffargarh ...	177	2	8	5	59	0	0
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,099	2	2	4	39	4	0
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	380	1	1	2	42	3	7
32	Bannu ...	213	1	6	0	53	5	3
33	Pesháwar ...	1,510	2	13	10	62	14	8
34	Hazára ...	301	4	2	0	60	3	2
35	Kohát ...	460	2	4	0	51	1	9
	Total ...	39,454	2	9	8	45	13	2

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS)—*(concluded)*.

8				9				10	11.		
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
517	1	7	8	1,389	3	14	7	19,262	54	9	8
326	1	14	6	954	5	8	2	10,740	61	5	10
883	3	6	2	862	3	4	8	13,649	52	3	1
945	3	10	7	1,678	6	6	6	16,248	62	6	8
522	2	4	2	1,349	5	12	8	13,726	59	9	0
863	3	11	6	726	3	2	1	14,369	61	15	0
2,831	4	10	9	4,450	7	4	2	36,574	60	0	1
9,391	5	3	5	8,936	4	15	4	1,35,729	75	5	2
901	2	15	8	1,544	5	1	3	17,638	58	2	10
62	2	15	3	256	11	2	1	3,070	137	3	3
1,180	3	4	7	1,376	3	13	4	19,641	54	11	4
33	1	1	0	48	1	8	9	3,081	102	13	7
582	4	2	1	1,097	7	11	7	12,427	87	12	4
1,941	3	10	6	1,570	2	15	2	29,868	56	2	6
810	2	6	11	1,177	3	7	10	19,681	58	11	10
3,726	8	9	4	1,773	4	0	6	25,691	58	13	1
9,075	4	6	11	11,835	5	12	5	1,27,176	62	1	7
990	4	6	1	1,166	5	2	7	12,861	56	14	6
1,519	2	3	10	2,206	3	3	5	32,001	46	15	11
1,128	2	5	0	2,134	4	5	1	26,809	54	9	10
1,468	4	2	0	1,109	3	1	3	19,294	53	14	2
3,793	4	9	6	5,250	6	4	10	57,080	68	13	11
2,362	8	13	0	1,635	6	0	11	19,085	70	15	3
977	4	1	11	1,233	5	3	3	15,586	65	12	3
1,111	3	4	5	767	2	4	1	20,416	60	2	3
4,767	5	15	7	3,514	4	5	11	44,762	55	14	8
1,102	4	3	4	995	3	12	6	17,964	68	6	10
2,473	4	4	6	2,478	4	4	3	32,511	56	2	1
313	4	8	7	819	11	11	2	6,258	89	14	1
3,198	6	4	4	3,497	6	13	3	34,726	67	15	5
1,541	4	5	8	3,212	9	0	9	22,539	63	9	5
667	4	6	2	689	4	7	1	12,075	78	9	2
1,568	3	0	0	1,933	3	10	8	38,134	72	11	2
3	0	0	8	846	11	9	5	5,501	75	5	9
613	3	0	3	832	4	1	3	15,670	76	15	9
64,181	4	4	3	75,335	4	5	7	9,51,842	63	1	2

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts

1	2	3	4	5	6	Average number					
						A.	On prison duties.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working-days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
1	Delhi ...	3	280	21	1	...	...	22	6	22	...
2	Gurgaon ...	29	128	3	...	...	...	10	11	30	6
3	Karnál ...	3	216	7	...	...	12	14	24	25	27
4	Hissar ...	2	221	7	6	...	4	28	17	30	9
5	Rohtak ...	4	174	5	...	...	...	6	11	18	68
6	Sirsa ...	...	186	10	...	...	5	10	10	15	8
7	Umballa ...	16	463	43	26	...	16	65	20	100	60
8	Rúpar ...	...	1,332	287	183	...	103	74	26	53	106
9	Ludhiána ...	3	233	8	3	...	1	25	18	43	11
10	Simla ...	2	17	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	3
11	Jullundur ...	13	285	12	10	...	13	47	12	23	37
12	Hoshiárpur ...	1	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	119	4	...	...	9	8	14	22	...
14	Amritsar ...	12	401	19	...	...	13	45	20	36	42
15	Gurdáspur ...	3	267	10	1	...	8	28	7	8	1
16	Siálkot ...	17	349	6	2	...	20	68	14	49	9
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	1,919	122	7	...	189	149	38	132	10
18	Do. Female do. ...	3	205	12	5	...	13	14	...	23	28
19	Do. District do. ...	6	644	29	...	...	18	90	34	45	51
20	Gujránwála ...	4	425	29	11	...	11	58	13	45	17
21	Ferozepore ...	6	267	13	15	...	7	44	32	30	10
22	Ráwalpindi ...	16	654	62	91	...	38	67	20	69	6
23	Jhelum ...	3	190	15	12	...	4	28	4	29	10
24	Gujrát ...	...	192	6	...	...	4	16	11	15	5
25	Shahpur ...	1	278	4	...	...	8	38	4	26	11
26	Mooltan ...	21	684	36	4	...	31	38	18	30	5
27	Jhang ...	2	201	5	...	...	8	9	13	33	...
28	Montgomery ...	2	547	9	1	...	17	76	58	31	42
29	Muzaffargarh ...	3	36	3	...	...	...	7	8	3	5
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	411	26	3	...	27	55	9	16	13
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	8	311	9	1	...	5	12	15	33	35
32	Bannu ...	5	104	3	...	...	...	25	7	6	...
33	Peshāwar ...	24	375	22	5	...	19	46	9	99	8
34	Hazára ...	28	8	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
35	Kohát ...	1	133	8	...	...	...	21	6	12	3
	Total ...	250	12,266	861	387	...	603	1,251	515	1,158	646

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

7						8		
EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.						RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*						
G.	H.	I.	J.					
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (7 K).
...	...	...	...	230	...	...	8	82
...	...	...	...	71	...	...	8	55
...	...	...	...	114	...	6	6	53
...	...	...	...	133	...	2	13	60
...	...	...	...	71	...	...	3	41
...	...	...	...	138	...	3	5	74
...	7	...	...	195	...	3	14	42
...	...	...	...	...	970	8	6	...
...	3	...	...	132	...	...	11	57
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	18	24
...	...	...	...	153	...	5	16	54
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9	73
...	...	...	...	66	...	8	7	55
...	...	...	...	245	...	3	11	61
...	...	...	...	215	...	3	10	81
...	...	...	...	189	...	6	20	54
...	...	...	...	1,401	...	10	8	73
...	...	...	...	127	...	6	7	62
...	2	...	...	404	...	3	14	63
...	2	...	...	279	...	3	14	66
...	...	...	...	144	...	3	16	54
...	...	...	...	454	...	6	10	69
...	...	...	...	115	...	2	15	61
...	...	...	...	141	...	2	8	73
...	...	...	...	191	...	3	14	68
...	...	...	...	562	...	5	6	82
...	...	...	...	138	...	4	4	69
...	...	...	...	323	...	3	14	59
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	19	36
...	...	...	...	291	...	7	13	71
...	44	...	...	167	...	2	4	54
...	...	...	...	66	...	...	24	63
...	...	...	...	194	...	5	12	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	...	...	91	...	...	16	68
...	58	...	...	7,065	970	5	10	58

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF

1	2	3		
Serial No.	JAILS.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Cash in hand at the end of 1878. A.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1878. B.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi ...	343	...	837
2	Gurgaon ...	128	...	74
3	Karnál ...	250	...	402
4	Hissar ...	246	...	165
5	Rohtak ...	206	...	304
6	Sirsa ...	229	...	337
7	Umballa ...	563	...	1,145
8	Rúpar ...	1,802	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	243	...	360
10	Simla ...	18	...	40
11	Jullundur ...	344	...	1,471
12	Hoshiárpur ...	15	...	75
13	Dharmsála ...	136	...	213
14	Amritsar ...	489	...	637
15	Gurdáspur ...	309	...	793
16	Siálkot ...	395	...	1,495
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,048	...	56,401
18	Do. Female Do. ...	223	...	53
19	Do. District Do. ...	667	...	1,546
20	Gujránwála ...	465	...	468
21	Ferozepore ...	343	...	982
22	Ráwalpindi ...	791	...	1,136
23	Jhelum ...	245	...	1,569
24	Gujrát ...	224	...	896
25	Shahpur ...	319	...	465
26	Mooltan ...	772	50	3,577
27	Jhang ...	244	...	559
28	Montgomery ...	553	...	804
29	Muzaffargarh ...	45	3	1
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	437	...	796
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	318	2	355
32	Bannu ...	109	...	73
33	Pesháwar ...	393	...	465
34	Hazára ...	15	...	...
35	Kohát ...	140	...	146
	TOTAL ...	14,067	55	78,550

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1879.

4					
Debits.					
Raw materials at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1878.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1879.	Total.
C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
142	...	157	1,699	2,489	5,324
36	...	329	203	1,159	1,801
513	...	49	553	2,744	4,261
358	...	742	307	3,222	4,794
93	...	426	610	2,167	3,600
442	...	844	500	1,779	3,902
276	...	2,135	558	3,759	7,873
...	...	...	...	10,576	10,576
212	...	467	395	9,297	10,731
...	...	...	...	384	424
306	...	431	726	5,105	8,039
6	...	...	...	108	189
106	...	246	165	1,674	2,404
132	...	1,030	524	4,956	7,279
88	...	246	474	4,892	6,493
628	...	1,489	1,831	6,371	11,724
21,194	...	24,491	53,117	1,08,960	2,64,163
12	...	48	177	393	683
66	...	2,421	561	15,549	20,143
329	...	1,175	180	4,086	6,238
412	...	670	727	2,305	5,096
195	...	223	2,707	6,828	11,089
278	...	700	890	2,562	5,999
268	...	913	773	2,394	5,244
140	...	536	299	5,769	7,209
1,364	286	2,256	880	10,467	18,880
163	...	381	250	4,592	5,945
347	...	662	656	4,002	6,471
32	...	145	191	743	1,115
1,366	...	431	1,327	4,382	8,302
122	80	602	263	3,600	5,024
189	...	158	100	1,814	2,334
957	...	1,165	800	4,041	7,428
...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	465	78	3,055	3,792
30,820	366	46,033	72,521	2,46,224	4,74,569

No. 29.—Statement showing result of the employment of Con

1	2					5
						Credits.
Serial No.	Jails.	Cash in hand at the end of 1879.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1879.	Raw materials at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1879.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi ...	...	385	103	...	257
2	Gurgaon ...	...	93	36	...	271
3	Karnál ...	...	173	194	...	240
4	Hissar ...	...	199	200	...	479
5	Rohtak ...	...	251	240	...	408
6	Sirsa ...	...	344	218	...	838
7	Umballa ...	...	669	221	...	772
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	189	463	...	1,213
10	Simla ...	...	321	281	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	1,081	253	...	352
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	104	2	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	123	140	...	190
14	Amritsar ...	...	625	85	...	1,741
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	1,138	38	...	267
16	Siálkot ...	...	937	641	...	1,066
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	36,272	19,718	...	40,614
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	103	5	...	21
19	Do. District Do. ...	...	1,160	82	...	1,004
20	Gujránwála ...	...	714	140	...	571
21	Ferozepore ...	...	544	86	...	126
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	741	69	...	57
23	Jhelum ...	...	1,291	113	...	366
24	Gujrát ...	...	821	283	...	1,114
25	Shahpur ...	...	1,801	574	...	519
26	Mooltan ...	...	3,021	1,102	...	1,319
27	Jhang ...	26	590	657	227	453
28	Montgomery ...	...	986	160	...	676
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	9	61	...	424
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	598	634	...	579
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	306	222	...	474
32	Bannu ...	131	275	242	51	93
33	Peshávar ...	...	439	954	...	1,224
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	304	29	...	519
	...	...			...	
	Total ...	163	56,607	28,246	278	58,247

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879—*(contd).*

			6			7		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Plant and machinery at the end of 1879.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoices during 1879.	TOTAL.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G. over 4 G. or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of 4 G. over 5 G. or cash loss.
F.	G.	H.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,777	5,419	7,941	2,617	8	...	2,930	9	...
263	1,827	2,490	689	5	...	668	5	...
563	6,834	8,004	3,743	15	...	4,090	16	...
302	6,872	8,052	3,258	13	...	3,650	15	...
610	3,080	4,589	989	5	...	913	4	...
532	3,543	5,475	1,573	7	...	1,764	8	...
817	8,581	11,060	3,187	6	...	4,822	9	...
...	54,420	54,420	43,844	24	...	43,844	24	...
351	10,912	13,128	2,397	10	...	1,615	7	...
...	478	1,080	656	36	...	94	5	...
649	7,957	10,292	2,253	7	...	2,852	8	...
...	265	371	182	12	...	157	10	...
165	2,806	3,424	1,020	7	...	1,132	8	...
784	7,442	10,677	3,398	7	...	2,486	5	...
474	7,793	9,710	3,217	10	...	2,901	9	...
1,831	9,530	14,005	2,281	6	...	3,159	8	...
57,479	1,56,600	3,10,683	46,520	23	...	47,640	23	...
167	1,633	1,929	1,246	6	...	1,240	6	...
1,295	19,804	23,345	3,202	5	...	4,255	6	...
180	7,882	9,487	3,249	7	...	3,796	8	...
140	6,046	6,942	1,846	5	...	3,741	11	...
1,730	13,985	16,582	5,493	7	...	7,157	9	...
902	4,861	7,533	1,534	6	...	2,299	9	...
765	3,724	6,707	1,463	7	...	1,330	6	...
305	7,023	10,222	3,013	9	...	1,254	4	...
1,160	17,017	23,872	4,992	6	...	6,550	8	...
225	5,576	7,501	1,556	6	...	984	4	...
635	5,838	8,295	1,824	3	...	1,836	3	...
319	1,613	2,432	1,317	29	...	870	19	...
1,350	10,426	13,587	5,285	12	...	6,044	14	...
339	7,917	9,440	4,416	14	...	4,317	14	...
113	2,874	3,597	1,263	12	...	1,060	10	...
800	6,772	10,189	2,761	7	...	2,731	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	4,295	5,235	1,443	10	...	1,240	9	...
77,110	4,21,645	6,42,296	1,67,727	12	...	1,75,421	12	...

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS

1	2	3
Serial No.	JAILS.	Cost of Maintenance.
		Rs.
1	Delhi ...	19,262
2	Gurgaon ...	10,740
3	Karnál ...	13,649
4	Hissar ...	16,248
5	Rohtak ...	13,726
6	Sirsa ...	14,369
7	Umballa ...	36,574
8	Rúpar ...	1,35,729
9	Ludhiána ...	17,638
10	Simla ...	3,070
11	Jullundur ...	19,641
12	Hoshiárpur ...	3,081
13	Dharmsála ...	12,427
14	Amritsar ...	29,868
15	Gurdáspur ...	19,681
16	Siálkot ...	25,691
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,27,176
18	Do. Female Do. ...	12,861
19	Do. District Do. ...	32,001
20	Gujránwála ...	26,809
21	Ferozepore ...	19,294
22	Ráwalpindi ...	57,080
23	Jhelum ...	19,085
24	Gujrát ...	15,586
25	Shahpur ...	20,416
26	Mooltan ...	44,762
27	Jhang ...	17,964
28	Montgomery ...	32,511
29	Muzaffargarh ...	6,258
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	34,726
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	22,539
32	Bannu ...	12,075
33	Peshâwar ...	38,134
34	Hazára ...	5,501
35	Kohát ...	15,670
	TOTAL Rs. ..	9,51,842

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

4	5	6	7	8
Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, column 7 of Statement No. XXIX.	Excess of drawings over payments, column 7 C. of Statement No. XXIX.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labor.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,930	...	16,332	47	48
668	...	10,072	64	79
4,090	...	9,559	38	38
3,650	...	12,598	51	51
913	...	12,813	61	62
1,764	...	12,605	55	55
4,822	...	31,752	55	56
43,844	...	91,885	51	51
1,615	...	16,023	65	66
94	...	2,976	149	165
2,852	...	16,789	47	49
157	...	2,924	183	195
1,132	...	11,295	83	83
2,486	...	27,382	55	56
2,901	...	16,780	54	54
3,159	...	22,532	55	57
47,640	...	79,536	39	39
1,240	...	11,621	51	52
4,255	...	27,746	41	42
3,796	...	23,013	49	49
3,741	...	15,553	45	45
7,157	...	49,923	62	63
2,299	...	16,786	68	69
1,330	...	14,256	64	64
1,254	...	19,162	60	60
6,550	...	38,212	48	49
984	...	16,980	69	70
1,836	...	30,675	55	55
870	...	5,388	112	120
6,044	...	28,682	64	66
4,317	...	18,222	56	57
1,060	...	11,015	97	101
2,731	...	35,403	85	90
...	...	5,501	128	367
1,240	...	14,430	102	103
1,75,421	...	7,76,421	54	55

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.	Average daily strength. M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	259	15	274	326	20	346
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	5	...	5
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	64	6	70	150	7	157
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	Karnál ...	Convicts ...	209	9	218	246	7	253
		Under trial ...	16	...	16	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	186	16	202	243	5	248
		Under trial ...	24	...	24	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	4	...	4
5	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	201	14	215	205	5	210
		Under trial ...	17	8	25	20	1	21
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	2	...	2
6	Sirsa ...	Convicts ...	277	21	298	228	1	229
		Under trial ...	21	5	26	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	860	17	877	561	18	579
		Under trial ...	39	9	48	26	1	27
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	7	...	7
8	Rúpar ...	Convicts ...	2,368	...	2,368	1,802	...	1,802
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicts ...	182	23	205	234	12	246
		Under trial ...	34	...	34	53	3	56
		Civil prisoners ...	23	...	23	2	...	2
10	Simla ...	Convicts ...	37	...	37	19	1	20
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3	2	...	2
11	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	296	18	314	341	16	357
		Under trial ...	31	12	43	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	8	...	8	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicts ...	32	4	36	15	1	16
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	9	1	10
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	5	...	5

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879.

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
413	18	431	429	17	446	20	1	21	55	6	61	18	3	21
3	...	3	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	6	223	101	9	110	3	...	3	13	...	13	1	...	1
18	...	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	11	311	311	2	313	7	...	7	38	...	38	4	...	4
11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30[illegible]	7	316	274	5	279	7	...	7	16	...	16	8	...	8
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305	8	313	239	9	248	5	...	5	20	4	24	2	1	3
38	2	40	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	3	304	379	...	379	10	...	10	13	...	13	3	...	3
6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
616	16	632	1,214	33	1,247	42	1	43	199	...	199	133	...	133
33	1	34	27	2	29	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	1	3
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,286	...	2,286	7,781	...	7,781	287	...	287	510	...	510	260	...	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	13	269	186	4	190	8	...	8	22	1	3	...	...	...
114	...	114	29	...	29	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2	32	28	1	29	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
417	22	439	351	9	360	12	...	12	31	...	31	1	...	1
5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
33	8	41	35	1	36	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	19	5	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality

DURING THE

1	2		10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	47	...	47	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Convicts ...	93	...	93	28	...	28
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
132	85	129	6	5	6	...	...	...	16·87	30·00	17·63	16·87	30·00	17·63
325	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	129	70	2	...	2	...	...	...	8·66	...	8·28	8·66	...	8·28
21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·14	...	7·14	7·14	...	7·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	29	124	3	...	3	...	...	...	15·44	...	15·02	15·44	...	15·02
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	100	113	3	5	3	...	...	...	6·58	...	6·46	6·58	...	6·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	180	118	2	...	2	...	...	...	9·76	80·00	11·43	9·76	80·00	11·43
85	100	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	...	166	4	...	4	...	...	...	5·70	...	5·68	5·70	...	5·68
66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	183	215	7	6	7	...	...	...	35·47	...	34·37	35·47	...	34·37
104	200	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·38	100·00	18·52	15·38	100·00	18·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	...	432	16	...	16	1·55	...	1·55	26·75	...	26·75	28·30	...	28·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	33	77	3	...	3	...	...	...	9·40	8·33	9·35	9·40	8·33	9·35
55	...	52	2	...	2	...	...	...	3·77	...	3·57	3·77	...	3·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	100	145	5	...	5	5·26	...	5·00	5·26	...	5·00	10·52	...	10·00
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	56	101	4	...	3	...	...	...	9·09	...	8·68	9·09	...	8·68
300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	50·00	50·00	...	50·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	100	225	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	100·00	6·25	...	100·00	6·25
211	500	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	10·00	...	100·00	10·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicts ...	137	21	158	122	14	136
		Under trial ...	24	...	24	4	1	5
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
14	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	342	16	358	489	12	501
		Under trial ...	39	...	39	29	1	30
		Civil prisoners ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicts ...	229	21	250	294	18	312
		Under trial ...	27	...	27	19	2	21
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
16	Siálkot ...	Convicts ...	420	18	438	397	15	412
		Under trial ...	17	...	17	21	1	22
		Civil prisoners ...	11	...	11	5	1	6
17	Lahore Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,623	...	1,623	2,048	...	2,048
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail.	Convicts ...	...	332	332	...	226	226
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Lahore District Jail.	Convicts ...	619	...	619	673	...	673
		Under trial ...	22	...	22	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners ...	16	...	16	8	...	8
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	356	9	365	457	12	469
		Under trial ...	50	6	56	18	1	19
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	6	...	6
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	391	9	400	341	8	349
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	6	1	7
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	4	...	4
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicts ...	708	60	768	779	28	807
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	19	...	19
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	281	16	297	240	8	248
		Under trial ...	28	4	32	19	1	20
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	2	...	2
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	244	7	251	216	8	224
		Under trial ...	28	...	28	13	...	13
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
143	21	164	123	6	129	4	...	4	16	...	16	1	...	1
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
592	36	628	405	4	409	19	...	19	46	1	47	9	...	9
45	3	48	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	35	372	349	11	360	9	1	10	14	...	14	1	...	1
41	...	41	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
462	20	482	206	4	210	6	...	6	13	...	13	3	...	3
24	5	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,392	...	2,392	3,086	...	3,086	122	...	122	330	...	330	106	...	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	247	247	...	482	482	...	12	12	...	11	11	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
843	...	843	785	...	785	29	...	29	84	...	84	6	...	6
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
519	12	531	578	13	591	29	...	29	41	...	41	7	...	7
44	2	46	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
404	11	415	467	7	474	13	...	13	35	...	35	7	...	7
13	...	13	29	5	34	2	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1
4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
871	19	890	2,265	65	2,330	60	2	62	288	4	292	141	1	142
26	1	27	52	...	52	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	4	282	599	29	628	14	1	15	37	2	39	15	1	16
20	2	22	34	1	35	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	10	307	278	16	294	6	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	...	21	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	2	...	2
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	23	...	23	..	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ..	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail.	Convicts ...	134	...	134	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail.	Convicts ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Lahore District Jail.	Convicts ...	46	...	46	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicts ...	58	...	58	21	...	21
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	...	1	1
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
100	43	95	3	...	3	1·64	...	1·17	11·48	...	10·29	13·12	...	11·76
25	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	...	20·00	25·00	...	20·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	33	82	4	...	4	...	...	...	9·41	8·33	9·38	9·41	8·33	9·38
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·90	...	6·67	6·90	...	6·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	61	115	3	6	3	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·48	4·76	...	4·48
11	100	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	27	51	2	...	1	...	...	...	3·27	...	3·16	3·27	...	3·16
10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·74	...	4·55	4·74	...	4·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	...	151	6	...	6	...	...	...	16·11	...	16·11	16·11	...	16·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	213	213	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4·86	4·86	...	4·86	4·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	117	4	...	4	...	...	...	12·48	...	12·48	12·48	...	12·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	108	126	6	...	6	...	...	...	8·97	...	8·74	8·97	...	8·74
55	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	88	136	4	...	4	...	...	...	10·26	...	10·02	10·26	...	10·02
483	500	486	33	100	43	...	...	...	33·33	...	28·57	33·33	...	28·57
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291	232	289	8	7	8	2·70	...	2·60	34·27	14·29	33·58	36·97	14·29	36·18
274	...	274	11	...	11	...	...	...	10·53	...	10·53	10·53	...	10·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	362	253	6	12	6	...	12·50	0·40	15·42	12·50	15·32	15·42	25·00	15·72
179	100	175	5	...	5	5·26	...	5·00	10·52	...	10·00	15·78	...	15·00
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	200	131	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·85	...	1·79	1·85	...	1·79
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	235	6	241	314	6	320
		Under trial ...	34	3	37	19	...	19
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	656	41	697	775	18	793
		Under trial ...	27	...	27	4	1	5
		Civil prisoners ...	7	5	12	6	...	6
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	300	12	312	243	3	246
		Under trial ...	33	...	33	16	...	16
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	645	28	673	550	5	555
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	23	...	23
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	33	2	35	46	2	48
		Under trial ...	14	...	14	20	1	21
		Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	1	...	1
30	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts ...	454	31	485	423	23	446
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	63	1	64
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	2	...	2
31	Dera Gházi Khan	Convicts ...	276	14	290	312	14	326
		Under trial ...	18	6	24	25	3	28
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	1	...	1
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	73	14	87	107	7	114
		Under trial ...	30	...	30	36	2	38
		Civil prisoners ...	2	...	2	2	1	3
33	Pesháwar ...	Convicts ...	381	18	399	409	8	417
		Under trial ...	112	13	125	103	3	106
		Civil prisoners ...	22	7	29	3	1	4
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	13	3	16	39	4	43
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	28	2	30
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	86	18	104	136	5	141
		Under trial ...	11	...	11	60	2	62
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	Convicts ...	13,473	839	14,312	13,780	537	14,317
		Under trial ...	742	66	808	700	29	729
		Civil prisoners ...	268	17	285	90	3	93

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1879—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
352	5	357	108	2	110	4	...	4	15	...	15	3	...	3
13	1	14	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
933	22	955	825	21	846	35	1	36	33	3	36	1	1	2
4	1	5	18	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	2	299	170	6	176	5	...	5	8	...	8	...	...	...
24	...	24	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
653	4	657	322	3	325	9	...	9	8	1	9	1	...	1
30	...	30	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	9	71	55	2	57	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	2	53	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	17	500	900	75	975	24	2	26	29	...	29	7	...	7
268	4	272	59	...	59	2	...	2	11	...	11	3	...	3
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	10	411	358	18	376	8	1	9	14	...	14	...	...	...
29	...	29	15	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	5	145	134	10	144	3	...	3	8	...	8	1	...	1
53	...	53	27	...	27	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	10	495	948	28	976	21	1	22	71	3	74	46	1	47
192	9	201	56	3	59	2	...	2	6	...	6	1	...	1
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	9	88	124	...	124	4	...	4	17	...	17	9	...	9
33	...	33	25	...	25	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	8	172	358	1	359	7	1	8	7	...	7	1	...	1
66	...	66	74	...	74	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,670	630	17,300	17,771	893	18,664	836	25	861	2,037	37	2,074	795	9	804
1,268	33	1,301	557	20	577	13	1	14	44	2	46	14	1	15
108	5	113	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

No. 31.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshāwar ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	1	1	2
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Convicts ...	584	6	590	55	2	57
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879—*(continued)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
34	33	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	4·78	...	4·69	4·78	...	4·69
37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	117	107	5	6	5	...	...	...	4·26	16·67	4·54	4·26	16·67	4·54
450	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	40·00	50·00	...	40·00
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	20	72	2	...	2	0·82	...	0·81	2·47	...	2·44	3·29	...	3·25
69	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	...	6·25	6·25	...	6·25
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	60	59	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·45	20·00	1·62	1·45	20·00	1·62
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	100	119	4	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	326	219	6	9	6	...	...	...	6·85	...	6·50	6·85	...	6·50
94	...	92	3	...	3	...	...	...	17·46	...	17·19	17·46	...	17·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	129	115	3	7	3	...	...	...	4·49	...	4·29	4·49	...	4·29
60	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	3·57	4·00	...	3·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	143	126	3	...	3	...	...	...	7·47	...	7·01	7·47	...	7·01
75	...	71	3	...	3	...	...	...	2·77	...	2·63	2·77	...	2·63
50	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	350	234	5	12	5	0·24	12·50	0·48	17·12	25·00	17·27	17·36	37·50	17·75
54	100	56	2	...	2	...	...	...	5·82	...	5·56	5·82	...	5·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
318	...	288	10	...	9	...	...	...	43·59	...	39·53	43·59	...	39·53
89	...	83	4	...	3	...	...	...	7·14	...	6·66	7·14	...	6·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	20	255	5	20	6	...	...	...	5·14	...	4·96	5·14	...	4·96
123	...	119	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·66	...	1·61	1·66	...	1·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	166	13[illegible]	7	5	6	0·40	0·37	0·40	14·38	6·52	14·09	14·78	6·89	14·49
80	69	79	2	3	2	0·14	...	0·14	6·14	6·90	6·17	6·28	6·90	6·31
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	1·08	1·11	...	1·08

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding during the

1	2	3		4		5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	30	3	30	3	33
2	Gurgaon ...	29	3	451	14	480	17	497
3	Karnál ...	5	1	290	17	295	18	313
4	Hissar ...	14	...	431	10	445	10	455
5	Rohtak ...	10	1	397	19	407	20	427
6	Sirsa ...	7	...	123	3	130	3	133
7	Umballa ...	12	...	805	25	817	25	842
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	30	4	1,007	51	1,037	55	1,092
10	Simla ...	...	...	37	2	37	2	39
11	Jullundur ...	1	...	69	1	70	1	71
12	Hoshiárpur ...	12	...	411	36	423	36	459
13	Dharmsála ...	5	...	105	11	110	11	121
14	Amritsar ...	15	...	1,253	55	1,268	55	1,323
15	Gurdáspur ...	24	1	690	73	714	74	788
16	Siálkot ...	15	...	784	56	799	56	855
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
19	Do. District do. ...	5	...	36	...	41	...	41
20	Gujránwála ...	9	1	716	41	725	42	767
21	Ferozepore ...	4	2	97	7	101	9	110
22	Ráwalpindi ...	19	1	57	2	76	3	79
23	Jhelum ...	12	1	373	12	385	13	398
24	Gujrát ...	25	3	536	19	561	22	583
25	Shahpur ...	11	1	430	8	441	9	450
26	Mooltan ...	4	...	34	17	38	17	55
27	Jhang ...	17	...	501	8	518	8	526
28	Montgomery ...	39	...	521	11	560	11	571
29	Muzaffargarh ...	11	...	613	31	624	31	655
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	30	3	682	26	712	29	741
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	18	...	637	55	655	55	710
32	Bannu ...	37	1	629	34	666	35	701
33	Peshávar ...	74	1	1,604	47	1,678	48	1,726
34	Hazára ...	44	1	634	48	678	49	727
35	Kohát ...	67	4	366	26	433	30	463
	Total ...	605	30	15,350	768	15,955	798	16,753

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1879.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1879.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F	Total.
4	...	4	18	1	19	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14	...	14	190	6	196	258	11	269	19	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	12
8	...	8	158	11	169	133	7	140	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
10	...	10	151	4	155	277	6	283	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
20	1	21	171	10	181	195	8	203	30	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
3	...	3	59	2	61	71	1	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1	27	469	8	477	330	16	346	2		...	...	4	1	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	3	56	601	32	633	352	21	373	15	1	...	...	2	...	67	1	68
1	...	1	17	...	17	20	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	57	...	57	11	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	1	10	164	15	179	232	17	249	12	2	...	...	...	1	15	1	16
4	1	5	51	5	56	57	6	63	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
29	1	30	734	29	763	478	18	496	29	5	...	...	2	...	25	3	28
19	2	21	273	22	295	351	45	396	66	7	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
21	1	22	471	35	506	307	21	328	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	20
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	23	...	23	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	1	19	269	16	285	416	21	437	17	3	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
6	1	7	58	7	65	34	...	34	2	1	...	...	2	...	5	1	6
19	...	19	19	3	22	36	...	36	5	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	14
19	1	20	226	3	229	131	8	139	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	2	27
13	...	13	358	10	368	182	12	194	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
19	...	19	231	5	236	188	2	190	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	23
4	1	5	5	8	13	29	7	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4
16	...	16	273	4	277	229	4	233	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	12
23	...	23	240	7	247	306	4	310	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
20	1	21	280	16	296	291	13	304	23	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	32
63	1	64	475	9	484	198	20	218	5	...	...	...	11	...	23	...	23
25	3	28	304	29	333	295	15	310	1	1	...		1	...	54	10	64
36	2	38	487	19	506	132	15	147	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	1	47
103	3	106	1,283	36	1,319	282	10	292	...	...	1	...	6	...	106	2	108
28	2	30	464	37	501	174	6	180	26	3	...	...	2	...	12	3	15
60	2	62	278	24	302	92	5	97	...	...	...	...	1	...	62	1	63
700	29	729	8,858	414	9,272	6,115	324	6,439	274	25	1	..	44	2	663	33	696

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Describ[tion] ... Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Suits for						
	On written obligation.						
Class of Court.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	For money had and received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breach of contract not included in the foregoing.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	141	1,015	2,109	2,124	46	575	133
District Small Cause Courts ...	101	4,901	1,698	1.343	93	1,948	938
Honorary Courts ...	227	3,446	2,732	2,710	180	510	166
Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,047	54,949	27,468	26,951	321	3,772	912
Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars' Courts	621	6,139	5,412	4,983	354	417	200
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	1,564	10,349	4,875	6,005	194	689	501
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	424	1,138	323	594	17	39	41
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	17	25	12	23	1	3	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,142	81.962	44,629	44,733	1,206	7,953	2,897

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1879.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Money.			Rent suits not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.					
For rent other than of land.	For recovery of movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in cols. 12 to 16, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
351	55	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
532	271	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	789	178	92	32	6	...	...	12
1,300	8,179	765	1,110	314	13	4	14	260
405	2,423	294	2,519	617	79	1	5	219
437	2,065	403	480	179	42	35	8	152
41	240	35	115	7	1	3	1	6
...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,125	14,026	1,835	4,319	1,149	141	43	28	650

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Suits under the Punjab						
Class of Court.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement.	Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Sec. 15.	Suits under Sec. 18 to set aside an award of division & appraisement of produce taken for rent.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	6	2	1	35	...	...	...
Munsiffs' Courts ...	79	10	8	94	2	...	4
Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars' Courts ..	151	55	15	105	21	...	42
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	103	91	36	108	13	4	5
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	26	3	1	24	21	1	1
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	366	161	61	366	57	5	52

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1879.—*(Continued.)*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
TENANCY ACT.					OTHER SUITS.					
					Suits for possession or recovery of immovable property founded on					
Suits under Clause 1 of Sec 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits under Clause 2 of Sec. 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	Contract.	Inheritance.	Gift.	Right of pre-emption.	River action.	Other cause.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	13	5	4	118	119	1	38	...	21
19	28	35	75	24	682	1,268	8	368	4	1,267
39	44	51	103	49	770	1,142	33	408	91	1,310
24	11	63	502	37	1,686	1,645	56	599	21	1,378
17	3	13	...	3	234	198	45	129	3	218
...	...	...	...	...	12	4	5	3	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	93	175	685	117	3,502	4,376	148	1,545	119	4,397

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip

Districts of the Punjab

1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
									Other
			Suits for a declaratory decree to establish or contest.						
Class of Court.	Suits to recover possession of immovable property under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Validity of adoption.	Validity of wills.	Validity of acts of Hindu widows.	Correctness of an entry in a record of right under Sec. 20 of Act XXXIII of 1871.	Other rights affecting immovable property not expressly provided for.	Other personal rights not expressly provided for.	Suits for or relating to partition.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	198	13	...	1	1	...	9	98	27
Munsiffs' Courts ...	850	104	2	3	5	38	209	45	223
Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars' Courts.	481	76	14	2	5	59	352	111	113
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	346	71	52	9	22	57	464	143	137
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	38	8	24	7	...	40	47	18	34
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,913	275	92	22	33	197	1,081	417	534

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1879.—(*concluded.*)

45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
SUITS.												
						Suits relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce, and dower.						
Suits regarding the relative rights and status of superior and inferior holders of land.	Suits to settle partnership, and other accounts not being accounts for rent.	Suits to set aside or rectify any instrument, contract, order, award or judgment.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of injunction.	Suits relating to the revenue.	Suits connected with betrothals.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits connected with dower.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Any suits not included in the foregoing columns.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,854
19	6	11	2	...	238	79	9	...	5	...	52	12,475
61	110	46	2	21	1,025	569	3	2	211	3	411	137,297
245	78	67	4	25	2,164	150	15	...	24	1	330	33,499
75	102	131	10	10	500	559	999	84	100	3	268	38,502
44	64	31	...	1	19	88	167	4	14	...	27	4,640
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	14	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
444	361	286	18	59	3,946	1,445	1,199	95	354	7	1,102	245,102

No. 34.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number of Suits disposed of									
Value of Suits.	Honorary Courts.		Cantonment Small Cause Courts.		District Small Cause Courts.		Munsiffs' Courts.		Tahsíl Courts.	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	152	1,510	...	1,576	...	1,577	831	16,219	2,225	3,599
Ditto 20	294	5,010	...	2,756	...	4,704	1,722	50,315	3,560	9,919
Ditto 100	272	4,464	...	1,930	...	4,388	1,568	54,359	3,086	8,938
Ditto 500	50	695	...	415	...	1,185	324	11,800	542	1,417
Ditto 1,000	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed.	2	18	...	...	...	...	86	73	142	71
Total ...	770	11,705	...	6,677	...	11,854	4,531	1,32,766	9,555	23,944

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

IN DIFFERENT COURTS.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.		Judicial Assistants' Courts.		Deputy Commissioners' Courts.		Chief Court.	Total.		Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
929	2,454	62	134	4	7	...	4,203	27,076	12,830	1,00,952
1,723	8,244	120	511	5	13	...	7,424	81,472	87,615	10,35,848
2,691	12,009	230	1,071	5	10	...	7,852	87,169	3,91,135	37,58,314
1,655	5,600	289	771	3	14	...	2,863	21,897	5,39,014	40,29,962
127	793	75	489	6	32	...	208	1,320	1,37,410	8,44,794
49	310	33	306	6	10	...	88	628	1,36,588	11,09,267
1	14	2	24	1	6	...	4	44	34,383	3,06,584
...	...	4	11	...	3	...	4	14	97,750	3,88,389
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1,63,000
451	1,452	117	391	4	25	3	802	2,033	...	...
7,626	30,876	932	3,708	34	121	3	23,448	221,654	14,36,725	1,17,37,110

14 36725

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE
IN THE PUNJAB DURING

1	2	3	4	5
	Number of Cases on the File.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1879.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total for disposal.
Small Cause Courts ...	717	18,342	281	19,340
Honorary Courts ...	688	12,235	521	13,444
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,944	137,631	4,830	150,405
Tahsildars' and Naib-Tahsildars' Courts.	1,531	33,412	1,474	36,417
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	3,302	37,773	1,659	42,734
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	528	4,643	202	5,373
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	20	147	3	170
Chief Court ...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	14,730	244,187	8,970	267,887

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1879.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Disposed of without Decree.				Decree passed. Without contest.			
Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.
...	2,097	157	1,904	2,441	3,747	3,302	59
4	2,343	77	1,439	1,044	3,064	994	70
18	23,983	1,056	17,969	17,580	27,351	12,419	768
13	5,814	554	4,719	3,346	5,856	2,396	259
5	8,020	543	3,556	2,829	5,654	3,106	272
9	596	109	355	266	734	327	16
1	12	2	10	5	16	12	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
50	42,865	2,499	29,953	27,511	46,422	22,557	1,445

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Results of the
in the Punjab during

1	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Decree passed. With consent. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Decree passed. With consent. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.
Small Cause Courts ...	3,914	1,189	18,810
Honorary Courts ...	2,856	866	12,757
Munsiffs' Courts ...	30,691	9,988	141,823
Tahsildárs' and Naib-Tahsildárs' Courts ...	8,353	3,518	24,828
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	10,541	5,353	39,879
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	1,617	802	4,831
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	64	36	159
Chief Court ...	...	...	3
Total ...	58,036	21,752	253,090

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1879—*(concluded)*.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					Average duration of suits.	
Number of cases referred to arbitration.	Pending.	Pending over two months.	Pending over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
238	530	11	6	326	17	12
204	687	25	34	48	28	20
1,586	8,582	429	8	1,514	25	16
762	1,589	67	17	622	27	20
841	2,855	310	33	1,834	35	23
142	542	89	39	260	54	35
6	11	2	3	36	31	25
...	1	...	...	1	...	119
3,779	14,797	933	140	4,641	29	18

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
	For Disposal.				Disposed					
							Heard ex-parte.			
							Confirmed.			
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1879.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total	Transferred to other districts.	Dismissed for default, or under Section 557 of Act X of 1877.	Under Section 551 of Act X of 1877.	In absence of Respondent.	Modified.	Reversed.
Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	17	129	...	146	...	12	12	32	...	1
Judicial Assistants' Courts	701	7,698	204	8,603	8	503	1,163	822	27	84
Deputy Commissioners' Courts.	111	1,973	31	2,115	...	128	382	163	7	28
Total ...	829	9,800	235	10,864	8	643	1,557	1,017	34	113
Commissioners' Courts ...	593	3,548	66	4,207	4	164	324	224	4	19
Chief Courts. Regular	234	349	...	583	5	11	...	97	...	...
Chief Courts. Special ...	353	1,252	1	1,606	14	16	...	691	...	...
Total ...	1,180	5,149	67	6,396	23	191	324	1,012	4	19
Grand Total ...	2,009	14,949	302	17,260	31	834	1,881	2,029	38	132

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
OF										
CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Pending at end of year.	Pending over two months.	Pending over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Objections allowed.
51	5	17	3	133	13	...	1	22	...	...
2,610	563	1,168	1,011	7,959	644	149	47	27	16	8
556	150	296	176	1,886	229	40	70	31	...	...
3,217	718	1,481	1,190	9,978	886	189	118	29	16	8
1,695	149	731	227	3,541	666	211	134	70	5	1
135	17	72	25	362	221	26	148	216	...	...
177	15	65	158	1,136	470	75	315	106	1	...
2,007	181	868	410	5,039	1,357	312	597	88	6	1
5,224	899	2,349	1,600	15,017	2,243	501	715	49	22	9

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6
Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.
	Pending.	Filed in 1879.	Received by transfer.	Total.	
Small Cause Courts ...	463	12,875	41	13,379	3,290
Honorary Courts ...	573	4,724	14	5,310	2,341
Munsiffs' Courts ...	10,906	73,651	135	84,692	27,024
Tahsildárs' and Náib-Tahsildárs' Courts ...	2,378	39,002	122	21,502	8,440
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	6,368	27,152	505	34,025	9,818
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	419	2,148	18	2,585	779
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	21	28	...	49	14
Total ...	21,127	139,580	835	161,542	51,706

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Movable Property.		*Immovable Property.*		
Decrees partially executed.	Applications wholly infructuous.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Sections 305, or 326, of Act X of 1877.
5,467	3,532	644	12,933	446	2,189	6,062	443	...	...	...
1,203	1,044	25	4,613	697	151	3,297	748	341	157	5
23,563	21,457	91	72,135	12,557	3,534	51,805	13,264	5,073	1,871	366
5,222	5,588	125	19,375	2,127	887	11,321	2,483	1,174	289	67
8,336	10,478	204	28,836	5,189	2,187	14,581	4,411	3,581	1,463	223
734	5,511	20	2,087	498	98	951	247	277	74	5
6	26	...	46	3	10	12	...	8	3	...
44,531	42,679	1,109	140,025	21,517	9,056	88,029	21,596	10,454	3,857	666

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17*a*.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	75	819	1,208	39
Gurgaon ...	7	20	226	507	34
Kárnal ...	6	20	423	535	6
Hissár ...	6	17	196	244	7
Rohtak ...	5	18	268	506	10
Sirsa ...	4	36	80	94	5
Umballa ...	11	33	693	1,284	15
Ludhiána ...	6	39	654	1,191	8
Simla ...	4	...	114	115	6
Jullundur ...	9	59	783	1,489	44
Hoshiárpur ...	12	62	645	2,293	6
Kangra ...	16	23	235	592	20
Amritsar ...	5	70	1,112	1,989	62
Gurdáspur ...	8	21	324	1,244	19
Siálkot ...	7	36	423	1,666	11
Lahore ...	6	51	964	1,768	30
Gujránwála ...	5	34	413	522	5
Ferozepore ...	8	49	463	1,475	22
Ráwalpindi ...	9	64	845	784	28
Jhelum ...	5	51	292	292	1
Gujrát ...	4	63	816	692	...
Shahpur ...	4	31	216	464	12
Mooltan ...	7	10	488	887	38
Jhang ...	4	12	247	365	7
Montgomery ...	5	10	115	207	21
Muzaffargarh ...	4	9	340	470	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	1	294	291	19
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	19	574	801	14
Bannu ...	5	4	405	591	15
Peshávar ...	8	22	799	939	17
Hazára ...	4	4	98	88	...
Kohát ...	3	2	37	50	...
Total ...	202	965	13,901	25,643	521

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879-80.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.							
PULSORY.				OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17*a*.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (*d*.)	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 *c*, and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	59	2,211	5,550 0 0	267	662	...	88
6	19	812	2,026 0 0	191	445	3	58
...	34	1,018	2,527 12 0	280	474	1	20
5	32	501	1,248 8 0	108	184	...	1
2	7	811	2,022 0 0	172	574	6	28
69	31	315	784 0 0	54	57	4	...
...	42	2,067	5,171 4 0	395	834	6	3
...	5	1,897	4,739 8 0	151	266	3	...
...	3	238	598 0 0	13	16	...	...
1	26	2,402	6,002 0 0	316	531	...	7
5	37	3,048	7,616 0 0	460	1,517	3	1
3	3	876	2,182 8 0	197	425	2	1
1	41	3,275	8,157 0 0	657	1,586	8	14
...	21	1,629	4,064 8 0	194	638	5	...
1	14	2,151	5,363 0 0	143	321	...	...
1	50	2,864	7,164 0 0	230	448	4	6
...	6	980	2,439 12 0	125	127	1	...
13	40	2,062	5,158 0 0	162	400	3	...
10	3	1,734	4,324 4 0	429	236	...	...
...	2	638	1,594 0 0	126	74	...	...
...	3	1,074	2,686 0 0	249	667	...	...
...	4	727	1,837 0 0	75	181	2	1
2	14	1,439	3,604 0 0	72	85	...	2
...	10	641	1,602 8 0	45	63	1	...
...	1	354	887 0 0	15	28	1	...
...	1	820	2,048 8 0	88	130	1	...
...	2	607	1,518 0 0	22	20	2	...
...	1	1,409	3,522 8 0	160	112	3	...
...	11	1,026	2.546 4 0	290	286	...	7
...	26	1,803	4,527 8 0	179	114	...	8
1	2	193	482 8 0	29	9	...	...
...	...	89	222 8 0	9	3	1	...
131	550	41,711	1,04,216 4 0	5,903	11,513	60	245

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18
	Registrations affecting Immovable			
	Optional.			
Name of Office.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
				Rs. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	1,017	511 14 0
Gurgaon ...	...	...	697	352 12 0
Karnál ...	...	...	775	392 12 0
Hissár ...	...	...	293	150 0 0
Rohtak ...	..	...	780	395 8 0
Sirsa ...	...	...	115	59 8 0
Umballa ...	...	5	1,243	635 0 0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	420	212 8 0
Simla ...	...	...	29	15 0 0
Jullundur ...	...	...	854	432 8 0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	1,982	996 8 0
Kángra ...	...	...	625	324 8 0
Amritsar ...	...	...	2,265	1,149 12 0
Gurdáspur ...	...	1	838	427 0 0
Siálkot ...	...	...	464	234 0 0
Lahore ...	...	...	688	346 8 0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	253	131 0 0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	565	286 8 0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	665	346 0 0
Jhelum ...	...	...	200	101 0 0
Gujrát ...	...	...	916	461 0 0
Shahpur ...	...	...	259	132 0 0
Mooltan ...	...	...	159	81 8 0
Jhang ...	...	...	109	54 8 0
Montgomery ...	2	...	46	23 8 0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	219	114 0 0
Dera Lsmail Khan ...	...	...	44	22 0 0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	275	138 0 0
Bannu ...	...	...	583	302 10 0
Peshávar ...	8	...	309	168 0 0
Hazára ...	...	...	38	19 0 0
Kohát ...	...	...	13	9 0 0
Total ...	10	7	17,738	9,025 4 0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879-80—*(continued)*.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PROPERTY, BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property. (Section 18 (*d*).)	Obligations for the payment of money. (Section 18 (*f*).)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed Wills deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Rs.					Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,45,818	138	549	285	972	983 4 0	1	32
4,00,751	45	485	171	701	703 12 0	...	1
5,09,298	79	335	140	554	553 4 0	...	3
2,31,093	96	155	119	370	371 0 0	...	1
2,79,669	32	426	123	581	585 12 0	...	6
1,23,235	13	95	120	228	229 8 0	2	1
9,05,372	92	533	216	841	851 12 0	...	14
7,04,671	10	156	124	290	291 0 0	1	7
13,53,552	11	29	58	98	98 0 0	...	1
10,28,373	36	174	152	362	366 0 0	...	19
11,29,319	119	270	220	609	611 4 0	1	12
3,40,448	6	47	105	158	164 8 0	...	1
14,67,966	123	201	191	515	516 4 0	1	32
5,94,758	46	213	75	334	335 12 0	2	3
7,86,088	70	61	119	250	253 12 0	3	1
16,99,357	85	262	169	516	520 0 0	2	40
3,45,385	30	55	83	168	169 8 0	...	3
10,33,129	34	423	242	699	703 8 0	1	22
10,03,232	37	128	150	315	318 0 0	...	6
2,33,638	14	100	347	461	466 0 0	...	9
3,85,373	3	199	132	334	332 4 0	...	...
3,11,259	18	15	221	254	258 4 0	2	3
9,62,740	56	160	204	420	422 0 0	2	2
2,34,119	2	31	69	102	102 0 0	...	...
2,04,244	11	133	91	235	239 0 0	...	1
3,29,417	27	226	1	254	255 0 0	...	1
2,62,635	5	24	170	199	201 8 0	...	...
5,45,772	24	74	106	204	205 0 0	...	7
3,60,248	12	62	79	153	157 0 0	...	...
8,90,251	16	115	139	270	270 0 0	...	8
61,251	...	3	10	13	13 0 0	...	1
63,243	1	11	...	12	12 0 0	...	4
2,04,25,704	1,291	5,750	4,431	11,472	11,558 12 0	18	241

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	27	28	29	30
Name of Office.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	1	2	...	3
Gurgaon ...	...	2	...	1
Karnál ...	...	1	...	4
Hissar ...	...	...	...	4
Rohtak ...	...	1	...	7
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	2
Umballa ...	...	1	1	23
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	5
Simla ...	...	1	...	1
Jullundur ...	...	...	1	5
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	17
Kángra ...	...	1	...	5
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	13
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	1
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	8
Lahore ...	..	...	...	2
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	2
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	4
Ráwalpindi ...	...	3	...	11
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	3
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	2
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	5
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	1
Jhang ...	...	...	...	6
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	2
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	1	...	3
Bannu ...	...	...	...	2
Peshawar ...	...	2	...	2
Hazára ...	...	1	...	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	1	16	2	149

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879-80—*(concluded)*.

31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...			...			20,076	2	10
73	184	7,177	2	0	3,697	1	0	4,181	1	4
8	78	3,086	8	0	1,298	12	0	2,404	4	9
25	67	3,485	12	0	1,590	4	3	2,282	5	2
9	51	1,773	8	0	742	12	0	1,998	9	1
6	98	3,027	4	0	1,342	0	0	2,104	13	8
12	44	1,077	0	0	452	0	0	1,139	12	4
16	160	6,714	0	0	2,710	8	0	3,660	7	10
6	289	5,271	0	0	1,617	12	0	2,867	12	8
64	10	715	0	0	330	0	0	901	2	0
9	156	6,876	8	0	2,255	0	0	4,017	0	6
8	230	9,271	12	0	3,302	14	0	5,586	10	3
9	63	2,675	8	0	1,012	2	0	2,604	11	8
24	224	9,951	0	0	3,942	0	0	4,650	6	1
12	57	4,839	4	0	1,708	13	0	2,880	6	6
9	58	5,854	12	0	1,695	4	0	2,891	15	8
40	83	8,190	8	0	2,689	4	0	4,673	5	0
2	54	2,752	4	0	912	4	0	2,010	2	9
2	253	6,236	0	0	2,297	12	0	3,160	6	2
30	175	5,012	4	0	1,880	11	0	3,687	7	0
6	91	2,197	0	0	906	4	0	1,908	15	3
1	74	3,479	4	0	1,294	0	0	2,302	4	9
5	111	2,239	4	0	1,075	0	0	1,689	4	1
30	70	4,115	8	0	1,440	0	0	2,677	9	10
2	61	1,759	0	0	550	0	0	1,448	15	5
2	16	1,153	8	0	341	4	0	1,251	0	10
2	12	2,421	8	0	830	12	0	1,948	8	4
6	25	1,741	8	0	637	13	9	1,866	12	7
12	34	3,893	8	0	1,195	12	0	2,556	12	6
2	24	3,005	14	0	923	6	0	2,149	3	7
22	39	4,997	8	0	1,662	4	0	3,504	2	5
6	4	518	8	0	140	8	0	908	13	7
16	2	259	8	0	123	8	0	652	12	0
476	2,897	1,25,768	4	0	46,597	9	0	1,02,644	2	5

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1879-80.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1879-80.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	160,562	5,806	2,26,633	2,09,024	23,415
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,637	2,015	10,485	9,009	3,491
	Balabgarh ...	III.	6,671	877	3,653	3,572	958
	Farídabad ...	III.	7,583	388	3,347	3,370	365
	Najafgarh ..	III.	4,309	1,674	2,943	2,143	2,474
Gurgaon.	Rewári ...	III.	25,190	20,552	36,413	26,347	30,618
	Farukhnagar ...	III.	10,611	926	8,232	6,370	2,788
	Palwal ...	III.	13,542	1,084	8,330	8,602	812
	Fírozpur ...	III.	10,580	249	5,928	4,520	1,657
	Sohna ...	III.	7,507	...	3,281	1,252	2,029
	Núh ...	III.	4,575	...	1,445	983	462
	Hodal ...	III.	7,032	...	2,431	1,354	1,077
Karnál.	Karnál ...	II.	23,984	2,886	18,078	14,824	6,140
	Pánipat ...	III.	24,483	2,192	19,209	12,750	8,651
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	2,126	11,406	10,136	3,396
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	...	2,148	1,234	914
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	1,353	1,701	1,586	1,468
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,199	2,117	10,861	10,555	2,423
	Hánsi ...	III.	12,251	1,659	5,875	5,415	2,119
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,149	35,172	35,317	27,833	42,656
	Fatehabad ...	III.	3,079	1,485	1,731	1,591	1,625
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	429	714	975	168
	Tohána ...	III.	3,464	508	864	607	765

ROHTAK.	Rohtak ...	III.	15,025	479	7,703	6,476	1,706
	Beri ...	III.	9,202	7,132	9,072	7,646	8,558
	Jhajjar ...	III.	12,465	626	6,279	5,758	1,147
	Bahádurgarh ...	III.	7,127	2,515	3,919	3,864	2,570
	Kharkhauda ...	III.	4,184	464	1,962	1,957	469
	Gohána ...	III.	7,302	1,222	4,337	4,810	749
SIRSA.	Sirsa ...	II.	12,796	6,973	32,451	19,324	20,100
	Fázilka ...	III.	4,355	14,862	16,109	12,651	18,320
	Ellenabad ...	III.	3,293	1,562	2,272	1,665	2,169
	Ránia ...	III.	4,918	667	1,229	1,043	853
	Rori ...	III.	2,738	397	517	514	400
UMBALLA.	Umballa ...	II.	26,274	5,175	21,692	17,992	8,875
	Jagádhri ...	III.	12,540	4,709	13,151	12,333	5,527
	Sádhaura ...	III.	11,179	3,039	3,747	3,331	3,455
	Rúpar ...	III.	10,294	3,256	8,172	6,827	4,601
	Búriya ...	III.	8,221	1,902	2,871	2,733	2,040
	Thánesar ...	III.	7,114	776	3,928	3,515	1,189
	Shahabad ...	III.	11,653	552	4,754	3,230	2,076
	Kharar ...	III.	4,848	1,901	3,429	2,345	2,985
	Píhewa ...	III.	3,562	435	2,299	1,353	1,381
	Radaur ...	III.	4,097	828	1,702	1,340	1,190
	Ládwa ...	III.	4,121	2,593	3,326	2,468	3,451
LUDHIÁNA.	Ludhiána ...	II.	40,385	40,554	55,076	51,137	44,493
	Jagraon ...	III.	16,321	5,806	10,607	9,251	7,162
	Raekot ...	III.	8,262	685	2,946	2,592	1,039
	Máchiwára ...	III.	6,224	1,626	3,461	3,709	1,378
	Khanna ...	III.	3,660	3,422	4,582	3,096	4,908
	Bhilolpur ...	III.	3,059	308	1,247	690	865
SIMLA.	Simla ...	I.	17,440	18,701	1,56,661	1,59,159	16,203

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1879-80—*(continued)*.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1879-80.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	50,924	3,317	29,403	31,813	907
	Kartárpur ...	III.	11,053	1,210	4,160	4,009	1,361
	Aláwalpur ...	III.	4,836	579	1,163	1,195	547
	A'dampur ...	III.	4,153	226	1,174	1,128	272
	Banga ...	III.	4,817	917	2,763	2,035	1,645
	Nawashahr ...	III.	5,351	349	1,525	1,413	461
	Ráhon ...	III.	12,914	2,714	5,810	4,933	3,591
	Phillour ...	III.	6,251	2,265	4,630	4,088	2,807
	Núrmahal ...	III.	9,025	507	4,031	3,329	1,209
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,851	602	1,502	1,133	971
	Nakodar ...	III.	9,780	2,313	4,612	3,387	3,538
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	21,307	11,754	34,605	26,668	19,691
	Urmar Tánda ...	III.	13,970	704	3,524	3,969	259
	Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.	5,116	697	1,980	1,651	1,026
	Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	345	2,030	1,894	481
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	605	2,032	1,972	665
	Hariána ...	III.	7,802	1,381	2,748	3,885	244
	Una ...	III.	4,908	351	1,616	1,510	457
	Miáni ...	III.	7,942	200	1,219	1,353	66
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	1,628	1,963	3,126	465
Kángra.	Dharmsála ...	I.	2,024	2,808	3,653	3,946	2,515
	Núrpur ...	III.	7,151	83	3,234	3,250	67
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,847	660	1,403	1,622	441
	Haripur ...	III.	3,140	1,142	1,570	1,123	1,589
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,393	1,151	1,268	1,678	741
	Kángra ...	III.	6,344	571	4,022	3,871	722

AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	...	I.	142,381	1,71,333	2,87,905	3,18,816	1,40,422
	Jandiála	...	III.	7,037	3,785	5,151	4,891	4,045
	Majítha	...	III.	6,004	387	1,123	1,272	238
	Rámdás	...	III.	5,257	5,111	1,242	1,484	272
	Tarn Táran	...	III.	3,133	1,819	4,710	5,088	1,441
	Vairowál	...	III.	5,958	1,016	2,256	2,169	1,103
GURDÁSPUR.	Dalhousie	...	I.	2,000	739	5,929	5,675	993
	Gurdáspur	...	III.	4,137	165	3,448	3,412	201
	Batala	...	III.	26,897	4,524	16,290	15,185	5,629
	Dínanagar	...	III.	6,626	1,997	6,566	6,249	2,314
	Kalánaur	...	III.	6,030	293	2,545	2,235	603
	Pathánkot	...	III.	4,507	1,781	3,249	2,734	2,296
	Narot	...	III.	3,944	609	2,121	1,529	1,201
	Sujánpur	...	III.	6,556	617	2,985	2,457	1,145
	Naina Kot	...	III.	1,726	176	714	666	224
	Srígovindpur	...	III.	5,531	593	2,624	3,025	192
	Bahrámpur	...	III.	3,477	245	1,416	1,251	410
	Dera Nának	...	III.	7,199	1,477	4,298	4,288	1,487
	Darman	...	III.	1,604	55	677	521	211
	Sukhuchak	...	III.	3,242	571	651	1,164	1,058
	Fatahgarh	...	III.	4,488	1,005	1,426	1,505	926
	Shahpur	...	III.	1,312	1,124	1,191	991	1,324
SIÁLKOT.	Siálkot	...	II.	33,035	869	27,823	25,741	2,951
	Jámki	...	III.	4,355	115	1,980	1,706	389
	Daska	...	III.	5,401	41	1,484	1,401	124
	Zafarwál	...	III.	4,975	72	2,929	2,822	179
	Sankhatra	...	III.	2,391	536	1,170	1,271	435
	Kila Sobha Singh	...	III.	5,157	225	2,208	1,964	469
	Pasrúr	...	III.	8,285	265	3,222	3,191	296
	Nárowál	...	III.	5,300	507	2,299	1,894	912
	Mitránwáli	...	III.	3,097	570	799	814	555

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1879-80—*(continued)*.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.		Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1879-80.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore.	Lahore	...	I.	128,738	68,981	1,91,446	2,10,357	50,070
	Kasúr	...	III.	16,795	5,106	18,911	16,011	8,006
	Khem Karn	...	III.	5,847	270	3,163	3,171	262
	Chunián	...	III.	6,469	1,432	5,151	5,666	917
	Sharakpur	..	III.	4,524	709	2,875	2,860	724
	Patti	...	III.	6,738	1,726	2,809	4,061	474
	Khudián	...	III.	3,302	1,036	1,207	1,200	1,043
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	...	II.	18,627	18,113	39,478	40,614	16,977
	Zíra	...	III.	3,471	414	1,714	1,861	267
	Muktsar	...	III.	2,983	1,413	1,671	1,032	2,052
	Dharmkot	...	III.	5,471	1,112	2,173	1,731	1,554
	Makhu	...	III.	1,715	1,803	1,268	432	2,639
	Fatehgarh	...	III.	1,654	542	307	404	445
	Kot Isa Khan	...	III.	1,520	290	328	418	200
Gujránwála.	Gujránwála	...	II.	20,215	7,404	28,074	25,188	10,290
	Wazírabad	...	III.	18,368	7,643	13,876	18,024	3,495
	Rámnagar	...	III.	7,598	1,854	3,634	3,183	2,305
	Akálgarh	...	III.	5,038	25	1,681	1,631	75
	Eminabad	...	III.	6,712	517	1,681	2,095	103
	Pindi Bhattián	...	III.	4,281	637	1,157	1,548	246
	Háfizabad	...	III.	2,297	71	784	727	128
	Jalálpur	...	III.	2,583	1,088	723	1,127	684
	Sodhra	...	III.	4,743	843	613	962	494
	Kila Didár Singh	...	III.	2,404	1,044	1,016	1,114	946

Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	II.	20,768	12,883	66,132	65,210	13,805
	Attock ...	III.	3,213	55	2,506	2,420	141
	Murree ...	I.	7,939	575	11,596	11,334	837
	Hasro ...	III.	7,950	4,729	12,424	6,184	10,969
	Pindigheb ...	III.	8,223	1,223	4,943	3,020	3,146
	Makhad ...	III.	4,252	2,455	2,648	2,457	2,646
Jhelum.	Jhelum ...	II.	11,319	8,995	48,523	27,418	30,100
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III.	15,414	11,233	27,816	22,537	16,512
	Chakwál ...	III.	5,695	1,231	4,507	3,276	2,462
	Talagang ...	III.	5,658	1,031	2,764	2,268	1,527
Gujrát.	Gujrát ...	II.	17,391	1,636	10,452	9,232	2,856
	Jalálpur ...	III.	14,022	1,217	6,689	5,671	2,235
	Kunja ...	III.	5,354	201	1,166	1,085	282
	Dinga ...	III.	5,077	501	1,627	1,151	977
Shahpur.	Miáni ...	III.	6,857	359	3,608	3,297	670
	Sáhiwál ...	III.	8,900	2,480	10,033	5,607	6,906
	Khusháb ...	III.	8,509	14,986	10,752	8,570	17,168
	Bhera ...	III.	14,514	1,401	11,295	9,099	3,597
	Shahpur ...	III.	4,743	244	1,671	1,785	130
	Girat ...	III.	2,799	2,152	4,072	2,375	3,849
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	I.	50,783	53,590	82,485	97,966	38,109
	Shujabad ...	III.	6,268	8,811	6,330	5,357	9,784
	Kahror ...	III.	4,661	...	3,456	2,987	469
	Talamba ...	III.	1,947	12	1,392	1,353	51
	Jalálpur ...	III.	3,489	9,486	3,479	6,516	6,449
	Dunyapur ...	III.	2,054	1,140	886	927	1,099
Jhang.	Jhang and Maghiána ...	II.	22,342	5,546	28,146	20,852	12,840
	Chiniot ...	III.	11,817	297	6,132	5,145	1,284
	Shorkot ...	III.	2,478	726	1,587	1,323	990
	Ahmadpur ...	III.	2,146	361	1,015	790	586

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1879-80—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1879-80.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II.	2,588	655	3,447	3,112	990
	Kamália ...	III.	5,900	1,025	4,627	4,114	1,538
	Pákpattan ...	III.	5,723	1,370	4,235	4,006	1,599
	Sayadwála ...	III.	3,437	827	1,760	1,420	1,167
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,407	108	2,327	2,351	84
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,596	1	3,610	3,113	498
	Khangarh ...	III.	2,778	60	3,589	2,582	1,067
	Shahar Sultán ...	III.	1,947	1,015	1,496	1,612	899
	Jatoi ...	III.	1,914	563	1,449	1,469	543
	Alipur ...	III.	2,525	585	3,499	2,212	1,872
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,589	1,235	3,114	2,318	2,031
	Sitpur ...	III.	1,798	738	1,729	1,398	1,069
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	19,954	11,290	39,707	38,868	12,129
	Kuláchi ...	III.	7,856	1,384	6,938	6,401	1,921
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,799	1,223	3,256	3,610	869
	Leiah ...	III.	5,689	2,972	6,188	4,308	4,852
	Karor ...	III.	2,766	283	2,122	1,271	1,134
	Tánk ...	III.	3,186	136	...	136	...
	Pahárpur ...	III.	3,114	966	1,963	1,633	1,296
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan ...	II.	19,133	5,387	29,846	24,521	10,712
	Jámpur ...	III.	4,209	2,507	4,976	4,424	3,059
	Rájanpur ...	III.	3,548	1,330	3,252	4,300	282
	Mithánkot ...	III.	3,347	2,427	2,294	3,079	1,642
	Dajal Nowshera ...	III.	6,375	4,366	4,561	4,427	4,500

Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	3,900	920	24,794	18,935	6,779
	Laki ...	III.	4,368	907	2,841	2,539	1,209
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,608	1,138	3,541	4,434	245
	Kálabágh ...	III.	6,070	1,060	7,063	4,908	3,215
Peshá-war.	Peshávar ...	II.	58,430	2,302	1,75,538	1,68,034	9,806
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,017	304	2,012	1,840	476
Hazára.	Haripur ...	III.	4,477	1,970	7,955	6,472	3,453
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,194	1,041	3,146	3,552	635
	Baffa ...	III.	4,494	266	2,327	1,446	1,147
	Nawashahar ...	III.	2,168	169	1,412	1,122	459
Kohát.	Kohát ...	III.	11,004	8,043	31,009	20,959	18,093
	Grand Total of the Province ...	Under Class I ... 8 Under Class II ... 20 Under Class III ... 170	2,053,956	7,87,971	24,49,092	23,07,808	9,29,255

No. 40.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1880.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each					Total cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery...	876	244	7	49	56	7	70	987	5	24	20	11	107	849	269	5,435	1,098	185	101	92	3,30,050
Cavalry ...	2,969	358	67	59	126	128	131	2,942	6	...	53	73	306	2,510	381	7,792	1,673	466	341	94	18,68,811
Infantry...	10,164	1,869	106	563	669	247	980	10,137	12	...	111	187	954	8,885	1,396	8,201	832	171	111	78	27,93,970
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,489
Total ...	14,011	2,471	180	671	851	382	1,181	14,068	23	24	186	271	1,367	12,244	2,046	7,143	1,201	274	184	88	50,39,320

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1880.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	4	11	78	8	9	225	42	198	15	21	231	10
Cavalry ...	6	6	11	21	139	12	35	105	36	123	13	5	62	18
Infantry ...	12	7	21	37	345	26	91	123	75	138	33	3	113	47

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Jowár (Great millet).	Bájra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chína (Panicum miliaceum).
Delhi ...	12,406	125,519	127,834	75,621	96	7,497	79,147	560
Gurgaon ...	38	101,793	127,054	272,240	783	3,286	166,916	303
Karnál ...	105,236	98,275	170,343	53,786	212	6,618	43,687	804
Hissar ...	7,803	37,803	208,894	671,073	...	77	112,364	...
Rohtak ...	10,410	80,683	245,233	165,910	10	847	55,552	10
Sirsa ...	6,826	37,372	69,513	427,185	10	57	148,434	96
Umballa ...	57,468	377,552	83,965	11,903	417	100,877	66,485	10,178
Ludhiána ...	6,145	213,754	141,805	5,150	163	55,249	53,401	140
Simla ...	1,993	4,110	...	...	135	1,292	3,120	180
Jullundur ...	6,072	351,624	59,517	65	263	78,281	22,595	2,335
Hoshiárpur...	24,220	367,069	51,075	6,220	1,235	111,531	4,345	4,694
Kángra ...	116,287	122,839	577	887	6,699	125,786	55,567	3,225
Amritsar ...	22,555	261,240	70,192	153	6,395	53,448	37,008	8,967
Gurdáspur ...	81,733	285,364	26,290	4,910	4,355	28,749	94,367	1,380
Siálkot ...	60,368	329,176	49,057	5,162	5,872	65,116	117,137	6,877
Lahore ...	18,755	435,656	72,630	220	4,764	31,820	60,990	3,587
Gujránwála...	10,201	214,683	55,398	2,205	1,480	21,020	90,468	2,801
Ferozepore ...	1,936	318,630	212,193	87,246	241	65,388	184,388	244
Ráwalpindi...	365	389,097	39,806	183,661	471	49,650	37,228	...
Jhelum ...	500	418,800	50,000	194,000	25	2,000	39,500	50
Gujrát ...	6,753	327,120	62,913	129,071	1,140	15,205	53,207	2,946
Shahpur ...	1,562	174,466	17,888	53,679	22	1,918	9,206	3,840
Mooltan ...	10,610	225,810	50,209	9,015	644	168	10,619	4,621
Jhang ...	150	175,703	38,295	1,826	348	2,259	6,242	5,407
Montgomery	20,490	183,442	21,423	223	5,423	1,931	22,177	2,718
Muzaffargarh	10,276	201,497	20,817	17,947	83	...	10,962	3,699
D. I. Khan...	2,071	257,985	10,026	33,020	3	415	24,103	276
D. G. Khan	31,092	195,581	153,071	56,379	600	50	16,776	140
Bannu ...	1,650	258,769	9,186	115,133	...	24,793	41,931	...
Peshávar ...	23,136	151,791	28,501	2,132	465	117,006	141,657	...
Hazára ...	20,825	95,516	707	9,898	5,818	205,656	68,889	778
Kohát ...	6,377	99,561	3,539	57,628	3,132	24,897	19,991	...
Grand Total	686,309	6,918,280	2,277,951	2,653,548	51,304	1,202,887	1,892,459	70,856
Spring Crop	...	6,918,280	...	...	342	7,011	1,892,459	12,061
Autumn Crop	686,309	...	2,277,951	2,653,548	50,962	1,195,876	...	58,795

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1879-80.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Mattar (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masúr (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cojanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
63,000	5,913	2,300	2,500	2,563	54	2,540	...	5,032	...
76,793	27,697	66	2,424	7,161	110	405	...	1,998	...
52,945	5,745	1	4,355	4,463	2,280	...	...	1,004	...
82,366	129,556	...	6,080	34,310	39,967	...	...	3,349	54
117,623	31,392	...	7,405	14,739	123	...	...	451	...
51,663	159,976	291	170	2,505	435	...	...	410	...
94,694	21,011	1,483	22,580	431	20,719	239	3,942	4,923	...
158,368	47,556	...	4,826	7,995	4,231	...	38	1,898	...
510	...	5	230	...	18	...	210	10	3
57,254	31,956	1	14,094	1,387	15,133	...	425	3,829	...
37,909	25,119	74	8,015	1,044	12,931	991	120	4,812	37
19,907	892	1,805	30,262	501	3,232	3,506	1,022	815	3,118
98,142	14,937	...	11,432	1,278	2,435	...	716	1,708	...
25,495	30,680	3,335	22,672	3,000	24,560	...	63	8,037	1,170
10,702	7,062	411	9,012	2,291	31,176	...	369	4,489	215
98,372	44,573	...	12,993	6,692	13,323	...	702	3,239	...
12,170	33,764	479	810	25,914	303	...	105	1,562	...
238,025	85,260	...	8,454	10,397	8,263	12	67	2,152	...
7,119	56,822	4	2,404	25,647	3,768	...	30	1,093	3
40,000	80,000	100	500	20,000	40,210	10	50	700	...
9,055	22,701	237	3,463	565	10,332	...	351	2,608	...
4,359	9,656	85	578	2,584	916	...	3,408	983	...
9,405	736	21,856	2,628	290	4,515	...	17	1,400	...
14,188	407	7,867	7,135	2,323	2,431	595	18	996	...
21,190	1,579	4,927	1,660	3,024	2,694	183	80	1,089	...
12,627	4,988	25,385	350	260	4,245	490	43	975	...
7,614	2,681	12,302	329	1,608	1,755	...	27	602	...
1,625	95	9,475	315	278	7,167	125	425	330	...
36,001	4,154	2,819	9,503	1,463	2,665	28	5	328	100
120	36,418	267	525	5,326	2,086	301	30	2,942	...
3,175	7,882	694	6,441	2,045	4,383	313	83	78	805
1,555	779	...	129	13,322	...	...	...	2,730	...
1,463,971	931,993	96,269	204,274	205,406	266,460	9,738	12,346	66,572	5,505
1,460,877	500	96,194	352	...	266,460	993	12,346	65,487	154
3,094	931,493	75	203,922	205,406	...	8,745	...	1,085	5,351

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*concluded*).				Oil-seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum orientale).	Táramira (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi ...	149	45	2,000	582	32	4,077	303	4,700
Gurgaon ...	177	1	392	592	...	6,578	640	2,835
Karnál ...	42	...	337	...	...	1,589	1,002	20
Hissar ...	1,116	...	965	536	...	11,490	5,037	4
Rohtak ...	11	...	61	109	...	5,043	1,465	131
Sirsa ...	...	...	22	17	...	17,624	41,553	2,633
Umballa ...	105	...	342	258	2,464	11,838	904	4,904
Ludhiána ...	9	...	68	7,015	554	7,671	225	1,188
Simla ...	3	25	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	33	...	1,269	1,667	452	8,498	1,368	1,299
Hoshiárpur	429	...	116	199	2,357	16,993	3,297	5,011
Kángra ...	94	76	152	692	3,954	4,563	10,129	14
Amritsar ...	64	...	1,072	...	1,203	1,887	1,381	2,430
Gurdáspur...	292	...	1,648	3,020	4,945	6,145	15,350	1,003
Siálkot ...	39	...	931	60	4,527	5,936	3,965	1,275
Lahore ...	88	...	1,579	271	7	8,927	2,853	3,145
Gujránwála	91	...	82	...	406	13,293	1,086	1,049
Ferozepore...	215	...	834	2,272	...	43,425	4,778	3,448
Ráwalpindi	17	...	119	53	27	19,773	3,359	43,404
Jhelum ...	60	...	220	...	400	10,000	150	40,000
Gujrát ...	208	...	235	11,254	1,407	12,390	7,878	12,549
Shahpur ...	6	...	17	180	35	4,454	858	4,183
Mooltan ...	37	...	79	50	...	5,229	6,374	6,017
Jhang ...	3	...	...	...	...	208	3,198	424
Montgomery	4	...	76	416	...	18,297	8,278	2
Muzaffargarh	9	...	135	...	1	12,626	4,081	8,545
D. I. Khan	71	...	51	6	...	24,473	4,449	4,533
D. G. Khan	85	...	60	330	...	15,343	353	19,340
Bannu ...	4	...	27	270	2	173	3,094	3,925
Pesháwar ...	28	...	86	...	...	15,343	4,102	45
Hazára ...	...	...	37	...	...	14,769	201	1,012
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3,381	519
Grand Total	3,489	147	13,014	29,849	22,773	328,747	145,092	179,587
Spring Crop	3,459	46	124	26,783	22,773	316,421	...	179,587
Autumn Crop	30	101	12,890	3,066	...	12,326	145,092	...

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1879-80—*(concluded)*.

Fibres.		Dyes.						
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.
19,875	200	700	110	3,500	...	33,900	...	582,755
49,029	1,096	483	283	12,750	...	432	...	864,355
21,913	182	50	315	2,806	...	15,847	...	593,857
13,672	399	19	474	4,813	...	301	...	1,372,522
40,159	505	181	1,357	2,188	...	21,189	22,884	825,671
392	...	...	...	618	...	28	...	967,830
45,971	749	4,034	1,059	10,110	...	27,079	...	982,684
11,368	1,387	19	2,018	3,680	...	14,458	...	750,379
1	..	...	...	6	85	...	1,550	13,488
26,274	3,189	24	494	12,656	...	45,902	2,947	750,904
27,703	7,499	5,849	2,625	2,782	...	39,582	7,240	783,123
5,782	6,444	651	...	4,782	10,884	7,471	...	552,615
18,633	1,327	6	...	18,517	...	34,137	...	671,263
17,145	5,704	517	...	16,005	1	43,973	4,287	766,201
40,105	2,508	40	...	8,665	..	43,762	20,453	836,758
40,255	657	...	...	6,301	...	2,408	35,185	909,992
32,555	86	6	...	17,514	...	19,184	34,135	592,850
9,840	2,020	2	23	3,917	...	1,358	6,069	1,301,097
34,326	1,552	147	...	3,749	...	535	195	904,424
7,000	86	100	...	5,500	...	50	...	950,011
17,827	1,168	1,643	80	14,021	...	5,175	...	733,502
22,481	184	...	...	8,977	...	1,023	337	327,885
33,635	2	15	18,727	11,743	...	5,476	14,185	454,112
28,292	...	1	8	17,995	...	209	11,283	327,811
28,067	39	...	1	1,981	...	166	683	352,263
29,711	...	70	20,830	2,528	...	4,349	...	397,529
877	...	...	...	2,849	...	417	2,588	395,131
107,187	...	32	14,230	792	...	65	...	631,341
6,553	1	...	...	1,888	...	5,402	...	529,867
17,189	110	...	...	9,222	...	18,617	...	577,445
10,050	...	...	...	1,193	766	600	363	462,977
1,374	...	...	...	701	...	20	...	251,527
777,041	37,094	14,589	62,634	214,749	11,736	393,115	164,384	21,414,169
...	4	14,589	4	157,982	10,969	33,900	119,425	11,539,648
777,041	37,090	...	62,630	56,767	767	359,215	44,959	9,874,521

No. 43.—Statement of Stock

Districts.		Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
Delhi	...	165,627	969	425	3,025
Gurgaon	...	157,740	729	1,536	7,351
Karnál	...	193,653	2,775	993	15,801
Hissár	...	94,500	853	715	5,439
Rohtak	...	88,723	1,336	919	8,856
Sirsa	...	78,794	813	401	2,587
Umballa	...	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767
Ludhiána	...	270,238	1,157	648	7,430
Simla	...	9,145	116	112	120
Jullundur	...	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501
Hoshiárpur	...	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256
Kángra	...	311,868	1,741	2,343	857
Amritsar	...	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,098
Gurdáspur	...	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,498
Siálkot	...	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999
Lahore	...	173,409	1,732	1,591	13,128
Gujránwála	...	122,689	657	757	4,600
Ferozepore	...	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076
Ráwalpindi	...	220,902	4,288	604	16,056
Jhelum	...	229,653	5,763	711	22,815
Gujrát	...	192,270	3,941	991	8,896
Shahpur	...	231,936	920	1,009	9,071
Mooltan	...	168,809	1,151	521	10,350
Jhang	...	124,250	1,752	236	3,297
Montgomery	...	260,636	472	866	6,951
Muzaffargarh	...	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169
Dera Ismail Khan	...	182,257	3,228	496	11,146
Dera Ghházi Khan	...	81,901	2,913	450	4,722
Bannu	...	127,609	2,620	481	18,478
Pesháwar	...	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548
Hazára	...	77,364	1,183	528	3,716
Kohát	...	91,532	1,022	176	3,464
Total	...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068

Note.—This table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79.

IN THE PUNJAB.

Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
36,000	4,500	295	4,946	26,424	39
36,486	4,974	464	4,477	84,833	11
61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	6
38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
81,528	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	62
67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	62
1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
47,214	50	311	1,875	56,129	163
73,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
34,661	180	93	1,326	94,746	35
80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
144,985	109	23,854	105	55,653	82
275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
326,130	...	23,854	105	55,653	82
221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
485,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	69
65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
3,864,013	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

It is revised quinquennially.

No. 44.—Statement s howing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.		Rent per acre for					
		Rice.		Indigo.		Cotton.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi	...	10 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
Gurgaon	...	12 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0
Karnál	...	5 4 0	3 4 8	8 8 0	5 5 4	7 0 0	5 0 0
Hissár	...	10 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	4 12 10	0 4 0
Rohtak	...	6 8 0	1 2 3	4 12 6	2 0 0	4 12 6	0 12 7
Sirsa	...	13 4 0	1 14 0	...	...	6 4 0	4 0 0
Umballa	...	6 1 0	3 9 0	5 13 0	2 4 0	7 4 0	4 4 0
Ludhiána	...	13 5 4	8 12 8	13 0 0	7 10 8	8 10 8	5 1 0
Simla	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur	...	13 6 0	7 2 0	9 4 0	4 8 0	16 0 0	10 15 0
Hoshiárpur	...	30 0 0	0 10 0	46 6 0	4 0 0	19 4 7	0 10 3
Kángra	...	13 2 0	7 3 0	...	...	6 2 0	3 0 0
Amritsar	...	11 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 0 0
Siálkot	..	29 3 6	1 4 0	...	...	16 0 0	1 9 6
Lahore	...	10 2 0	4 5 0	...	...	5 8 0	2 3 9
Gujránwála	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0
Ferozepore	...	2 13 4	1 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	3 3 0	1 14 6
Ráwalpindi	...	25 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	12 0 0	0 1 4
Jhelum	...	18 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	10 0 0
Gujrát	...	4 13 4	1 3 8	3 5 4	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 9 8
Shahpur	...	19 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	4 0 0
Mooltan	...	7 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
Jhang	...	14 8 0	5 0 3	20 0 0	14 4 0	22 0 0	12 7 1
Montgomery	...	15 8 0	8 13 4	...	...	7 6 8	4 12 8
Muzaffargarh	...	13 5 4	6 10 8	7 0 5	5 4 2	10 12 8	5 6 4
Dera Ismail Khan	...	3 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	3 2 0	2 0 0
Dera Gházi Khan	...	10 0 6	5 0 3	4 3 6	2 1 9	5 1 2	3 0 8
Bannu	...	12 9 8	6 3 7	...	...	5 7 3	3 0 9
Pesháwar	...	25 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	2 8 0
Hazára	...	17 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	3 0 0
Kohát	...	25 2 0	14 5 0	...	...	25 4 0	4 1 0
Grand Average	...	12 10 6	4 10 2	10 4 4	4 9 11	9 5 8	3 3 7

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879-80.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.		Opium.		Tobacco.	
Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	4 0 0
14 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	2 0 0
10 8 0	7 5 4	1 10 8	1 5 4	11 5 4	8 6 8
8 0 3	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
12 0 0	1 8 5	...	...	6 6 4	1 0 0
35 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	0 10 0
13 8 0	7 13 0	13 0 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	6 8 0
16 10 8	10 5 4	...	...	10 0 0	7 2 8
...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
24 14 0	15 0 0	17 12 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	12 2 0
63 4 0	1 4 0	33 5 4	3 4 0	40 0 0	1 4 6
7 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	3 0 0
9 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0
12 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	6 0 0
30 4 0	1 3 6	...	...	24 0 0	7 8 0
15 8 0	10 0 0	11 4 9	5 9 9	11 9 4	3 8 9
12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
35 12 8	21 12 0	2 14 6	1 4 8	2 6 8	1 4 8
60 0 0	11 10 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	35 9 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	15 0 0	33 0 0	17 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
6 10 8	1 1 0	3 5 4	0 13 0	5 2 8	0 15 1
41 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	0 5 0
41 0 0	23 0 0	12 0 0	...	13 0 0	7 0 0
31 5 4	21 1 9	38 10 8	26 3 6	25 5 4	16 5 4
26 0 0	18 14 11	16 5 4	10 0 0	9 10 0	7 2 6
44 2 10	16 0 10	11 8 0	8 10 0	21 7 11	10 12 0
12 0 0	7 4 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	6 14 0	4 14 0
15 0 0	12 0 0	23 9 0	15 11 4	9 0 4	6 0 3
24 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	16 4 0	7 8 0
80 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0
27 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
50 0 0	31 4 0	...	...	...	...
25 11 3	10 9 2	17 14 11	8 1 1	15 4 5	5 3 7

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per acre for — Wheat. Irrigated. Maximum.	Wheat. Irrigated. Minimum.	Wheat. Unirrigated. Maximum.	Wheat. Unirrigated. Minimum.	Inferior — Irrigated. Maximum.	Inferior — Irrigated. Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	8 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon ...	9 2 0	2 8 0	4 12 0	1 8 0	9 2 0	1 4 0
Karnál ...	6 5 4	4 8 0	4 10 8	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 2 8
Hissar ...	6 0 9	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	3 14 0	0 9 7
Rohtak ...	6 6 4	1 5 5	3 0 0	0 10 0	6 6 4	1 3 7
Sirsa ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	0 10 0
Umballa ...	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	2 7 0	5 10 0	3 6 0
Ludhiána ...	13 10 8	10 4 0	7 2 8	4 2 8	10 10 8	7 13 4
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	13 2 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	5 2 0	11 11 0	6 9 0
Hoshiárpur ...	43 0 0	1 1 0	22 8 0	0 2 9	25 0 0	1 12 0
Kángra ...	7 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	2 2 0	4 12 0	2 2 0
Amritsar ...	9 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	26 10 8	2 2 9	10 10 8	1 14 0	26 0 0	1 2 0
Lahore ...	6 0 6	3 3 0	4 15 0	2 13 0	3 3 3	1 6 6
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ferozepore ...	3 9 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	1 5 6	2 9 6	1 6 9
Ráwalpindi ...	32 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	0 14 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	12 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0
Gujrát ...	4 13 4	1 2 4	3 10 8	0 12 0	3 12 4	0 11 0
Shahpur ...	13 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
Mooltan ...	7 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Jhang ...	14 2 0	9 14 10	10 10 8	7 0 8	9 10 8	4 12 5
Montgomery ...	12 7 3	7 6 3	6 5 6	5 3 0	6 8 3	5 0 7
Muzaffargarh ...	8 12 0	3 8 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	2 6 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6 8 0	4 8 0	6 1 0	4 2 0	2 14 0	2 5 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	15 10 0	6 4 0	7 4 9	2 1 6	9 5 0	5 9 6
Bannu ...	7 4 0	3 13 8	4 9 0	2 8 6	5 8 0	3 9 0
Pesháwar ...	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	1 8 0
Hazára ...	9 8 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
Kohát ...	25 14 0	9 10 0	12 6 0	6 4 0	15 10 0	10 8 0
Grand Average ...	11 11 8	4 3 1	6 13 2	2 7 0	7 10 8	2 13 11

Districts of the Punjab during the year 1879-80—(*continued*).

LAND SUITED FOR					
Grains.		Oil Seeds.			
Unirrigated.		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
4 12 0	1 4 0	9 2 0	1 0 0	4 12 0	0 4 0
2 1 4	1 13 4	3 2 8	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 6 8
0 13 0	0 3 2	4 6 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9
2 10 0	0 8 2	4 12 6	1 3 7	2 6 8	0 8 3
1 0 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 0
3 13 0	2 0 0	5 6 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0
6 10 8	3 13 4	10 6 0	7 4 0	4 5 4	3 2 8
1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
5 12 0	3 6 0	12 12 0	7 6 0	6 8 0	3 8 0
20 0 0	0 5 0	28 0 0	0 10 0	18 0 0	1 8 0
2 0 0	1 10 0	4 6 0	3 5 0	2 2 0	0 14 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
2 8 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
15 5 0	0 13 6	21 12 6	3 0 0	10 14 8	1 1 6
2 15 0	1 10 7	4 14 4	2 6 0	4 12 9	2 6 6
2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2 0 6	1 1 0	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 6 0	1 2 3
27 2 3	0 3 0	...	...	12 0 0	0 13 11
6 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
3 1 4	0 6 8	4 0 0	1 2 4	3 12 0	0 9 0
5 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
2 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
7 2 8	4 5 4	14 8 0	8 0 0	8 1 6	4 6 0
5 8 9	4 6 10	6 10 8	4 13 4	4 10 8	3 9 0
4 2 6	1 12 4	5 1 9	2 8 10	4 0 0	2 10 8
2 4 0	1 10 0	5 13 0	3 11 0	5 0 0	3 9 0
6 8 0	1 15 3	6 12 9	4 1 3	4 15 0	1 7 8
3 15 9	1 12 3	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	2 4 0
10 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0
1 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
4 9 0	1 11 9	6 2 0	...	2 15 0	0 6 0
5 5 7	1 8 9	7 11 2	3 0 7	4 11 11	1 12 1

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per acre for land suited for Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum.	Irrigated. Minimum.	Unirrigated. Maximum.	Unirrigated. Minimum.	Average … Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined Sugar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Delhi ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	960	130	260	...
Gurgaon ...	9 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	320	50	120	...
Karnál ...	3 2 8	2 1 4	2 5 4	1 9 4	719	147	94	837
Hissar ...	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9	604	...	54	...
Rohtak ...	6 6 4	1 3 7	3 3 0	0 8 2	640	180	280	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	579	...	120	849
Umballa ...	6 2 0	2 14 0	4 15 0	1 12 0	370	14	160	180
Ludhiána ...	6 5 4	5 5 4	6 0 4	3 12 8	376	49	53	323
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	353	...	35	...
Jullundur ...	12 12 0	8 9 0	7 0 0	4 10 0	1,016	69	169	449
Hoshiárpur ...	40 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	1 3 5	755	34	94	649
Kángra ...	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	630	...	40	150
Amritsar ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	960	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	500	...	60	200
Siálkot ...	14 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	1 3 6	851	...	69	702
Lahore ...	7 6 0	3 10 0	5 12 0	2 12 6	1,036	...	274	...
Gujránwála ...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 9	1 0 0	697	...	129	866
Ferozepore ...	2 9 4	1 4 4	2 6 0	1 2 3	820	124	246	283
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	2 8 0	0 12 0	744	...	118	...
Jhelum ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	500	...	50	...
Gujrát ...	3 10 8	0 13 0	2 4 0	0 9 4	507	81	139	601
Shahpur ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	630	...	54	...
Mooltan ...	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	740	26	218	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	258	40	282	210
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	1,576	...	229	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	640	33	123	1,513
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	440	...	130	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	533	25	79	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	280	...	46	...
Peshávar ...	12 0 0	0 0	...	...	2,300	...	400	320
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	100	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	121	...
Grand Average ...	7 1 5	2 7 8	3 10 5	1 10 9	751	67	138	477

Districts of the Punjab during the year 1879-80—*(concluded).*

Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jawár.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	800	800	363	195	418	640	1,120	187	293	...	...
...	560	680	760	170	450	...	...	400	400	3,140	...
...	629	426	939	171	138	216	447	40	37	...	...
...	619	387	356	206	76	...	...	...	...	1,900	...
...	635	540	451	262	862	345	388	279	451	...	...
...	1,239	228	201	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	640	786	480	317	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	642	387	369	187	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	25	275	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725	...
377	1,138	892	...	532	303	158	378	312	226	...	...
133	1,568	511	420	207	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	420	288	730	160	270	35	361	...	...	452	164
14	880	738	1,858	320	380	530	...	...	738	410	...
...	1,100	340	350	270	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	471	664	508	368	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	572	670	3,188	314	305	760	...	369	424	...	...
9	592	692	341	273	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	946	817	693	405	251	...	...	...	...	1,722	...
2	394	241	417	157	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	500	300	300	300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	476	364	592	231	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	990	630	656	360	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	649	665	408	440	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
8	450	746	2,196	281	...	478	787	...	355	...	...
11	896	1,011	705	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	826	720	2,850	273	...	640	640	720	...	...	...
...(a)	1,194	774	359	441	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	600	800	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... *	657	487	542	172	...	296	...	96	...	640	...
4	260	1,040	720	560	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	600	707	400	220	...	...	1,000	...	...	6,000	...
..	...	816	770	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	683	620	674	33	285	410	658	300	365	1,936	164

(a) No opium has been extracted.

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of
during the years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
	Wheat, 1st sort.				*Flour (Ata)*, 1st sort.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	15 8	13 0	15 12	15 0	13 8	11 4	13 0	13 0
Gurgaon ...	14 8	11 8	15 14	15 4	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 12
Karnál ...	14 8	13 0	16 3	15 0	12 8	11 8	14 0	14 0
Hissar ...	13 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8
Rohtak ...	14 0	12 8	15 0	14 8	12 8	11 8	13 0	13 0
Sírsa ...	14 8	12 0	13 12	14 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	12 0
Umballa ...	18 8	16 8	16 8	14 6	15 8	14 0	13 8	12 13
Ludhiána ...	17 8	15 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	12 12	14 0	12 8
Simla ...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0
Jullundur ...	18 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	13 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur ...	18 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	13 8	11 8
Kángra ...	13 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	10 8
Amritsar ...	19 0	13 0	15 8	13 4	17 4	12 4	13 8	12 4
Gurdáspur ...	20 0	13 8	14 0	11 8	17 0	11 8	13 0	10 8
Siálkot ...	16 8	12 0	15 4	12 8	14 8	11 0	14 0	11 8
Lahore ...	17 0	13 0	15 0	12 12	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 8
Gujránwála ...	16 4	13 0	15 8	12 12	15 0	11 12	13 0	11 4
Ferozepore ...	17 0	14 0	15 8	13 8	15 0	11 0	12 8	11 0
Ráwalpindi ...	19 0	14 4	9 6	8 2	17 0	13 0	9 0	7 4
Jhelum ...	19 0	14 0	13 0	11 12	20 0	14 8	11 0	9 8
Gujrát ...	12 0	13 8	15 4	12 12	10 12	12 4	14 4	11 8
Shahpur ...	18 0	13 8	13 0	9 12	16 0	12 0	11 0	8 12
Mooltan ...	13 0	9 12	12 0	12 4	11 0	8 12	11 0	11 0
Jhang ...	14 4	11 0	13 4	11 12	13 0	9 8	11 4	10 0
Montgomery ...	15 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	11 0
Muzaffargarh ...	14 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0
D. I. Khan ...	18 2	12 8	13 7	10 0	15 5	10 15	11 14	9 4
D. G. Khan ...	13 12	9 11	13 12	12 13	11 4	8 12	12 8	11 4
Bannu ...	20 15	16 9	12 13	9 8	18 12	14 6	11 14	8 12
Peshāwar ...	18 13	9 9	8 15	5 12	15 14	8 2	7 13	5 8
Hazára ...	14 8	15 0	8 0	6 8	13 9	13 0	7 8	6 0
Kohát ...	20 6	12 2	8 9	7 0	18 8	10 13	8 2	6 6
General Average ...	16 2	12 12	13 9	12 0	14 4	11 6	11 12	10 11

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1878-79 AND 1879-80.

CURRENT.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
Barley (Jau).				*Gram, 1st sort.*			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
0 20 0	0 19 0	20 8	23 0	0 14 12	14 12	16 0	17 8
0 19 8	0 18 0	19 0	22 0	0 15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0
0 21 0	0 23 0	22 12	23 4	0 16 4	17 0	17 8	19 0
0 20 0	0 30 0	21 0	15 0	0 17 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
0 20 0	0 21 0	20 0	23 0	0 15 4	16 8	17 0	18 8
1 5 0	1 5 0	27 12	31 0	1 13 0	25 0	25 12	24 12
0 26 8	0 23 0	22 0	21 8	0 17 4	16 8	18 0	19 0
0 27 0	0 26 0	21 0	25 0	0 17 8	16 8	18 8	19 0
0 13 0	0 16 0	13 0	13 8	0 13 8	12 0	13 8	14 0
0 24 0	0 21 0	19 0	16 0	0 15 8	16 8	17 0	18 0
0 26 0	0 19 0	20 0	16 0	0 16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0
0 20 0	0 14 8	15 0	14 0	0 11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8
0 27 0	0 20 0	19 0	20 0	0 16 0	15 8	17 0	17 12
0 26 0	0 18 0	16 0	14 0	0 16 0	12 0	15 8	16 0
0 28 0	0 17 8	18 8	15 0	0 15 8	14 0	15 0	15 8
0 24 0	0 20 0	18 0	17 0	0 16 0	15 8	16 8	16 8
0 30 0	0 22 0	20 4	17 0	0 16 12	13 12	14 8	16 12
0 26 8	0 25 0	22 0	22 0	0 18 0	18 8	19 8	19 8
0 29 0	0 20 0	9 12	10 0	0 12 4	10 8	8 8	9 14
0 29 0	0 25 0	15 0	16 0	0 15 0	12 8	14 0	15 0
0 12 8	0 21 0	19 0	13 0	0 14 8	13 12	12 12	14 12
0 24 0	0 22 4	18 8	13 0	0 14 0	13 0	12 0	11 8
0 19 0	0 15 0	17 0	17 0	0 14 0	13 0	15 0	14 8
0 22 8	0 18 0	20 0	17 0	0 16 0	12 8	15 8	14 8
0 20 0	0 16 0	18 0	18 0	0 18 0	14 0	16 8	16 0
0 19 0	0 15 0	19 0	19 0	0 13 0	12 0	13 8	13 8
0 21 4	0 18 12	17 8	13 7	0 14 6	13 2	11 14	10 0
0 14 1	0 12 3	16 4	15 0	0 11 4	10 5	13 7	11 9
0 23 2	0 21 4	15 12	10 0	0 13 12	13 12	11 4	9 6
0 38 6	0 13 10	13 0	6 13	0 11 1	9 1	6 8	6 10
0 22 0	0 20 0	11 0	7 8	0 9 0	9 0	8 4	7 0
0 31 14	0 21 11	10 3	7 10	0 11 2	10 3	6 11	6 11
0 24 0	0 20 9	14 13	16 5	0 15 14	14 2	14 9	15 0

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS 1878-79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PRICES							
Districts.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
	Indian-corn (Makai).				*Juwár (Sorghum Vulgare).*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	12 0	16 8	20 0	23 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	23 0
Gurgaon ...	8 8	17 0	16 0	24 8	9 0	16 12	17 0	24 0
Karnál ...	8 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	8 0	18 0	16 8	23 0
Hissar ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	18 0	24 0	18 0	26 0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	12 0	17 0	17 0	24 8
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	22 0	28 0	21 0	28 0
Umballa ...	10 0	19 8	18 0	23 0	10 0	19 0	16 0	23 0
Ludhiána ...	13 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	19 0
Simla ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	14 0
Jullundur ...	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	20 0	15 0	18 0
Hoshiárpur ...	15 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0
Kángra ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	10 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	21 0
Gurdáspur ...	8 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0
Siálkot ...	10 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	10 0	14 8	12 0	17 0
Lahore ...	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	18 8
Gujránwála ...	12 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	17 0	13 0	16 0
Ferozepore ...	10 0	18 0	...	20 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	22 0
Ráwalpindi ...	16 0	16 0	9 12	11 8	12 0	...	10 0	14 0
Jhelum ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 8
Gujrát ...	14 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	13 0	16 0
Shahpur ...	14 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	15 0	9 8	12 8
Mooltan ...	8 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0
Jhang ...	9 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery ...	...	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	17 0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	11 0	9 0
D. I. Khan ..	8 12	...	...	...	15 0	18 12	15 0	13 12
D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 9	10 0	15 0
Bannu ...	22 8	23 12	15 0	14 6	12 8	22 8	15 0	15 0
Pesháwar ...	9 1	16 14	9 12	8 8	19 8	11 11	7 13	11 13
Hazára ...	12 0	19 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	20 6	15 5	11 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
General Average ...	12 6	16 7	13 11	16 12	12 10	16 13	14 9	18 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND 1879-80—*(continued)*.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
Bájra (Panicum Spicatum).				*Rice, 1st sort.*			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0
8 0	16 12	17 0	21 0	6 0	6 12	5 0	5 0
10 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	11 0
16 0	23 0	19 0	25 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0
11 0	17 0	18 0	20 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
18 0	20 0	22 4	23 4	5 0	9 0	6 0	8 0
8 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	7 8	10 0	7 8	7 0
13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0
20 0	13 0	30 0	13 0	4 8	6 0	4 8	6 0
12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0
12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 8	11 8
12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 12	9 4	9 8	10 0
12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0
11 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	9 0
10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 0
9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0
13 0	18 0	16 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0
13 0	15 0	10 8	11 4	3 0	...	4 8	4 8
16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
14 8	15 0	12 0	15 4	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0
16 0	15 0	12 4	11 8	6 0	7 8	4 8	4 8
8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 0
10 0	13 4	18 0	14 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0
...	13 0	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 8	7 0
9 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0
15 0	13 12	15 0	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 10	4 11
12 8	11 15	10 0	14 6	6 4	6 4	5 0	6 14
13 12	18 12	12 8	10 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 7
9 12	13 0	7 13	6 13	5 14	3 14	3 14	3 14
...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0
20 3	16 9	11 8	8 4	5 2	4 7	3 13	3 2
12 9	14 11	15 0	15 13	5 12	6 8	5 14	6 1

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS 1878-79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus).				*Potatoes.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0
Gurgaon ...	7 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	10 0
Karnál ...	7 8	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hissar ...	6 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	13 0	...	12 0
Rohtak ...	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Sirsa ...	6 0	7 0	9 8	10 8	5 0	12 0	5 0	8 0
Umballa ...	8 8	11 0	11 4	17 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	12 0
Ludhiána ...	8 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Simla ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0
Jullundur ...	7 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur ...	8 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
Kángra ...	7 8	10 8	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	20 0
Amritsar ...	7 12	11 0	11 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur ...	7 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	10 0
Siálkot ...	6 12	11 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore ...	7 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	7 0
Gujránwála ...	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	12 0
Ferozepore ...	7 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	10 0	...	8 0
Ráwalpindi ...	6 8	7 0	6 8	8 4	14 0	12 0	8 0	10 0
Jhelum ...	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gujrát ...	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	10 0	9 0
Shahpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
Jhang ...	6 8	8 8	7 4	11 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	8 0
Montgomery ...	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh ...	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
D. I. Khan ...	7 8	7 13	5 10	8 12	...	6 4	5 0	4 6
D. G. Khan ...	5 10	6 14	7 3	8 12	6 4	6 4	...	6 4
Bannu ...	6 4	6 14	4 11	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Pesháwar ...	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 3	5 14	7 2	3 14	5 3
Hazára ...	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0
Kohát ...	7 0	6 11	4 7	5 2	8 12	7 0	10 0	5 0
General Average ...	7 1	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 3 0	11 1	9 14	10 6

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND 1879-80—*(continued)*.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
Cotton (Cleaned).				*Sugar*, 1st *sort*.			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2 6	3 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 0
2 8	3 4	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	3 0	2 8
2 4	3 0	2 14	3 0	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 8
2 8	3 12	2 12	3 0	...	...	...	...
3 8	3 8	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 4
3 0	2 12	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8
2 8	3 12	2 12	3 0	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 8
2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 4
2 4	2 4	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 0
2 4	3 4	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 4	2 8	2 8
2 8	2 8	2 10	3 0	2 8	2 2	2 4	2 2
2 8	4 0	2 4	2 11	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 8
2 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 0
2 8	2 8	2 12	...	2 4	1 12	2 10	2 4
2 8	3 0	3 4	2 12	2 4	1 4	1 14	2 8
2 8	3 6	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 2	2 12	2 4
2 10	3 4	2 12	2 14	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4
2 2	2 10	2 3	2 2	2 2	2 0	2 4	1 14
2 2	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4
2 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	2 4	2 12	2 6
2 8	3 4	2 8	3 0	...	...	2 0	2 2
2 10	3 2	2 9	2 9	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 8
2 8	2 10	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4
2 8	2 12	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
2 12	2 12	3 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4
2 4	2 0	2 8	2 8	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 5
3 2	3 7	2 13	2 8	1 15	1 12	2 0	1 14
2 13	2 10	2 13	2 8	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14
2 4	2 7	2 9	1 15	2 2	1 12	2 0	1 13
...	...	...	...	1 14	1 12	2 0	1 12
2 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 6	1 12
2 3	2 12	2 11	2 12	2 4	2 1	2 6	2 3

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS 1878-79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Prices
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
	Ghi (Cow's).				*Firewood, 1st sort.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S.C.
Delhi ...	1 7	1 3	1 2	1 5	2 20 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 20 0
Gurgaon ...	1 8	1 6	1 3	1 9	3 20 0	3 20 0	3 20 0	2 10 0
Karnál ...	1 12	1 8	1 8	1 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Hissar ...	1 7	1 6	1 3	1 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rohtak ...	1 8	1 5	1 8	1 8	3 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 0 0
Sirsa ...	1 8	1 4	1 3	1 9	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 20 0
Umballa ...	1 9	1 7	1 3	1 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Ludhiána ...	1 8	1 6	1 5	1 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 20 0
Simla ...	1 9	1 8	1 8	1 3	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Jullundur ...	1 8	1 7	1 4	1 5	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 10 0
Hoshiárpur ...	1 1	1 9	1 6	1 8	2 10 0	2 30 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Kángra ...	1 8	1 10	1 7	1 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Amritsar ...	1 7	1 4	1 3	1 5	2 30 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 5 0
Gurdáspur ...	1 10	1 8	1 7	1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	1 11	1 8	1 6	1 7	3 30 0	3 0 0	3 30 0	2 30 0
Lahore ...	1 8	1 4	1 3	1 0	2 30 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	1 20 0
Gujránwála ...	1 11	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Ferozepore ...	1 7	1 5	1 3	1 5	2 20 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 30 0
Ráwalpindi ...	1 12	1 8	1 2	1 6	2 10 0	1 20 0	2 0 0	0 24 0
Jhelum ...	1 10	1 6	1 4	1 6	3 0 0	2 30 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Gujrát ...	1 12	1 8	1 8	1 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 20 0
Shahpur ...	1 10	1 8	1 8	1 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mooltan ...	1 8	1 7	1 6	1 6	2 20 0	1 30 0	1 30 0	1 30 0
Jhang ...	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 7	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Montgomery ...	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 6	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Muzaffargarh ...	1 6	1 5	1 6	1 4	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
D. I. Khan ...	1 7	1 9	1 6	1 4	2 20 0	1 35 0	2 26 0	2 20 0
D. G. Khan ...	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 4	3 30 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Bannu ...	1 9	1 7	1 3	1 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 20 0
Peshávar ...	1 10	1 4	1 2	1 5	2 22 0	2 4 0	2 11 0	1 12 0
Hazára ...	1 14	1 8	1 6	1 4	2 30 0	2 30 0	4 20 0	4 0 0
Kohát ...	1 9	1 4	1 2	1 2	2 22 0	2 0 0	1 36 8	1 11 0
General Average ...	1 8	1 6	1 2	1 5	3 8 0	2 31 11	3 1 3	2 31 8

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND 1879-80.—(*Concluded.*)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Per rupee on 1st January 1880.
Tobacco.				*Salt (Lahori).*			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C
2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	0 8 8	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 9 0
7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	0 7 8	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 9 0	0 9 8
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 8
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 4	0 9 8	0 10 12	0 10 0
16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	0 10 0	0 9 12	0 11 0	0 10 8
5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	0 7 4	0 7 8	0 7 0	0 7 4
12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	0 10 8	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 10 8	0 9 9	0 11 0	0 9 8
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 1	0 8 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 11	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 12 1	0 10 10
8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 10 4	0 10 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 12	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 10 12
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 4	0 9 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	0 11 0	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 11 0
6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	0 10 4	0 9 8	0 11 0	0 10 8
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 12	0 11 0
9 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 13 0	0 12 8
8 0	8 0	5 0	3 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 11 8
8 8	8 8	6 0	4 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	0 11 0	0 10 4	0 12 8	0 11 0
5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 11 12
7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 9 8	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
5 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 11 0
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 14
3 12	3 12	3 12	3 2	0 8 12	0 8 2	0 8 12	0 10 0
11 4	11 4	8 12	7 8	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
7 13	6 13	6 8	5 14	0 5 3	0 3 4	0 5 3	0 3 9
8 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
5 2	5 12	3 13	3 2	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 0 0	1 11 0
3 6	7 9	4 1	6 6	0 12 6	0 12 3	0 11 14	0 11 0

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	5	0	3	8	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	...		
Rohtak ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	6	0						
Sirsa ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Umballa ...	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	3	12	0	0	5	4
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	...			...			...			...		
Ludhiána ...	Highest	0	5	10	0	2	10	0	14	0	0	7	4	3	4	8	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	8	0	2	8	...			...			...			...		
Simla ...	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	...			...			2	8	0	...		
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	...			...								
Jullundur ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0
	Lowest	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	0									
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	13	0
Kángra ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	...		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	6												
Amritsar ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0			
Gurdáspur ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	4	0			
Siálkot ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
Lahore ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	14	3	0	6	0	3	7	0	0	11	3
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	...											

Gujránwála ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
Ferozepore ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	13	6
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	10	6
Ráwalpindi ...	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	7	8	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0				1	0	0
Gujrát ...	Highest	0	7	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0						
Shahpur ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
Montgomery ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	Highest	0	9	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	3	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0										4	0	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Bannu ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
Peshawár ...	Highest	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	3	14	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Hazára ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	None for hire.		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0			
Kohat ...	Highest	1	4	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
GRAND AVERAGE ...	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	6	1	5	0	0	7	10	0	13	4	*		
	Lowest	0	5	3	0	2	3	0	12	8	0	5	9	0	3	0			

* Average for boat hire is not given as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.

NOTE.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasúmpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
	Palam and 23 other villagee ...	Kankar ...
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...
	Banskauli and eight others ...	Stone ...
	Arangpur ...	Crystal ...
Gurgaon ...	Páli, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati ...	Slate ...
	Basai Meo ...	Do. ...
	Mahoulf ...	Stone ...
Karnal ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Salpetre ...
Rohtak ...	Labadpur and Silanah ...	Khari salt ... Crude saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of a soft description ...
	In almost every village of the district ...	Kankar of a hard blue description ...
	Mindra, Shadipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and eight other villages ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiarpur ...	Garhshankar and Una ...	Limestone ...
Kangra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...
	Dawee and six other villages ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...
Lahore ...	Niaz Beg and nine other villages ...	Kankar ...
Rawalpindi ...	Fatahjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukra, Guarah and Jatana ...	Salt ...
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...
Gujrat ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wărcha ...	Salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan,	...	...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
2	...	The mine at Kasúmpur belongs to zamindars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpur has not been worked for the last five years, and there has been no income.
24	933,000	The annual income is about Rs. 8,000 ; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
9	55,000	
5	2,000	
4	150	
...	...	
7	334,861	
31	248,410	
348 pans	38,412	
1,315 beds	125,000	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins ; exported to Farrackabad and Calcutta after being refined.
313 pans	31,300	
2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
3	Not stated	Sale to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
...	14,21,000	
5	1,670	
8	90	
27	No. 228,322	
2	122,006	
10	Not stated.	
2 wells and 7 borings	5,000 gallons.	
5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
4	...	These pits are not worked.
...	...	
1	120,133	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.
...	...	
...	...	

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Bannu ...	Abdula Khel, Pargauna Lak ...	Flint ...
	Pahar Khel ...	Stone ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...
	Pezu, Kalabagh, and other places ...	Limestone ...
	Throughout the district ...	Stone for masonry work ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Ditto Ditto ...	Petroleum ...
	Ditto Ditto ...	Red earth ...
	Ditto Ditto ...	White clay ...
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...
	Kalabagh ...	Red salt ...
	Mari, Mianwali ...	Crystal ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Saltpetre ...
	Kalabagh and Kolki ...	Alum ...
	Ditto Ditto ...	Clay lac for making alum ...
Pesháwar ...	Kabul river, Daúdzai ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Kabul river, near Nowshera ...	Ditto
Hazara ...	Daur Harru and Siran streams, and Bandi Dandan ...	Limestone ...
	Banda Phugwari, Chachian, Jub Srikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khotak ...	Salt ...

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—(*concluded*).

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
5	Not stated.	
3	2,098	
48	40,800	
10	3,600	
Numerous	80,000	
7	1,930	Value Rs. 4,750.
5	None.	
2	...	
2	...	
3	75	
1	1	
6	14,700	
1	1	
2	1,000	
2	3,000	
14	12,000	
From sand in certain places.	The income from this land is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.	
Ditto	...	
...	Not worked during the year.	
...	Ditto.	
2	Ditto.	
4	Ditto.	
5	416,616	

statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 48.—Manufactories in the Punjab for 1879-80.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories	35	7	4	11	14	75	88	21	27
Private looms or small works ...	1,531	176,479	6,948	3,184	416	38,743	29,615	1,715	12,401
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	724	45	126	147	827	1,617	1,711	504	6,330
Number of workmen in large works — Females...	1	...	48	...	12	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	3,588	305,827	11,996	6,307	2,413	70,468	59,246	4,476	30,228
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	5	12
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	21,400	30,200	65,258	200	31,933	3,49,687	28,227	16,727	76,610
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs. ...	13,36,361	2,79,67,090	11,21,318	3,85,615	1,71,073	97,36,934	94,42,705	12,89,269	42,20,073

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1879-80—(*concluded*).

Description.	Leather.	Gold, Silver and Jewelry.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Pashmina.	Carpets.	Pottery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories, ...	10	18	30	50	55	2	19	31	497
Private looms or small works ...	60,802	16,545	13,912	19,987	2,040	395	29,498	20,144	4,34,355
No. of workmen in large works, Males ...	350	180	125	100	300	63	64	1,036	14,249
No. of workmen in large works, Females ...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	261
No. of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	110,399	31,184	25,603	42,379	5,660	1,634	54,969	35,504	8,01,881
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	93,121	500	50,000	18,000	10,000	3,400	12,200	3,87,129	11,94,592
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs. ...	1,15,39,611	2,30,73,055	38,22,902	64,84,430	9,82,131	1,34.233	25,11,185	65,92,161	11,08,10,146

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab for the year 1879-80.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
North Frontier.	Kashmir	Logs No. 27,131 5,39,961	40,97,436	3,91,587	28,34,262	No. 27,131 931,548	69,31,698
	Ladákh	6,023	1,70,132	2,437	1,57,290	8,460	3,27,422
	Chinese Tibet	7,076	3 39,744	547	13,015	7,623	3,52,759
	Bajaur	Logs No. 13,520 99,506	4,03,830	96,641	6,37,408	No. 13,520 1,96,147	10,41,238

West Frontier. — Kabul	3,00,635	26,64,264	2,44,577	62,75,300	5,45,212	89,39,564
West Frontier. — Tírah	51,964	63,064	7,441	34,112	59,405	97,176
West Frontier. — Sewestán	95,514	4,67,448	34,663	8,70,611	1,30,177	13,38,059
Total ...	Logs No. 40,651 11,00,679	82,05,918	7,77,893	1,08,21,998	No. 40,651 18,78,572	1,90,27,916

Value of Log Timber.

Kashmir	... No.	27,131	Rs.	4,75,856
Bajaur	... "	13,520	"	43,620
Total	... No.	40,651	Rs.	5,19,476

No. 50.—Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1879-80.

	Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Imperial.				
	Military Works.				
1.	Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	...	11	7,642	7,653
	Ditto of Native Troops	...	86,190	26,256	1,12,446
1B.	Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters	...	...	331	331
2.	Ordnance works	...	1,009	946	1,955
3.	Commissariat Buildings	...	292	3,647	3,939
4.	Staff and Miscellaneous	...	...	39	39
5.	Stud	...	...	...	...
6.	Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military communications	...	4,66,401	1,39,242	6,05,643
7.	General Cantonment works	...	2,159	18,528	20,687
8.	Fortifications	...	24,331	30,610	54,941
	Total	...	5,80,393	2,27,241	8,07,634
11.	Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	...	2,907	2,280	5,187
	Other Services.				
	Civil Buildings.				
3.	Salt Buildings	...	...	1,021	1,021
7.	Post Offices	...	4,895	9,515	14,410
8.	Telegraph Buildings	...	36,271	3,996	40,267
	Total	...	41,166	14,532	55,698

	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
21½.	Monuments and Antiquities ...	59	...	59
	TOTAL OTHER SERVICES ...	41,225	14,532	55,757
	TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	6,24,525	2,44,053	8,68,578
	PROVINCIAL.			
	Civil Buildings.			
17.	Land Revenue Buildings ...	36,489	46,360	82,849
		*16	...	*16
18.	Excise Buildings ...	442	5,041	5,483
		*4,631	...	*4,631
19.	Residencies for Local Government ...	11,129	6,602	17,731
20.	Secretariat Office ...	2,650	1,795	4,445
	Board of Revenue ...	349	200	549
22.	Museums ...	...	682	682
22½.	Monuments and Antiquities ...	5,095	6,814	11,909
23.	Law and Justice. High Court Buildings ...	118	800	918
24.	Ditto Small Cause Court Buildings ...	...	472	472
25.	Ditto District Court Buildings ...	4,348	7,820	12,168
26.	Churches ...	4,704	2,866	7,568
		*1,836	...	*1,836
27.	Burial-grounds ...	362	2,052	2,414
		*13	...	*13
29.	Central Jails ...	8,643	13,718	22,361
30.	District Jails ...	23,536	46,548	70,084
31.	Jails, other Buildings such as Lock-ups, &c. ...	1,237	1,397	2,634
32.	Police Buildings ...	29,823	67,353	97,176
		*1,107	*200	*1,307
34.	Government Colleges ...	994	2,365	3,359
35.	Ditto Schools, higher class ...	3,325	11,492	14,817

No 50.—Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works in Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1879-80—*(continued)*.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Provincial—(*concluded*).			
	Civil Buildings—(concluded).			
36. & 37.	Government Colleges, Middle and Lower ...	...	224	224
38.	Normal School Buildings ...	...	874	874
40.	Schools of Arts ...	{ ... *1,004	327 ...	327 *1,004
37.	District Schools ...	...	{ 626 *2,960	626 *2,960
40½.	Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	401	500	901
41.	Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	510	3,517	4,027
42.	Lock Hospitals ...	...	403	403
43.	Medical College and Schools ...	...	2,813	2,813
44.	Lunatic Asylums ...	672	1,500	2,172
48.	Miscellaneous or General (including Cattle-pounds) ...	15,295	8,611	23,906
49.	Public Works Buildings ...	723	1,220	1,943
	Total ...	{ 1,50,845 *8,607	2,44,990 *3,160	3,95,835 *11,767
	Communications.			
1	Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	{ 73,736 * 22,271	5,25,031 ...	5,98,767 * ,22,271

2	Raised and Bridged and unmetalled Roads ...	20,371 ...	1,38,592 *15	1,58,963 * 15
3	District Roads not raised ...	1,478 * 2,414	474 ...	1,952 * 2,414
5	Boat Bridges and Ferries ...	22,973	1,76,707	1,99,680
6	River Improvements ...	...	1,666	1,666
8	Accommodation for Travellers (including Camping-grounds) ...	8,376	24,497	34,873
	Total ...	1,26,934 *24,685	8,68,967 * 15	9,95,901 *24,700
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
1	Town Buildings ...	... *34	1,520 ...	1,520 34
3	Paving and Streets ...	510 ...	35,532 1	36,043 1
5	Water Supply ...	− 56,834 *8,62,974	40 ...	−56,794 * 8,62,974
6	Sewage including Drainage ...	... * 46,449	947 ...	947 * 46,449
	Total ...	56,324 *9,09,457	38,039 * 1	18,285 * 9,09,458
	Total Provincial Works and Repairs ...	2,21,455 *9,42,749	11,51,996 * 3,176	13,73,451 * 9,45,925
	GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	8,45,980 *9,42,749	13,96,049 * 3,176	22,42,029 * 9,45,925

No. 50.—Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works in Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1879-80—(*concluded*).

Details.		Repairs.	Total.
Establishment Imperial (including Barrack Department)	...	2,47,925	...
Ditto Provincial	...	4,34,821 * 30,246	6,82,746 * 30,246
Tools and Plant, Imperial	...	12,951	...
Ditto, Provincial	...	92,676 * 3,728	1,05,627 * 3,728
Profit and Loss, Provincial	...		173
Add net increase in balance of Suspense Account, chargeable to Budget Grant, Provincial	...		43,357
Total	...		30,73,932 * 9,79,899
Less credit to expenditure in England	...		...
Balance	...		30,73,932 * 9,71,899
Total Expenditure.			
From Imperial Funds	...		11,29,454
From Provincial Funds (including General Local)	...		19,44,478
Local Loans { Lahore Municipal Works / Simla Water Works }	...		9,43,397
Contributions	...		36,502
Grand Total Expenditure	...		40,53,831

Note.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 51.—Statement showing the progress made in the construction of Railways, and the state of their working, from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

Railways.	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Passengers during the year.												
	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Punjab and Delhi Section	...	566	19,236	79,475½	15,677½	3.352,006	3,466,395	37,43,429	59,10,417	96,53,846	53,96,260	42,57,586	560	11,821	7,24,60,695
Sind Section ...	...	110	2,100½	13,556	1,770½	140,391½	157,818½	2,15,294	15,60,577	17,75,871	9,76,069	7,99,802	165	1,502	2,61,47,865
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	8	38	...	107½	153½	21,905	3,56,327	3,78,232	7,34,679	Loss 3,56,447	97	958	...
Total ...	...	676	21,344½	93,069½	17,448	3,492,505	3,624,367	39,80,628	78,27,321	1,18,07,949	71,07,008	47,00,941	822	14,281	9,86,08,560
Punjab Northern State Railway.	B 53·10	156·50	4,455	24,984	...	1,247,993	1,277,432	5,87,719	15,94,571	A 21,82,290	A 19,09,456	2,72,834	160	1,365	2,00,65,429
Indus Valley Railway ...	...	501·198	2,872½	16,347½	...	904,750	923,970	8,63,227	31,11,095	39,74,322	30,32,663	9,41,659	292	3,991	6,15,16,151

A.—Approximate figures only, as the accounts of the year are not finally closed.
B.—Salt Branch ... 38·50
Extension of main line ... 14·60

No. 52.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on

	In		
	Ordinary Revenue and Capital.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	8,714	1,32,211	1,40,925
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,621	1,72,606	1,74,227
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal ...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Inundation Canal ...	1,384	11,360	12,744
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	...	60,244	60,244
Indus Inundation Canals ...	1,11,496	1·71,988	2,83,484
Shahpur Canals ...	...	7,999	7,999
Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Embankment ...	57,985	...	57,985
Establishment ...	...	...	8,26,440
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	5,710
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	9
Refund of Revenue ...	...	...	10,043
Suspense Balances ...	...	...	—5,497
Total ...	...	...	15,74,322
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	4,528
Net expenditure of the year ...	...	...	15,69,794

Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1879-80.

PERIAL.

Capital Productive Public Works.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,30,783	...	3,30,783	3,39,497	1,32,211	4,71,708
28,585	...	28,585	30,206	1,72,606	2,02,812
10,24,555	...	10,24,555	10,24,555	...	10,24,555
3,24,183	...	3,24,183	3,24,183	...	3,24,183
...	...	...	1,384	11,360	12,744
...	...	...	...	60,244	60,244
...	...	...	1,11,496	1,71,988	2,83,484
...	...	...	...	7,999	7,999
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	57,985	...	7,985
...	...	4,66,595	...	...	12,93,044
...	...	1,57,772	...	...	1,63,482
...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	10,043
...	...	— 58,189	...	...	63,686
...	...	22,74,284	...	...	38,48,606
...	...	8,559	...	...	13,087
...	...	22,65,725	...	...	38,35,519

No. 53.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	1878-79.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,01,42,348	20,841	...	2,01,63,189
II. Tributes ...	2,85,132	...	...	2,85,132
III. Forests ...	5,00,619	...	...	5,00,619
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	9,65,459	...	9,65,459
V. Assessed Taxes ...	7,21,360	6,02,984	...	13,24,344
VI. Provincial Rates ...	4,78,639	41,668	19,60,331	24,80,638
IX. Opium ...	...	...	...	...
X. Stamps ...	...	28,01,530	...	28,01,530
XI. Registration ...	...	2,21,777	...	2,21,777
XIII. Post Office ...	...	23,690	...	23,690
XVI. Minor Departments ...	...	32,540	...	32,540
XVII. Police ...	...	1,41,332	...	1,41,332
XVIII. Law and Justice ...	...	7,34,546	...	7,34,546
XIX. Education ...	...	97,552	...	97,552
XX. Medical ...	...	20,111	...	20,111
XXI. Stationery & Printing ..	...	56,179	...	56,179
XXII. Interest ...	28,469	30,854	...	59,323
XXIII. Superannuation ...	27,347	...	...	27,347
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	6,316	92,889	79,864	1,79,069
XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...
XXVII. Other Public Works ...	...	6,38,604	44	6,38,648
XXX. Gain by Exchange ...	39,288	...	...	39,288
TOTAL REVENUE ...	2,22,29,518	65,22,556	20,40,239	3,07,92,313
Allotments ...	...	66,91,696	...	66,91,696
Contributions ...	...	2,85,060	...	2,85,060
Debt and Remittance Accounts ...	17,69,23,467	...	...	17,69,23,467
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	19,91,52,985	1,34,99,312	20,40,239	21,46,92,536
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	97,33,586
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	22,44,26,122

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1878-79 AND 1879-80.

1879-80.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,50,730	17,890	...	2,04,68,620	+3,05,431
2,80,465	...	...	2,80,465	—4,667
6,49,819	...	...	6,49,819	+1,49,200
...	10,03,667	...	10,03,667	+38,208
4,78,438	63,434	...	5,41,872	—7,82,472
4,57,579	39,008	19,79,247	24,75,834	—4,804
1,123	...	...	1,123	+1,123
...	29,94,651	...	29,94,651	+1,93,121
...	2,30,874	...	2,30,874	+9,097
...	26,258	...	26,258	+2,568
...	43,084	...	43,084	+10,544
...	1,56,840	...	1,56,840	+15,508
...	7,61,692	...	7,61,692	+27,146
...	88,057	...	88,057	—9,495
...	16,294	...	16,294	—3,817
...	1,11,476	...	1,11,476	+55,297
58,613	29,343	...	87,956	+28,633
36,031	...	...	36,031	+8,684
2,225	1,07,713	79,319	1,89,257	+10,188
		...		
3,36,376	13,077	...	3,49,453	+3,49,453
...	5,74,884	...	5,74,884	—63,764
12,662	...	...	12,662	—26,626
2,27,64,061	62,78,242	20,58,566	3,11,00,869	+3,08,556
...	65,57,229	...	65,57,229	—1,34,467
3,00,000	2,87,019	...	5,87,019	+3,01,959
21,13,78,970	...	...	21,13,78,970	+3,44,55,503
23,44,43,031	1,31,22,490	20,58,566	24,96,24,087	+3,49,31,551
...	...	...	1,06,35,322	+9,01,736
...	...	...	26,02,59,409	+3,58,33,287

No. 53.—Comparative Stateme nt of Receipts and

Expenditure.	1878-79.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest ...	14,722	...	...	14,722
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	61,314	1,04,807	772	1,66,893
4. Land Revenue ...	8,30,315	16,08,228	61,663	25,00,206
5. Forests ...	5,23,052	...	...	5,23,052
6. Excise on Spirits aud Drugs	...	59,845	...	59,845
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	4,111	...	4,111
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	47,323	1,05,795	1,53,118
11. Opium ...	...	...	...	...
12. Stamps ...	...	74,334	...	74,334
13. Registration ...	...	1,21,566	...	1,21,566
15. Post Office ...	...	37,913	92,729	1,30,642
17. Administration ...	1,49,711	10,42,124	...	11,91,835
18. Minor Departments ...	12,158	69,069	40,905	1,22,132
19. Law and Justice ...	...	32,34,703	...	32,34,703
20. Police ...	...	26,60,532	...	26,66,532
21. Marine ...	1,773	...	...	1,773
22. Education ...	...	6,42,681	4,27,515	10,70,196
23. Ecclesiastical ...	2,10,451	3,010	...	2,13,461
24. Medical ...	2,35,855	2,56,830	1,82,222	6,74,907
25. Stationery and Printing ...	32,713	3,53,920	247	3,86,880
26. Political Agencies ...	4,14,867	...	...	4,14,867
27. Allowances and Assignments, &c.	7,51,080	...	...	7,51,080
29. Superannuation ...	...	3,75,885	...	3,75,885
30. Miscellaneous ...	75,872	1,28,941	31,776	2,36,589
31. Famine Relief ...	...	4,435	...	4,435
33. Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...
34. Public Works, Ordinary, ...	...	21,81,114	7,51,140	29,32,254
Provincial and Local Surplus	5,42,356	...	...	5,42,356
37. Loss by Exchange ...	423	...	...	423
State Railways ...	...	...	...	...
Total Grand Heads ...	38,56,662	1,30 17,371	16,94,764	1,85,68,797
Allotments and Contributions	66,91,696	...	2,85,060	69,76,756
Debt and Remittances ...	18,82,45,247	...	...	1,88,45,247
	19,87,93,605	1,30,17,371	19,79,824	21,37,90,800
Closing Balances ...	...	...	...	1,06,35,322
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	22,44,26,122

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1878-79 AND 1879-80—(*concluded*).

1879-80.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	—14,722
65,802	1,28,291	778	1,94,871	+27,978
8,00,246	16,02,415	63,120	24,65,781	—34,425
4,80,210	...	...	4,80,210	—42,842
...	58,843	...	58,843	—1,002
...	6,795	...	6,795	+2,684
...	34,475	1,04,967	1,39,442	—13,676
325	...	...	325	+325
...	1,20,176	...	1,20,176	+45,842
...	1,26,931	...	1,26,931	+5,365
...	57,815	72,412	1,30,227	—415
1,64,603	10,64,999	90	12,29,692	+37,857
7,831	67,539	50,362	1,25,732	+3,600
...	32,48,238	...	32,48,238	+13,535
1,12,392	26,47,870	...	27,60,262	+93,730
970	...	...	970	—803
...	6,28,922	4,23,297	10,52,219	—17,977
2,01,172	2,828	...	2,04,000	—9,461
2,30,546	2,50,311	1,99,306	6,80,163	+5,256
36,701	3,59,551	1,067	3,97,319	+10,439
4,35,020	...	...	4,35,020	+20,153
7,22,332	...	...	7,22,332	—28,748
18,900	5,49,663	...	5,68,563	+1,92,678
1,17,499	96,118	36,940	2,50,557	+13,968
...	204	...	204	—4,231
...	11,876	...	11,876	+11,076
...	20,55,338	6,40,193	26,95,531	—2,36,728
...	...	...	...	—5,42,356
1,485	...	...	1,485	+1,062
...	30,175	...	30,175	+30,175
33,96,034	1,31,49,373	15,92,532	1,81,37,939	+4,30,858
65,57,229	3,00,000	2,87,019	71,44,248	+1,67,492
22,36,06,244	...	...	22,36,06,244	+3,53,60,997
23,35,59,507	1,34,49,373	18,79,551	24,88,88,431	+3,50,97,631
...	...	...	1,13,70,978	+7,35,656
...	...	...	26,02,59,409	+3,58,33,287

No. 54.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

	Outlay in Construction to end of 1878-79.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	25,78,447	39,89,368	65,67,815
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,26,97,751	22,56,688	1,49,54,439
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Inundation Canal ...	1,09,554	...	1,09,554
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,80,957	...	5,80,957
Shahpur and Sáhiwál Canals ...	40,460	...	40,460
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,68,818	...	5,68,818
Sirhind Canal ...	...	1,81,31,386	1,81,31,386A
Swát River Canal ...	...	7,74,818	7,74,818
Special Survey Deraját Circle ...	...	3,07,544	3,07,544
Ditto Lower Bári Doáb Canal ...	...	4,40,886	4,40,886
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal ...	...	35,095	35,095
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,32,843	...	5,32,843
Total ...	1,71,08,830	2,59,35,785	4,30,44,615

A. Includes Rs. 69,17,355

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

INCOME REALIZED DURING 1879-80.			DEDUCT CHARGES AGAINST INCOME FOR 1879-80.			
Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Cost of maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deficit.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,30,860	2,75,835	14,06,695	4,75,632	1,16,030	5,91,662	+8,15,033
11,91,291	...	11,91,291	5,02,288	5,71,399	10,73,687	+1,17,604
1,47,000	2,55,777	4,02,777	2,15,097	4,929	2,20,026	+1,82,751
38,183	1,39,259	1,77,442	3,03,869	26,143	3,30,012	−1,52,570
11,491	...	11,491	9,259	1,820	11,079	×412
17,334	1,06,060	1,23,394	1,19,286	25,596	1,44,882	−21,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14,361	23,978	38,339	−38,339
25,36,159	7,76,931	33,13,090	16,39,792	7,69,895	24,09,687	×9,03,403

on account of Native States.

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths

DURING THE

Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1875-76. Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	Delhi	62,040	53,952	115,992
	Do. Suburbs	24,531	20,030	44,561
	Sonepat	7,040	6,597	13,637
Gurgaon	Farakhnagar	5,309	5,285	10,594
	Riwári	12,687	12,503	25,190
	Firozpur	5,497	5,033	10,530
	Palwal	6,892	6,661	13,553
Karnál	Karnál	12,695	11,320	24,015
	Kaithal	8,048	7,751	15,799
	Pánipat	12,469	12,031	24,500
Hissar	Hissar	7,521	6,641	14,162
	Hánsi	6,359	5,851	12,210
	Bhiwáni	17,563	15,657	33,220
Rohtak	Rohtak	7,694	7,300	14,994
	Jhajjar	6,152	6,304	12,456
Sirsa ...	Sirsa	7,211	5,596	12,807
Umballa	Umballa	14,483	11,775	26,258
	Jagádhri	6,817	5,705	12,522
	Shahabad	6,344	5,316	11,660
	Sadhaura	5,811	5,356	11,167
	Rúpar	5,883	4,378	10,261
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	22,322	18,063	40,385
	Jagraon	8,500	7,821	16,321
Jullundur	Jullundur	19,226	15,996	35,222
	Do. Suburbs	8,233	7,469	15,702
	Kartárpur	5,883	5,170	11,053
	Rahon	6,846	6,068	12,914
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,055	6,083	13,138
	Do. Suburbs	4,452	3,726	8,178
	Urmar Tanda	7,447	6,524	13,971
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	78,033	58,133	136,166
Gurdáspur ...	Batála	14,108	12,821	26,929
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	17,853	15,136	32,989
Lahore	Lahore	51,258	40,777	92,035
	Do. Suburbs	23,621	12,785	36,406
	Kasúr	8,650	8,143	16,793
Gujránwála	Gujránwála	11,141	9,221	20,362
	Wazírabad	8,764	6,582	15,346
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore	8,705	6,463	15,168
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	12,787	8,015	20,802
Jhelum ...	Pind Dádan Khan	8,215	7,182	15,397
Gujrát	Gujrát	9,246	8,155	17,401
	Jalálpur	7,581	6,433	14,014
Shahpur ...	Bhera	7,601	7,109	14,710
Mooltan	Mooltan	15,694	13,754	29,448
	Do. Suburbs	12,036	9,394	21,430
Jhang	Maghiána	7,719	5,899	13,618
	Jhang	4,634	3,975	8,609
	Chiniot	6,259	5,740	11,999
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan	10,705	9,249	19,954
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan	10,858	8,275	19,133
Peshávar ...	Peshávar	32,553	25,877	58,430
Kohát ...	Kohát	6,013	5,030	11,043

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1879.

Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,164	2,073	4,237	19	18	36	4,943	4,931	9,874	80	91	85	...	49
610	485	1,095	14	11	24	1,091	977	2,068	44	49	46	...	22
166	144	310	12	10	23	320	262	582	45	40	43	...	20
214	206	420	20	19	40	1,007	1,124	2,131	190	213	201	...	161
439	425	864	17	17	34	976	1,078	2,054	77	86	81	...	47
153	133	286	14	13	27	564	607	1,171	103	121	111	...	84
163	128	291	12	9	21	708	732	1,440	103	110	106	...	85
334	279	613	14	12	25	1,085	1,020	2,105	85	90	88	...	63
104	74	178	6	5	11	263	288	551	33	37	35	...	24
393	319	712	16	13	29	583	553	1,136	47	46	46	...	17
140	115	255	10	8	18	336	302	638	45	45	45	...	27
108	117	225	9	9	18	284	257	541	45	44	44	...	26
572	454	1,026	17	14	31	744	664	1,408	42	42	42	...	11
127	92	219	8	6	15	334	240	574	43	33	38	...	23
158	140	298	13	11	24	612	727	1,339	99	115	107	...	83
108	81	189	8	6	15	251	175	426	35	31	33	...	18
443	377	820	17	14	31	838	465	1,303	58	39	49	...	18
125	125	250	10	10	20	427	416	843	63	73	67	...	47
127	97	224	11	8	19	298	348	646	47	65	55	...	36
116	102	218	10	9	19	223	238	461	38	44	41	...	22
127	118	245	12	11	24	300	238	538	51	54	52	...	28
445	430	875	11	11	22	1,232	1,005	2,237	55	56	55	...	33
294	244	538	18	15	33	390	345	735	46	44	45	...	12
341	331	672	10	9	19	789	660	1,449	41	41	41	...	22
131	113	244	8	7	15	266	243	509	32	31	32	...	17
83	58	141	7	5	13	179	126	305	30	24	27	...	14
179	189	368	14	15	28	340	291	631	50	48	49	...	21
179	190	369	14	14	28	296	274	570	42	45	43	...	15
118	100	218	14	12	27	170	157	327	38	42	40	...	13
111	119	230	8	8	16	303	272	575	41	42	41	...	25
2,273	2,296	4,569	17	17	33	6,097	4,897	10,994	78	84	81	...	48
322	253	575	12	9	21	309	260	569	21	20	21	...	...
425	363	788	13	11	24	570	542	1,112	32	36	34	...	10
1,362	1,167	2,529	15	13	27	2,582	2,153	4,735	50	53	51	...	24
202	133	335	6	4	9	1,140	360	1,500	48	28	41	...	32
227	195	422	13	12	25	268	227	495	31	28	29	...	4
334	328	662	16	16	32	498	411	909	45	44	45	...	13
196	168	364	13	11	24	405	382	787	46	58	51	...	27
271	213	484	18	14	32	545	335	880	63	52	58	...	26
328	308	636	16	14	30	1,866	1,137	3,003	146	142	144	...	114
255	195	450	16	13	29	343	270	613	42	37	40	...	11
336	307	643	19	18	37	295	238	533	32	29	31	6	...
219	185	404	16	13	29	310	289	599	41	45	43	...	14
235	305	600	20	21	41	257	232	489	34	33	33	8	...
631	655	1,286	21	22	44	473	425	898	30	31	30	14	...
381	316	697	18	15	32	459	338	797	38	36	37	...	5
198	155	353	14	11	26	209	165	374	27	28	27	...	1
100	84	184	12	10	21	169	131	300	36	33	35	...	14
189	196	385	16	16	32	154	172	326	25	30	27	5	...
163	157	320	8	8	16	295	277	572	27	30	29	...	13
270	192	462	14	10	24	403	246	649	37	30	34	...	10
762	647	1,409	13	11	24	2,751	2,256	5,007	84	87	86	...	62
35	31	66	3	3	6	295	119	414	49	24	37	...	31

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1868 (under registration).			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	241	172	416
2	Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	439	314	753
3	Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	935	671	1,606
4	Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	2,050	1,624	3,674
5	Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1,207	813	2,020
6	Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	654	434	1,088
7	Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	423	186	609
8	Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	172	83	255
9	Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	94	14	108
10	Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	783,020	61	26	87
11	Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	49	33	82
12	Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	1,148	900	2,048
13	Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	832,750	526	342	868
14	Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	15	5	20
15	Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	32	10	42
16	Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	1,026	647	1,673
17	Gujránwála ...	306,296	244,280	550,576	242	188	430
18	Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	1,256	691	1,947
19	Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	1,719	1,195	2,914
20	Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	1,254	708	1,962
21	Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	203	177	380
22	Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	99	79	178
23	Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	2	...	2
24	Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	145	97	242
25	Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	66	35	101
26	Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	1	...	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan	212,734	182,130	394,864	20	18	38
28	Dera Gházi Khan	171,273	138,705	309,978	1	...	1
29	Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	107	58	165
30	Pesháwar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	617	385	1,002
31	Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	483	298	781
32	Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	411	231	642
	Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	15,701	10,434	26,135

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	6	12	18,465	16,870	35,335	1,263	962	2,225
96	73	169	25,655	23,209	48,864	1,664	1,313	2,977
1,393	976	2,369	13,976	12,071	26,047	868	575	1,443
269	203	472	7,243	6,643	13,886	418	302	720
4	6	10	16,041	14,535	30,576	521	387	908
326	303	629	2,810	2,397	5,207	206	149	355
3,006	2,240	5,246	15,410	12,548	27,958	2,010	1,167	3,177
1,441	1,003	2,444	7,311	5,670	12,981	505	242	747
23	9	32	248	144	392	108	52	160
498	512	1,010	12,468	10,062	22,530	262	192	454
1,023	1,005	2,028	12,259	10,432	22,691	1,278	857	2,135
152	92	244	7,938	6,706	14,644	966	714	1,680
2,457	1,976	4,433	11,794	9,050	20,844	1,235	617	1,852
1,737	1,517	3,254	12,130	9,569	21,699	1,002	605	1,607
1,701	1,457	3,158	8,248	6,673	14,921	527	279	806
2,559	1,957	4,516	10,572	8,224	18,796	689	263	952
1,119	1,018	2,137	6,569	5,610	12,179	364	162	526
1,210	793	2,003	4,648	3,060	7,708	295	160	455
1,296	1,318	2,614	19,290	16,002	35,292	1,154	635	1,789
1,226	1,180	2,406	6,922	5,936	12,858	730	432	1,162
1,640	1,487	3,127	6,391	5,570	11,961	340	195	535
597	537	1,134	3,212	2,780	5,992	331	163	494
115	120	235	3,913	2,687	6,600	214	120	334
363	291	654	1,200	853	2,053	91	56	147
541	448	589	2,886	2,047	4,933	132	67	199
484	361	845	3,352	2,334	5,686	53	29	82
213	213	426	3,998	2,998	6,996	124	72	196
339	264	603	1,740	1,157	2,897	129	48	177
213	197	410	2,696	2,014	4,710	232	145	377
570	454	1,024	4,226	3,263	7,489	395	159	554
408	361	769	3,833	2,623	6,456	178	80	258
48	39	87	1,050	708	1,758	106	23	129
27,073	22,416	49,489	258,494	214,445	472,939	18,390	11,222	29,612

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

No.	Districts.		Suicide.			Wounding.		
								INJU
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	6	11	17	4	3	7
2	Gurgaon	...	24	68	92	10	4	14
3	Karnál	...	2	5	7	6	1	7
4	Hissar	...	1	...	1	5	1	6
5	Rohtak	...	9	10	19	4	4	8
6	Sirsa	...	2	1	3	1	1	2
7	Umballa	...	1	1	2	4	2	6
8	Ludhiána	...	3	6	9	6	3	9
9	Simla	...	1	2	3	1	1	2
10	Jullundur	...	4	7	11	5	6	11
11	Hoshiárpur	...	8	22	30	5	3	8
12	Kángra	...	17	16	33	5	1	6
13	Amritsar	...	6	7	13	7	9	16
14	Gurdáspur	...	6	5	11	1	2	3
15	Siálkot	...	3	8	11	4	...	4
16	Lahore	...	2	2	4	16	...	16
17	Gujránwála	...	6	4	10	7	6	13
18	Ferozepore	...	...	3	3	3	2	5
19	Ráwalpindi	...	3	...	3	17	6	23
20	Jhelum	...	1	1	2	13	5	18
21	Gujrát	...	3	4	7	4	2	6
22	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
23	Mooltan	...	4	1	5	5	3	8
24	Jhang	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
25	Montgomery	...	2	...	2	6	...	6
26	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
27	Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	...	2	10	3	13
28	Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	1	...	1	3	1	4
29	Bannu	...	...	1	1	7	...	7
30	Pesháwar	...	2	...	2	25	3	28
31	Hazára	...	...	1	1	13	7	20
32	Kohát	...	2	...	2	53	6	59
	TOTAL	...	121	186	307	262	89	351

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879—(*continued*).

RIES. Accident. Males.	Accident. Females.	Accident. Total.	Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other causes. Males.	All other causes. Females.	All other causes. Total.
72	106	178	7	4	11	3,054	2,229	5,283
114	199	313	2	10	12	1,713	1,330	3,043
66	60	126	12	9	21	2,650	1,946	4,596
31	33	64	15	7	22	1,002	614	1,616
66	109	175	9	4	13	1,227	826	2,053
13	13	26	12	2	14	694	479	1,173
100	57	157	9	11	20	3,052	2,205	5,257
47	32	79	16	2	18	1,815	1,411	3,226
12	4	16	...	...	...	199	101	300
59	44	103	5	1	6	1,481	1,184	2,665
133	82	215	17	13	30	3,166	2,227	5,393
228	72	300	38	24	62	2,817	2,301	5,118
94	51	145	15	4	19	4,090	3,385	7,475
125	63	188	19	9	28	3,107	2,204	5,311
78	46	124	14	3	17	2,459	1,831	4,290
113	54	167	77	22	99	3,281	2,368	5,649
56	48	104	77	19	96	1,859	1,458	3,317
28	19	47	17	6	23	1,008	746	1,754
143	70	213	31	12	43	2,293	1,691	3,984
101	43	144	26	14	40	1,745	1,367	3,112
73	44	117	15	6	21	1,663	1,191	2,854
49	29	78	48	15	63	1,659	1,228	2,887
104	73	177	30	10	40	1,014	763	1,777
41	16	57	30	10	40	756	515	1,271
58	21	79	40	16	56	683	526	1,209
38	25	63	34	18	52	283	193	476
30	19	49	25	12	37	609	401	1,010
22	11	33	13	2	15	327	221	548
18	3	21	13	4	17	509	284	793
32	14	46	3	1	4	936	742	1,678
48	24	72	6	4	10	221	161	382
13	4	17	2	4	6	156	76	232
2,205	1,488	3,693	677	278	955	51,528	38,204	89,732

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

No.	Districts.		Total deaths from all causes.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	23,121	20,363	43,484
2	Gurgaon ...	29,717	26,520	56,237
3	Karnál ...	19,908	16,314	36,222
4	Hissar ...	11,034	9,427	20,461
5	Rohtak ...	19,088	16,694	35,782
6	Sirsa ...	4,718	3,779	8,497
7	Umballa ...	24,015	18,417	42,432
8	Ludhiána ...	11,316	8,452	19,768
9	Simla ...	686	327	1,013
10	Jullundur ...	14,843	12,034	26,877
11	Hoshiárpur ...	17,938	14,674	32,612
12	Kángra ...	13,309	10,826	24,135
13	Amritsar ...	20,224	15,441	35,665
14	Gurdáspur ...	18,142	13,979	32,121
15	Siálkot ...	13,066	10,307	23,373
16	Lahore ...	18,335	13,537	31,872
17	Gujránwála ...	10,299	8,513	18,812
18	Ferozepore ...	8,465	5,480	13,945
19	Ráwalpindi ...	25,946	20,929	46,875
20	Jhelum ...	12,018	9,686	21,704
21	Gujrát ...	10,332	8,676	19,008
22	Shahpur ...	6,001	4,833	10,834
23	Mooltan ...	5,401	3,777	9,178
24	Jhang ...	2,628	1,839	4,467
25	Montgomery ...	4,414	3,160	7,574
26	Muzaffargarh ...	4,249	2,961	7,210
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5,031	3,736	8,767
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,575	1,704	4,279
29	Bannu ...	3,795	2,706	6,501
30	Pesháwar ...	6,806	5,021	11,827
31	Hazára ...	5,190	3,559	8,749
32	Kohát ...	1,841	1,091	2,932
	Total ...	374,451	298,762	673,213

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·68	0·02	58·03	3·65	0·35	71	72	71
1·08	0·24	70·14	4·27	0·62	80	81	81
2·63	3·88	42·63	2·36	0·26	60	58	59
7·58	0·97	28·65	1·48	0·19	41	43	42
3·76	0·02	56·94	1·69	0·40	65	68	67
5·16	2·98	24·70	1·68	0·21	40	40	40
0·60	5·20	27·71	3·15	0·18	44	40	42
0·44	4·19	22·26	1·28	0·20	35	32	34
3·21	0·95	11·67	4·76	0·62	31	28	30
0·11	1·29	28·77	0·58	0·17	34	34	34
0·09	2·16	24·16	2·27	0·30	35	34	35
2·75	0·33	19·69	2·26	0·54	34	31	32
1·04	5·32	25·03	2·22	0·23	43	42	43
0·02	3·59	23 95	1·77	0·25	36	34	35
0·04	3·17	15·00	0·81	0·16	24	23	23
2·16	5·82	24·23	1·23	0·37	43	39	41
0·78	3·88	22·12	0·95	0·40	34	85	34
3·65	3·75	14·45	0·85	0·15	29	23	26
4·16	3·74	50·44	2·56	0·40	69	65	67
3·92	4·82	25·66	2·32	0·41	45	41	43
0·62	5·07	19·41	0·87	0·24	31	30	31
0·48	3·07	16·25	1·34	0·40	31	28	29
0·004	0·51	14·35	0·73	0·50	21	18	20
0·69	1 88	5·90	0·42	0·29	13	12	13
0·28	2·75	13·72	0·55	0·40	22	20	21
0·003	2·86	19·24	0·28	0·41	26	22	24
0·10	1·08	17·72	0·50	0·25	24	20	22
0·003	1·94	9·34	0·57	0·17	15	12	14
0·57	1·42	16·38	1·31	0·16	25	20	23
2·00	2·05	14·96	1·11	0·16	25	21	24
2·13	2·09	17·57	0·70	0·28	27	20	24
4·41	0·60	12·09	0·89	0·58	23	16	20
1·49	2·83	27·04	1·69	0·30	39	37	38

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.		Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	IN		
			In hand on 1st January 1879.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	...	8	11,520	1	0
Gurgaon	...	6	...		
Karnál	...	6	3,080	9	2
Hissar	...	4	3,175	8	10
Rohtak	...	4	2,182	13	3
Sirsa	...	2	88	12	1
Umballa	...	5	10,729	5	7
Ludhiána	...	3	1,121	7	2
Simla	...	2	5,326	8	0
Jullundur	...	7	11,440	12	6
Hoshiárpur	...	6	1,728	1	10
Kángra	...	6	5,130	0	5
Amritsar	...	6	18,768	6	10
Gurdáspur	...	13	2,592	9	4
Siálkot	...	11	5,056	15	3
Lahore	...	4	11,429	9	6
Gujránwála	...	5	5,771	1	11
Ferozepore	...	1	1,420	5	11
Ráwalpindi	...	9	4,383	2	0
Jhelum	...	4	5,489	15	7
Gujrát	...	12	46	14	4
Shahpur	...	11	2,820	11	2
Mooltan	...	5	2,670	6	10
Jhang	...	6	4,569	4	2
Montgomery	...	5	815	8	5
Muzaffargarh	...	4	3,857	15	1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	7	1,276	8	0
Dera Gházi Khan	...	4	928	2	7
Bannu	...	5	1,296	5	1
Peshávar	...	4	3,708	3	2
Hazára	...	2	1,066	15	2
Kohát	...	3	2,893	0	5
TOTAL	...	180	1,36,386	0	7

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879.

COME.

Received during the year.											
From Government.			From Local or other Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.			TOTAL.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,200	0	0	10,591	14	2	953	7	10	24,265	7	0
1,786	12	10	11,510	13	4	...			13,297	10	2
1,426	10	2	11,518	10	1	759	4	11	16,785	2	4
4,291	9	0	2,781	14	10	428	4	0	10,677	4	8
1,536	1	0	5,012	7	2	273	8	6	9,004	13	11
2,177	9	0	2,369	11	11	467	4	0	5,103	5	0
411	6	0	14,180	12	6	1,152	12	0	26,474	4	1
98	14	0	10,561	0	0	316	8	0	12,097	13	2
1,345	12	6	...			2,649	14	5	9,322	2	11
3,309	0	0	8,617	3	9	2,077	15	3	25,444	15	6
2,184	0	0	6,363	11	2	126	4	6	10,402	1	6
341	4	3	6,288	1	3	846	12	2	12,606	2	1
483	2	9	16,621	13	4	864	1	0	36,737	7	11
9,069	12	11	10,440	3	11	896	6	7	22,999	0	9
818	9	10	9,188	10	1	...			15,064	3	2
16,000	13	11	5,173	7	3	2,693	1	7	35,297	0	3
11	0	0	4,496	6	2	319	15	6	10,598	7	9
...			3,557	1	8	136	12	1	5,114	3	8
426	0	9	20,891	6	2	389	6	0	26,089	14	2
2,592	9	2	6,325	11	2	809	6	7	15,217	10	6
456	0	0	6,583	5	7	...			7,086	3	11
1,048	14	0	8,316	6	10	168	0	0	12,354	0	0
1,506	14	10	8,823	4	10	418	1	0	13,418	11	6
2,690	12	4	8,384	15	4	283	0	0	15,927	15	10
809	10	3	3,961	1	2	1,762	8	5	7,348	12	3
2,306	15	6	4,318	6	2	157	12	0	10,641	0	9
8,486	5	6	7,561	14	5	1,085	10	0	18,410	5	11
2,811	4	0	5,327	3	9	158	12	6	9,225	6	10
2,110	0	0	5,661	4	8	398	15	6	9,466	9	3
2,196	3	6	8,529	6	10	478	15	4	14,912	12	10
2,174	15	0	2,110	6	11	482	4	0	5,834	9	1
4,610	14	8	360	0	0	113	5	6	7,977	4	7
80,719	11	11	2,36,428	12	5	21,668	5	2	4,75,202	15	2.

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Ex[penditure] Expended On Establishment.	On Medicines, Diet, and Contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	7,023 7 0	4,560 8 10
Gurgaon ...	5,146 12 7	3,776 8 6
Karnál ...	4,336 10 2	3,035 15 6
Hissar ...	5,196 7 1	2,072 13 2
Rohtak ...	3,178 8 0	2,928 1 2
Sirsa ...	3,090 1 5	892 4 4
Umballa ...	6,775 9 5	6,554 9 7
Ludhiána ...	3,715 13 9	3,301 12 6
Simla ...	1,893 13 11	1,822 8 9
Jullundur ...	6,032 8 0	5,006 1 8
Hoshiárpur ...	4,673 4 9	3,657 10 11
Kángra ...	4,106 8 10	2,753 12 7
Amritsar ...	8,113 6 8	9,057 13 0
Gurdáspur ...	12,278 10 9	5,919 0 4
Siálkot ...	6,845 1 6	2,494 3 2
Lahore ...	8,595 5 5	13,296 4 5
Gujránwála ...	3,553 2 11	2,162 5 4
Ferozepore ...	2,021 0 1	1,511 1 6
Ráwalpindi ...	9,089 2 5	9,418 11 0
Jhelum ...	6,322 13 8	2,519 9 4
Gujrát ...	4,401 2 11	2,133 12 5
Shahpur ...	6,492 1 0	1,922 15 4
Mooltan ...	6,002 14 6	4,810 3 3
Jhang ...	6,522 11 10	3,134 8 6
Montgomery ...	4,387 10 3	2,155 4 8
Muzaffargarh ...	3,890 8 11	2,336 2 9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12,082 14 0	4,285 15 3
Dera Ghází Khan ...	5,029 11 11	2,968 2 1
Bannu ...	4,980 7 0	2,970 11 11
Peshéwar ...	5,416 6 4	6,054 2 1
Hazára ...	3,139 3 2	2,011 12 6
Kohát ...	2,994 13 3	2,187 1 2
Total ...	1,77,328 13 5	1,23,713 7 6

Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1879—*(continued)*.

PENDITURE.			
during the year.			
On Buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1879.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
124 14 3	1,936 5 4	13,645 3 5	12,556 8 11
4,374 5 1	...	13,297 10 2	...
6,887 14 1	...	14,260 7 9	2,524 10 7
70 0 0	...	7,339 4 3	3,338 0 5
1,287 3 0	...	7,393 12 2	1,611 1 9
522 11 0	...	4,505 0 9	598 4 3
1,338 7 3	...	14,668 10 3	11,805 9 10
4,154 0 0	...	11,171 10 3	926 2 11
...	500 0 0	4,216 6 8	5,605 12 3
1,627 4 0	2,000 0 0	14,665 13 8	12,779 1 10
712 11 1	...	9,043 10 9	1,358 6 9
77 15 9	30 14 8	6,969 3 10	5,667 12 11
973 2 3	...	18,144 5 11	18,593 2 0
1,980 15 6	60 0 0	20,238 10 7	2,820 6 2
147 8 0	...	9,486 12 8	5,577 6 6
1,296 14 7	500 0 0	23,688 8 5	12,108 7 10
972 5 9	55 5 11	6,743 3 11	3,910 9 7
57 15 6	500 0 0	4,090 1 1	1,524 2 7
3,852 7 1	...	22,360 4 6	3,729 9 8
389 0 3	...	9,231 7 3	5,986 3 3
522 7 0	...	7,057 6 4	28 13 7
1,054 4 9	...	9,469 5 1	2,884 10 11
...	...	10,814 1 9	2,604 9 9
230 10 0	...	9,887 14 4	6,040 1 6
147 15 6	...	6,690 14 5	657 13 10
381 4 2	...	6,607 15 10	4,033 0 11
508 12 9	...	16,877 10 0	1,532 11 11
530 2 9	...	8,528 0 9	697 6 1
...	...	7,951 2 11	1,515 6 4
257 2 4	...	11,727 10 9	3,185 2 1
180 12 3	...	5,331 11 11	502 13 2
...	...	5,181 14 5	2,795 6 2
34,661 1 11	5,582 9 11	3,41,286 0 9	1,39,499 8 3

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.		
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	TOTAL.
Delhi	...	1,245	45,688	46,933
Gurgaon	...	1,489	40,248	41,737
Karnál	...	1,498	38,862	40,360
Hissar	...	813	21,740	22,553
Rohtak	...	901	22,635	23,536
Sirsa	...	400	7,723	8,123
Umballa	...	2,449	77,546	79,995
Ludhiána	...	742	41,525	42,267
Simla	...	395	6,342	6,737
Jullundur	...	1,114	65,412	66,526
Hoshiárpur	...	967	37,793	38,760
Kángra	...	577	22,537	23,114
Amritsar	...	2,767	78,638	81,405
Gurdáspur	...	1,166	110,188	111,354
Siálkot	...	824	62,351	63,175
Lahore	...	3,422	50,195	53,617
Gujránwála	...	461	29,351	29,812
Ferozepore	...	512	10,286	10,798
Ráwalpindi	...	3,723	75,922	79,645
Jhelum	...	1,549	38,222	39,771
Gujrát	...	260	52,414	52,674
Shahpur	...	760	66,279	67,039
Mooltan	...	1,098	22,708	23,806
Jhang	...	535	53,866	54,401
Montgomery	...	849	18,055	18,904
Muzaffargarh	...	616	26,068	26,684
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,409	46,949	48,358
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1,038	42,171	43,209
Bannu	...	1,698	38,466	40,164
Peshávar	...	2,938	52,628	55,566
Hazára	...	395	13,770	14,165
Kohát	...	1,025	32,646	33,671
TOTAL	...	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1879—(concluded).

Sexes of the in and out-door Patients treated during the year.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
28,526	9,389	9,018	46,933
25,166	8,766	7,805	41,737
25,249	9,075	6,036	40,360
15,285	3,739	3,529	22,553
16,983	3,913	2,640	23,536
5,130	1,747	1,246	8,123
55,490	14,074	10,431	79,995
23,870	11,459	6,938	42,267
5,455	836	446	6,737
40,748	15,479	10,299	66,526
26,747	7,997	4,016	38,760
16,329	4,156	2,629	23,114
44,990	19,485	16,930	81,405
70,401	25,002	15,951	111,354
40,387	12,979	9,809	63,175
33,310	12,281	11,026	53,617
15,264	9,008	5,540	29,812
8,360	1,507	931	10,798
48,869	17,279	13,497	79,645
25,426	6,550	7,795	39,771
33,401	11,470	7,803	52,674
39,302	14,707	13,030	67,039
15,527	4,550	3,729	23,806
28,519	13,657	12,225	54,401
12,985	2,997	2,922	18,904
16,814	5,021	4,849	26,684
29,047	10,587	8,724	48,358
23,397	10,509	9,303	43,209
25,478	8,063	6,623	40,164
43,465	6,933	5,168	55,566
8,759	1,857	3,549	14,165
22,858	5,311	5,502	33,671
868,537	290,383	229,939	1,388,859

No. 58.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1879-80.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the Total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine establishment ...	17,611,498	107,010 square miles.	164	301,835	9,288	98·50	44·83	1,897·09	2 7·43	49,489
Dispensary establishment ...			33	32,565	941	93·61	84·59	1,015·33	1 10·83	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...			91	35,092	1,445	92·00	79·71	401·50	2 6·55	
Total ...			288	369,492	11,674	97·49	52·98	1,323·49	2 6·62	

No. 59.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1879-80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	12	13	14	15
Area and Population of the Province.						University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.				Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.			
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.	Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.†	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Remarks.
32	10	107,010 square miles.	36,656 square miles.	17,611,498	Institutions — For Males ...	*1	21	206	1,527	1	...	4	...	·0001	·0011	·0086	* Government College. Returns of Oriental College not yet received.
					Institutions — For Females	...	...	...	328	...	...	5	1	...	...	·0018	
					Total ...	*1	21	206	1,855	1	...	9	1	·0001	·0011	·0105	
					Scholars — Males ...	*78	414	5,255	84,543	55	...	263	...	·0023	·0298	·4804	† The return received of the Medical School being incorrect, it is not included in this statement.
					Scholars — Females ...	...	...	...	9,557	...	...	249	28	...	...	·0543	
					Total ...	*78	414	5,255	94,100	55	†	512	28	·0023	·0298	·5318	

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Government Institutions.						
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on 31st March learning* English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
University Education.							
Arts Colleges—							
English ...	1	78	87	71	77	75	...
Oriental*							
Secondary Education.							
For Boys — High Schools, English...	9	241	293	247	198	241	137
For Boys — Middle Schools, English ...	54	1,836	1,844	1,539	1,820	1,836	1,836
For Boys — Middle Schools, Vernacular	124	2,462	2,495	2,009	...	2,462	2,462
Primary Education.							
For Boys ... English ...	120	13,404	13,440	10,640	4,109	6,363	13,404
For Boys ... Vernacular	1,295	62,649	63,936	48,950	...	24,450	62,649
For Girls ... English ..	1	14	16	13	14	...	12
For Girls ... Vernacular	148	4,014	3,891	3,016	...	280	3,986
Schools for Special or Technical Training—							
School of Arts ...	1	55	53	43	...	18	32
Medical Schools†							
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	233	240	207	...	233	233
Ditto for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,756	84,986	86,295	66,735	6,218	35,958	84,751

* Return of the Oriental College maintained by the Punjab University College not yet received.

† The return received being incorrect, it is not included in this statement.

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.
				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78
12	173	199	160	173	173	104	21	414
28	957	972	755	957	957	838	82	2,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	2,462
89	7,891	7,635	5,705	4,051	3,206	7,768	209	21,295
23	599	556	389	...	6	599	1,318	63,248
12	500	492	431	464	5	92	13	514
167	5,029	5,207	3,899	2	280	*5,022	315	9,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55
1	30	31	27	10	30	30	4	263
5	249	249	201	5	26	249	5	249
1	28	28	25	...	...	...	1	†28
338	15,456	15,369	11,592	5,662	4,683	14,707	2,094	100,442

* Includes 16 learning Bengali.
† Learning work.

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and

1	18	19	20
Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning		
	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	77	75	...
Oriental* ...			
Secondary Education.			
For Boys ... High Schools, English ...	371	414	241
For Boys ... Middle Schools English ...	2,777	2,793	2,674
For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular	...	2,462	2,462
Primary Education.			
For Boys ... English ...	8,160	9,569	21,172
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	24,456	63,248
For Girls ... English ...	478	5	104
For Girls ... Vernacular	2	560	9,013
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Arts ...	...	18	32
Medical Schools† ...			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	10	263	263
Ditto for Mistresses ...	5	26	249
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,880	40,641	99,458

* Return of the Oriental College maintained by the

† The return received being incorrect, it is not

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80—*(concluded.)*

21*a*	21*b*	21*c*	21*d*	21*e*	21*f*
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED OF THE SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	...	58	12	8	...
31	34	238	71	39	1
42	9	1,840	690	207	5
...	...	1,321	812	328	1
251	140	13,254	6,282	1,321	47
...	78	31,616	25,261	5,673	620
444	55	15	...	...	...
...	98	3,071	4,102	1,721	51
...	...	8	24	23	...
...	6	98	146	13	...
5	...	72	153	19	...
...	...	...	28	...	...
773	420	51,591	37,581	9,352	725

Punjab University College not yet received.
included in this statement.

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	2a	2b	2c
	Expendi		
	Government		
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English ...	48,049	...	...
Oriental* ...			
High and Middle Schools—			
Secondary Education.			
For Boys { English ...	1,23,191	4,553	2,866
For Boys { Vernacular ...	3,913	29,806	...
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys ... { English ...	42,803	6,108	2,668
For Boys ... { Vernacular ...	3,908	2,33,479	373
For Girls ... { English ...	475	...	...
For Girls ... { Vernacular ...	2,558	8,567	...
Schools for Special or Technical Training—			
School of Arts ...	11,368	...	908
Medical Schools§ ...			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4,354	12,490	...
Ditto for Mistresses ...	...	...	...
Industrial School ...	...	...	...
University† ...	...	...	...
Direction ...	47,762	...	...
Inspection ...	76,800	55,220	...
Scholarships { Colleges ...	6,416	225	210
Scholarships { Schools ...	16,834	36,545	1,563
Miscellaneous ...	16,192	...	...
Total ...	4,04,623	3,86,993	8,588

* Returns of Oriental College maintained by the
† Expenditure from other
‡ (a) Includes Rs. 2,001 from Provincial Services spent on other than
§ The Return received being incorrect, it is

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.

2d	2e	2f	2g	3a	3b	3c	3d
TURE.							
Institutions.				Aided Institutions.			
Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,598	...	...	49,647	...	...	...	...
18,620	9,573	1,447	1,60,250	36,033	...	2,290	17,116
3,052	9,864	112	46,747	...	...	...	...
22,266	33,477	2,413	1,09,735	37,007	...	2,739	14,036
13,715	20,776	1,284	2,73,535	600	...	...	...
...	220	255	950	21,693	...	...	11,808
3	6,154	371	17,653	16,620	1,332	545	23
...	...	...	12,276	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	16,902	2,400	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	12,660	...	...	149
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	47,762	...	...	...	...
...	261	52	1,32,333	...	...	...	...
...	120	6,092	13,063	...	...	...	...
3	4,023	8	58,976	3,025	1,386	...	480
...	30	49,827	66,049	(a)2,561	...	...	...
59,315	84,498	61,861	10,05,878	1,53,899	2,718	5,574	43,640

Punjab University College not received.
sources not known.
tuition charges in the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, under special sanction of Government.
not included in this statement.

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	3e	3f	3g
	Expendi		
	Aided Institutions.		
Class of Institutions.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English ...	...	...	...
Oriental* ...			
High and Middle Schools—			
Secondary Education.			
For Boys ... English ...	2,637	28,312	86,388
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys ... English ...	3,303	25,264	82,349
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	*600*	2,289	3,489
For Girls ... English ...	...	12,779	46,280
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	3,751	32,729	55,000
Schools for Special or Technical Training—			
School of Arts ...	...	...	...
Medical Schools§ ...			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	...	5,527	7,955
Ditto for Mistresses ...	...	4,405	17,214
Industrial School ...	...	662	962
University† ...	...	...	21,000
Direction ...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...
Scholarships Colleges ...	...	...	...
Scholarships Schools ...	2,636	4,515	12,042
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	(a) 2,561
Total ...	12,927	1,16,482	3,35,249

* Returns of Oriental College maintained by the

† Expenditure from other

‡ (a) Includes Rs. 2,001 from Provincial Services spent on other than

§ The Return received being incomplete, it is

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80—*(concluded)*.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
				Government Institutions.		*Aided Institutions.*	
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
48,049	1,598	49,647	3·68	570 10	552 5	...	...
1,59,224	87,414	2,46,638	18·37	75 0	59 0	76 9	30 12
3,913	42,834	46,747	3·05	18 12	1 9	...	...
79,810	1,12,274	1,92,084	14·31	8 3	3 3	10 12	4 14
4,508	2,72,516	2,77,024	20·62	4 4	0 1	6 4	1 1
22,168	25,062	47,230	3·05	59 6	29 11	90 0	44 2
19,178	53,475	72,653	5·62	4 9	0 11	10 11	3 3
11,368	908	12,276	0 93	231 10	214 8	...	...
6,754	18,103	24,857	1·87	70 7	18 2	256 10	79 11
12,660	4,554	17,214	1·25	...	...	69 2	50 13
300	662	962	0·06	...	...	34 6	10 11
21,000	...	21,000	1·56	...	...	...	...
47,762	...	47,762	3·56	...	...	...	...
76,800	55,533	1,32,333	9·87	...	...	...	...
6,416	6,647	13,063	0·93	...	...	...	...
19,859	51,159	71,018	5·31	...	...	...	...
18,753	49,857	68,610	5·12	...	...	...	...
5,58,523	7,82,506	13,41,118					

Punjab University College not received.
sources not known.
...ation charges in the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, under special sanction of Government.
not included in this Statement.

No. 62.—Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year 1879-80.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts and Honors in Arts ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	25·00	Cannot be filled up, as returns of the Oriental College have not been received.
Bachelor of Arts and High Proficiency in Arts...	1	1	2	14	1	...	15	6	...	...	6	20·00	
First Arts and Proficiency in Arts ...	1	1	2	*18	6	3	*27	†11	3	2	†16	22·2	
Schools—													
Matriculation of the Calcutta University and Punjab University College.	7	12	19	121	70	‡130	321	81	33	55	169	25·26	22·92
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	175	23	198	1,229	203	‡211	1,643	817	119	104	1,040	18·86	12·83
Upper Primary School Examination — Boys ...	1,360	25	1,385	5,359	337	...	5,696	3,029	176	...	3,205	16·53	10·58
Upper Primary School Examination — Girls ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination — Boys ...	1,361	25	1,386	9,601	690	...	10,291	6,731	442	...	7,173	12·37	8·00
Lower Primary School Examination — Girls ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...

* Exclusive of 12 students who attended both the Government and the Oriental College, but are not included in the returns of the former.
† Ditto 6 ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Including students from Government institutions, such as Normal Schools, that do not specially prepare candidates for the examinations, and schools not under regular inspection, and situated mostly in Native States.

No. 63.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1879-80.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Mujtabái ...	Mumtáz Ali ...	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matábia ...	Hakím Raza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press ...	Boláki Dás ...	2	...
	Raziwi ...	Mír Hassan ...	1	...
	Morári Lál ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...
	Násrat-ul-Matába ...	Nasrat Ali ...	3	...
	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Abdul Ghaffúr ...	1	...
	Anusárí ...	Abdul Rashíd ...	1	...
Ludhiána	Mission Press ...	Ludhiána Mission ...	1	...
	Dharm Saláik ...	Jamna Pershád ...	...	4
	Gul Muhammadi ...	Núr Muhammad ...	...	1
	Rahími ...	Asmat-ulla ...	...	3
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Cotton and Morris ...	1	...
	Station Press—Civil and Military Gazette Press	Major Fenwick and Colonel Cory.	2	...
	Benmore Advertizer Press	Mr. Goldstein ...	1	...
	Simla Advertizer Press ...	Mrs. Hearn ..	1	...
Amritsar,	Safir-i-Hind ...	Reverend Rajab Ali ...	1	17
	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	1	16
	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Rallia Rám ...	...	11
Siálkot ...	Rafa-i-Ám ...	Díwán C hand ...	1	...
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, J. Walker, D. P. Masson and Colonel A. Cory.	1	...
	Punjab Printing Company	Mr. W. Ball ...	1	2
	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	...	1
	Victoria Press ...	Chirág Dín and Sháhab Dín,	...	2
	Mustafái ...	Amír-ud-dín ...	...	1
	Koh-i-Núr ...	Harsukh Rái ...	1	3
	Bidya Prakásh ...	Híra Nand ...	...	1
	Kádar-i-K asúr ...	Anjuman-i-Kasúr ...	...	1
	Kanún-i-Hind ...	Pandit Suraj Bhán ...	...	1
	Áftáb Punjab ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	1	1
	Kádar-i-Lahore ...	Kádar Baksh ...	...	2
	Kiblat-ul-Matábia ...	Fatteh Dín ...	1	1
	Mittar Bilás ...	Pandit Mokand Ram ...	2	...
	Punjáb-i-Press ...	Muhammad Azím ...	1	...
	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	2	...
Gujránwála	Gyán Press ...	Brij Lál ...	1	...